certainly take possession of the City of exico as we exist; and that army need not exceed ten thousand men. In fact such a force will be sufficient to revolutionise the whole country from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific .- Alton Spectator,

MONTGOMERY, (ALA.) Aug. 14. Montgomers, (ALA.) Aug. 14.

Intelligence has just reached me of the contract for the removal of the Creeks having been taken up. The contract has been given to a company of some ten or twelve individuals, two of whem are from near Columbus, Ga. and the others from Maryland. The known liberal character of the men of this company ensures the most kind and humane treatment to the Indiana. They have contracted the company consures the most kind and humane treatment to the Indiana. company ensures the most kind and humane treatment to the Indians. They have constituted to the constitute of the consti

Horrible .- A few days since a party Lowndes County, Geo. volunteers, fell in with s party of Creeks near the Florida line, and killed ten warriors, and took eight women and children prisoners. The prisoners were taker to a house under guard. In the evening one of the squaws was observed to give her children drink from a coffee pot. Shortly after she obtained leave of absence, and not return ing, search was made for her, but she had made her escape. Her children were all found dead, from poison administered by their unnatural mother. On Wednesday the 2d inst. Col. mother. On Wednesday the 2d inst. Col. Wood, of Randolph, Geo. with only 28 men under his command, discovered a large party of indians in a swimp. The savages chal-lenged him to come into the swamp for a "fair fight." Notwithstanding his inferiority "fair fight." Notwithstanding his inferiority in numbers, he boldly charged upon them After a desperate engagement hand to hand, the savages fied in all directions. Twenty-seven warriors were found dead on the field of battle, and many more were supposed to have been killed and wounded. Before their flight they strangled their children by stuffing their mouths and nostrils with mud and moss. The children were found in that condition after the battle was over .- Floridian.

Colonial.

From the Constitution. TORONTO, Sept. 7.

"We request our readers to perus with attention the following letter from Mr. John Scollick, an English farmer, suggesting that it would be expedient to memorial the King and Parlament to releave the people from the Canadas their independence.

"The approbation given to the whole of Sir Francis Head's proceedings, as well by the Colonial Department in England, as by Mr. Ellice on the spot, after Sir Francis had declared that the Report on Grievances was a tissue of falsehoods, shut the door to hope from England. We sible testimony, that Mr. Ellice has strongly censured the Reformers, applied harsh epiteths to them, and declared that the mock majority in the new Assembly are "public opinion." Mr. Scollick, and those who think as he does, would do well to delay any proceedings, until the Lower Canada Legislature meet, on the 22nd inst. when the answer of the Whig Ministers to the Petition of the Assembly will strip dishonesty of its last mask, and exhibit Colonial despotism in its naked baseness to the American world."

Mr. Epiron-I wish your opinion and advice on the following case, which is the more important to your readers because many of them are in circumstances precisely similar to my own.

I am a native of Penrith in Cumberland. was bred to farming, and having been left £400 as a legacy by an uncle, a Westmoreland statesman, resolved to emigrate to Canada with my wife, her sister and two children, thinking it would be better to cultivate my own land in America than live and die the tenant of another in Eng-

When at home I read Jolly's paper from Carlisle, and the Liverpool Mercury the Mercury a neighbor of mine took and we regularly exchanged. He voted reland against the Lowther interest, got one of his 4th of July medals, and very proved of it. I had no vote on my side the border, but wished Brougham , as did three quarters even of those who voted for the sons of Lord Lonsdale, although their votes were under the con-trol of the Tories. My neighbor sold his freehold about the time I threw up my lease, and went to Brougham Hall to ask the advice of its owner whether he had better emigrate to Canada or go to the States. Mr. B. was decidedly in favor of his making choice of the latter, because (as he said) it was impossible that an ill managed colony could thrive and prosper like a free, sovereign and independent na-

Before sailing for New York, which he did from Liverpool the same month in which I took a passage for Quebec from

sons and four daughters, we lost one boy through consumption; he was the eldest,

han \$10,000; and now at this time he is fairly worth \$20,000. His means when he landed in America were certainly not more ample than mine; his perseverance could not have been greater since.

When you established your Press in York, I he came a subscriber, and when a Candidate for the County I oted for you. As an Englishman I felt a pride in a continuation of our British conexion, and when you were sent to England by the people, my name and my dol lar accompanied you there, and I looked removal of the cause of such of our complaints as it was in their power to relieve.

I have since then watched all the move nents of the British government; their knocking down of 56 rotten boroughs in England and upraising o. 57 rectories and parsonages here; their approbation of very act of wickedness done by their Lieutenant Governors, from Sir Peregrine Maitland down to Sir Francis Head; their refusal of all reform, and their denial of all influence in the government to the popular branch of the legislature. I have en with disgust and abhorrence that the authorities are at the boitom of all the corruption and villainous proceedings by hich the House of Assembly has been at length crushed; that our representaives had no more beneficial power in the Province than any other three score per-sons who might casually meet to offer an advice to our rulers, and I have come to the conclusion to do one of two things, either to sell my farm and wild land for what they will bring and vest the proceeds in the United States, or to join with others in a memorial to His Majesty to recommend to his Parliament to pass a law giv ng us our freedom and independence, the iberty of assembling together to choose such a form of government as might be found best suited to our circumstances and

Having been in the habit of calculating since I came from school, I have made out the following statement of the gain I would have, in one year, if the gain I ment of Great Britain would consent to grant Upper Canada freedom and indeendence.

1. I would save a quarter dollar duty on 500 boshels of wheat raised by me on my farm, because the 25 cents per bushel duty in the United States, my best market, would cease, \$125.

dow Glass, Books and Paper, Newspapers, Salt, Castings, Leather, Sattinet, Dyewoods, Machinery; French, Italian, Spanish and Dutch goods, &c. would be vantage to a farmer, of my standing, his and laborers, of at least, per annum. \$125.

4. Capital would be abundant. An avand Irish capitalists, traders, mechanics and merchants would follow the establishment of a settled government, as a state of the Union. The population of the Province would treble in twelve months; canals and railways would be made and here would be plenty for them to do: millions of acres now waste would be purchased and settled; the crown and clergy reserves would be sold to encourage edu cation and pay off our debt due in land; the great St. Lawrence river would be free to the people on both sides of its banks; the hundred Custom-house officers who are harrassing the Colony and inter rupting its trade by their heavy exactions would be swept away in a moment; and my farm and wild lands would be worth £5,000, although now not sailable at £1, 250-the annual difference to me in one year on this head alone would be at least

5. The adding Bank to Bank in U. C. will not extend our trade and commercenor will the influx of a pauper population from Europe enrich the great landholders. A government like ours, which neither protects persons nor property, will never nduce wealthy and enterprizing emigrants to settle in Canada. Why do the Tory gentlemen in Kingston and Belleville win law to enable Republicans to hold land here? Because they are dealers in land and want free trade and the choice of other 16 millions of wealthy customers.

and perhaps I would have done so, had not responded to by a single member of the company, it is supposed in consequence of the testimony given by His Grace before the Committee on Military punishments. The health of Lord Hill was received with deadening theorem, and the Frincess Victoria.

UNITED STATES.

The conquest of Mexico.—The men who at preent govern Mexico spears to be billed to their fate, and are inviting destruction upon themselves. Should they continue the contess more, 200 in Caledon, 100 in terms of volunteers from the United States, will content fate, and are inviting destruction upon themselves. Should they continue the contess more, 200 in Caledon, 100 in secretalny take possession of the City of Mexico. My family now consists of three down and a form in that condition. My family now consists of three in the constant of the public service, under a strict way for the content of the work of the content of the work of the content of the c

is otherwise. I consider that the news-er, William Burke, Ephraim Cone, paper tax, salt tax, and all the other du-Tho's. Baker, John Cameron, T. Briggs, through consumption; he was the eidest, English born, and promised well.

On comparing notes with my friend in Contario County, N. Y. ten years ago, I found he had thriven far better than I: He could then have sold his lands for more could then have sold his lands for more land than 1. He could then have sold his lands for more land the could then have sold his lands for more land the could then have sold his lands for more land the lands for more lands are lands to the lands for more lands are lands to the lands for more lands are lands to the lands for lands are lands ar alone in a year would be at least, \$40.

gain the above items of \$125.

yearly by the change. And supposing.

We have English dates, London to farmers and trading persons landowners of Upper Canada, the increase in the value of their lands and labor would be, at forward with hope and expectation to Lord £40 per family (for I am far above the Brougham and the reform ministry for the average) twelve millions of dollars yeare great freeholders would roll in wealth, the smaller ones would have a competence, all would have cause of contentment.

c on our frontiers? I dislike violence and strife, and if you are of opinion that there is no hope of our being released rom colonial bondage, I would be willing o quit the country for ever, although have no fault to it (except that it is a little

most entirely as this government holds the reins. Sir

the farmers.—Yours', JOHN SCOLLICK. York County.

Sighs for Independence. - The leading Cories of Kingston have outstripped To Messrs. Allan and Sullivan followed up the declaration of Independence of the mother country made by the last Tory Parliament we had, on the Bank part of the distribution the germ of its duration and query, by a manifestor in tyory and the germ of its duration and couraging our trade and commerce with sources even for the most oppressed, New York, at the expense of Lower Can and the enmity of the most feeble, when ada, England and Quebec. The leading it has justice ranged under its banners, mmercial and business-men of Kingston go far ahead of this, and propose to turn their farms into cash by allowing the American capitalists to purchase the country without even putting them to the trouble of taking the oath of allegiance. We read over the advertisement to a Tory neighbor of ours the other day, and he cut short our exclamations of surprise by stating, that all parties very well knew that if Upper Can-the projected Rail-Road between this city ada were a state of the Union, landed property would rise to four times its present value all over the Province within one month. "But," added he, "they wouldn't of the meeting, and the many advantages have us."

From the Upper Canada Gazette.

Irons, W. M. Dean, E. H. Hardy, R. M'-

Toronto, August 31. the 28th and Livespool to the 29th ult. but they contain nothing of interest to the Canadas. Situated as we are in this remote appendage of the empire we seem to be as much forgotten by His Majesty's Government, as if we never had existence, or what is worse, remembered only to be insulted and oppressed. sickens at the bare contemplation of our I have endorsed at the bank for three or anhappy condition, for which, it would four of my neighbors, and one man whom I endorsed for a year or two ago was unable to pay. They are all men of property, but scarce of cash. Upper Cana-This, to us, would be a last and a painful design to cash and a painful design to cash and a painful design to cash. perty, but scarce of cash. Upper Canalins, to us, would be a last and a painful da will always be scarce of cash uatil as resort, but it will not be forgotten that it a state of the Union it be enabled to regulate its own trade and encourage its own or some forest services. Park are always a first agitated by the Tories and their organ. "The Courier," a few years ago, married because of the manufactures. Bank paper cannot tem therely because of the merited dismissal office, and was only silenced by their

edy the difficulty, but, when not based on of Messra. Boulton and Hagerman from sound capital, may increase it.

Whether do you think it most advisable subsequent unaccountable restoration. for me to sell out my lands at what they of for so trifling a cause, the Tories raiswill fetch in this market, or, holding the od the cry of "a new state of political opinions I do, to petition at once to His existence? as the only remedy against Most Gracious and benevolent Majesty to Downing Street injustice and oppression, allow the people of Upper Canada to meet can, it be a matter of just complaint a-in Convention and form a written constituon Convention and form a written construction under which they might govern them, great body of the people of this country, selves and be admitted a free and independent state of the great English Republic on our frontiers? I dislike violence on in our political condition, as may be ver sheaves to pick up straws. We would likely to render our frequent fruitless appeals to a tribuna! 4,000 miles off unnessary? To this point the mistaken policy of His Majesty's Government is goading the people. Instead of consulting the greatest happiness of the greatest number,

"However much to be regretted, we The pronage and misrepresentation prevails 2. The lumber on my farms and wild land would yearly rise in value, as there would be no tax leviable in the States, and the domestic demand from my saw-mill would increase ten fold, for there would be sixteen millions of new customers from across the lines, not one of whom can now sell or buy a foot of land in Canada, \$125.

3. Tea, Tobacco, Coffee, Cotton, Window Glass, Books and Paper, Newsparing the sixteen of the sixteen millions by sewoods, Machinery, French, Italian, rectories up to the very moment in which the second to see that the prosperity of spanish and Dutch goods, &c. would be 57 of them were established in His Majes a country is not so much the result of the educed in price at least one-third, an ad-ty's name. I saw enough of mobile fertility of its soil and the benignity of its raordinary influx of American, English Francis Head's 6,000 deeds was the last the bond of union between this Colony ed and faithful of her friends; which if its rights had been respected would be still Province and unless this new purchase is embodied with her empire and confirmaembodied with her empire and confirma-tory of her strength. Will not this dear by inducing purchasers, to take up those ought experience teach her wisdom? Or has she still to learn that the reign of thed neighborhood, we can see no motives in its very for attempting to turn the tide of emigra-

t has justice ranged under its banners, becomes formidable even to the most

Toronto and Huron Rail-Road .-- A

Thursday last, to receive the first Report The Hon. J. Elmsley was called to the chair, and having briefly stated the object likely to accrue from this important enter prise, he read the Report, which was lis Notice.—The undersigned Inhabitants tened to with the utmost attention. Several resolutions were then proposed and District, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Proposition I cannot be a proposed and the propos Whitehaven, my friend urged me with er 16 millions of wealthy customers.— District, hereby give notice, that they ingreat carnestness to make choice of the Why did Mr. Gillespie want to go to New
tend to apply to the Provincial Legislature
tend to apply to the enactment of a scription paper was laid on the table, and
the very measures which elsewhere prove

zation and immense fertile plains, and almost annihilate time and space between the Huron and the Ocean. denied that the foundation of a country's civilization is a system of good roads. They are, in reality, the veins and the arteries by means of which the circulation of the social body is carried on, and with (To some persons involved in law it Lean, Thomas Mee, William Thirkell, would be a \$1000)

Thomas Bamford, John Roy, Charles people, must remain unawakened and use independence, I should thus annual tingston, August 10, 1836.

Thomas Bamford, John Roy, Charles people, must remain unawakened and use independence, I should thus annual tingston, August 10, 1836. the general condition of the industrious His fees on Tav-not included.

Other channels of internal communication will doubtless be consequent on this, if carried into effect, and the country will then present a display of the constituent elements of enterprise and wealth, instead of the mournful habiliments of famine and pestilence," which she has been under a long series of misgovernment, and is even to the present hour,

compelled to wear.

We are greatly deceived if this stock vill not prove to be one of the most profitable investments in British N. America. Persons diametrically apposed to each other in political feeling, have but one opinion on this subject, more especially as it is distinctly understood that our precious Government are to have no conern in it. There can therefore be but ittle, if any doubt, of its success .-- lb. HAMILTON, August 30.

formed of his having been able to make

the Indians cede their rights to upwards

of two millions of acres of land, lying proverb, that one may sometimes step over sheaves to pick up straws. We would bodies of not wish to be understood as undervaluing in the remotest degree this large acquisition. In future times it will be invaluable. But we cannot help thinking that there would be quite as much patri government. Many of my neighbors here have great difficulty in getting along there have great difficulty in getting along the state and two processes and content of the state and to the 31st of March in sending them into a trackless wider-ness, o waste their energies and capital in making clearances, which however adductive of little benefit to society at large, will induce many of our people to got "However much to be regretted, we or to themselves individually. Why does there, especially the poorer class of emigare of opinion that the Tory Question of not Sir F. Head reduce the price of the In this province the lawyers, the separation will now be more freely and government lands, and thereby afford an Bank s, the parsons and tax gatherers, the generally discussed. Our remonstrances inducement to settlers to remain among and trans Canada Company and the great landous as the Home Government are treated with their kind, when their capital added to ers, have the mechanics and laborers and solven contempt. The old system of establishment of the contempt return to them with an so prove a stimulous to the Commercial system of their localities. One great obstacle to the establishment of manufactures of all sorts, in Canada has been, not so much the want of money, as the thin and widely scattered population; Capitalists will not, and indeed cannot be expected to throw out their funds to a demi-desart, which holds out no inducement to the will be the next move, although the assertion is denied by our tormentors, just as
they denied their intention by endowing
rectories up to the very moment in which
rectories up to the very moment in tual cause of successful manufactures. and the mockery of the elective franchise climate, as of the wisdom and policy of last election to induce me to advise my friends to steer clear of Canada, as for the distributions. It is impossible that the friends to steer clear of Canada, as for the distributions. It is impossible that the government holds the reins. Signature as this government holds the reins. Signature and oppression will tend to strengthen quitable rate of prices, and the effects will quitable rate of prices, and the effects will be more beneficial to Canada than adding all the deserts from Lake Huron to the Francis Head's 6,000 deeds was the last and the Parent Country. By former in- all the deserts from Lake Huron to the last and the farmers.—Yours'. ranks of her enemies a nation which a most grandiloquent sound—but it is inight have this day been the most attach—"vox et preterea nihil." The Canada Company has already blighted this

> tion to that point. Lord Gosford has ucled like a friend to his country and a sound statesman in selling the public lands so cheap. By that means he will bring into the Lower Province a set of orderly well educated and wealthy settlers, to the improvement of actual wealth as well as of the moral and intellectual state of the Toronto and Huron Rail-Road.—A country. We can look for no such effects public meeting, pursuant to notice, was in Upper Canada, under the present "re held in the City Hall, on the evening of gime." With the harpies of the Land We can look for no such effects With the harpies of the Land Company on the one hand, and the stingy of the engineer employed to ascertain the illiberal and partial measures of the gov cheapest and most practicable route for ernment on the other, cheap land in the Lower Province behind them, and the like prospect in the United States before them office and emigrants will not long hesitate like the Ass between the two bundles of hay which choice to make. That choice will not be Upper Canada. This Province seems to labor under the especial ban of providence with capabilities of internal improvement beyond all her neighbours with the seeds of a mighty empire in her bosom

lands for the sake of being in a well set-

REFORM which we shall experience under the administration of Sir Francis B. Head. But hush! don't say a word about these things, or there will be a general "hue and cry" raised, that you are " a revolutionist !" &cc. &cc.

In this column is a In this is a correct account of the account of the sums sums of money paid out of the said out of the District tax-taxes to the said Clerk es to the Clerk of the of the Peace for one Peace for three success year up to the 31st of sive years up to the March, 1835.

31st of March, 1835.

This various fees

m Licenses, on issum Licenses, on issung Write, taking Verdicts, entoring Judg his office, for one year,
ments, &c. &c. &c. | O April,
are of course not included. £19 10 0

are of course not inclu-ded. John B. In the published ac-Askin for counts for the period services as from S1st of March Clerk of the of Peace, and June, 1833, we find the lisburge ollowing items.

John B. Askin, Esq ween the Clerk of the Peace one July Sesyear's services to July £120 0 and April John B. kn for sta-Askin for office to Aervices as Clerk of the 17 0 'eace beweenJuly Sessions kin for do. April, 17 1832 and Sir F. B. Head has, at last, returned April Sesfrom his tour through the western coun- kin for oftry, and as if to prove that he had com-bined the "utile cum dulce", we are in-

ions 1883, John B. Askin for dervices as 1833, John B Peace to services in April Ses taking in-quisition &c. on the ions, 1834, John B. Askin for ervices as Clerk of the Soverein's 'eace to family, April Ses ons, 1854, John B. Askin for ervices as Clerk of the July, 1833,

03

21 14 (Askin for making re-Askin for ocssments to the treasurer's of John B. entry of 123 roads and Ssupand field papers with othe same, John B. Askin for making up 37 assessmaking an ment rolls for the colectors in 1835, J. B.As-55 10 O trict for the kin for making up six supplemen-tary lists for 1835,

Pence, on

inew com-

John B. Askin for aggregate making up aggregate statement theDistrict of assess 0 ment in triplicate and £183. 10 Otransmit ting them to the Govoril the 1st ernor's office, J.B. As-kin for ma-king op an John B. nggregate statement out 35 as of the popsupplemen theLondon O District in triplicate

1334.

Askin for

Askin for for the gov-ernor's office, J. B. Askin for ma-king up a supplemen-tary state-ment of the ieutenant Sovernor's population of 2 townships and transmittthe Company's tract, for the Governor's office J. B. As

on for his Carried up£247 10 QCarried up£426 13