

The True Patriot

Saturday Night's Mail

Table with columns for journals received, including New York Albion, Quebec Gazette, Montreal Gazette, etc.

LOVE NEVER SLEEPS

Love never sleeps! The mother's eye Bends o'er her dying infant's bed; And as she marks the moments fly, While death creeps on with noiseless tread...

Oh! God of Love! our eyes to thee, Thy friend the world's false radiance, turn! And as we view thy purity, We feel our hearts within us burn...

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND

Our London Papers are to the 3d of April, and Liverpool of the 4th. The Royal Assent has been given to the North America Postage Bill.

In the Commons on the 14th March, Lord John Russell, in reply to a question from an hon. member, said that it was the intention of government to bring in a bill for the registration of voters under the reform act.

Parliament, on the 26th of March, adjourned to the 14th of April. Death of Robert Burns' Widow.—In the Dumfries Courier there is an interesting account of the death of the venerable relict of Robert Burns.

NEW YORK, MAY 10

By the arrival of the United States and George Washington, from Liverpool, and the Ontario from London, we are in the receipt of papers to the 27th ultimo. The debate on the Russian and Turkish Treaty, is highly important, as it exhibits clearly the error committed by Lord Grey's Cabinet, in not giving the asked-for protection to the Porte, against its rebellious satrap, the Pacha of Egypt.

By the recent demise of Major General Farquharson, the Governorship of the Island of St. Lucia has fallen to the Hon. Sir James Douglas, who has been appointed to the office of Governor.

By the recent demise of Major General Farquharson, the Governorship of the Island of St. Lucia has fallen to the Hon. Sir James Douglas, who has been appointed to the office of Governor.

By the recent demise of Major General Farquharson, the Governorship of the Island of St. Lucia has fallen to the Hon. Sir James Douglas, who has been appointed to the office of Governor.

By the recent demise of Major General Farquharson, the Governorship of the Island of St. Lucia has fallen to the Hon. Sir James Douglas, who has been appointed to the office of Governor.

By the recent demise of Major General Farquharson, the Governorship of the Island of St. Lucia has fallen to the Hon. Sir James Douglas, who has been appointed to the office of Governor.

By the recent demise of Major General Farquharson, the Governorship of the Island of St. Lucia has fallen to the Hon. Sir James Douglas, who has been appointed to the office of Governor.

By the recent demise of Major General Farquharson, the Governorship of the Island of St. Lucia has fallen to the Hon. Sir James Douglas, who has been appointed to the office of Governor.

vote the 25 millions of francs for the United States, the sum fixed by treaty as an indemnification for Napoleon's spoliation on American commerce, under the Berlin and Milan decrees.

The law lately enacted in France against Associations, is also highly unpopular; but some measures appear to be necessary for this evil, both in France and England.

The Spanish contest continues. The civil war existing in that unhappy country is carried on as most civil wars are, with great fierceness and cruelty.

Parliament has adjourned to the 14th of April. Previous to the adjournment, a petition was presented to both Houses of Parliament—in the Lords by Earl Grey, and in the Commons by Spring Rice.

From certain members of Cambridge University, praying that members may be admitted to all the privileges of that University, a petition was signed by 63 persons, a moiety only of the members of the University, and therefore it was held, by the opponents of the petition, not to be the act of the University itself.

In the case of the different boroughs threatened to be disfranchised for alleged corruption, each of the several members has declined to support the disfranchisement as a cabinet measure.

As an instance of the severity of measures against the French press, we may state that the editor of the Gazette de France, Casimir Perier, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and a fine equal to £1000, for libel.

FRANCE

The Ministers have succeeded in carrying their law on the subject of associations nearly in the state in which they first proposed it—all the amendments, at all calculated either to modify its oppressive character or even to limit its duration, having been rejected by large majorities.

On the division, the numbers were, for the bill, 246, against it, 154—majority, 92. The veteran La Fayette has delivered the following written protest against the measure.

"The new and progressive attack on our July revolution, has been so completely manifested on both sides in the debates, that my forced absence from the Chamber is a subject of regret for myself alone; I could nevertheless have certified to the heirs of 98 and 1830, that even under the present régime, such an interdiction, subject to the police of Sartones and Lenoir, would have excited animosity and indignation even in the saloon of Versailles. I now continue my protest, and my personal protest to the numerous votes of my hon. colleagues against this anti-social consequence of a system the origin and tendency of which I pointed out long ago."

Paris, 6th March 1834. "LA FAYETTE" (Signed)

PORTUGAL

The latest intelligence that we have met with from this quarter is contained in a Lisbon date of the 10th of March.

Miguel issued a proclamation on the 9th, at Santarem to his troops, in which he says, "that with the assistance of God, he intends to force the positions of the rebels, and enter victoriously into Lisbon; but should God not assist him in driving the rebels before him, in that case it is his intention to evacuate Santarem, and proceed to Elvas."

Wednesday Night's Mail

Table with columns for journals received, including Quebec Gazette, Montreal Gazette, Toronto Patriot, etc.

Miscellaneous

The King taken Prisoner.—In an early period of his present Majesty's naval career, during the American war, Prince William, then a midshipman, together with two other young gentlemen, landed on South Sea beach; and, having passed the lines, after warning given them by the sentinel, the latter, as in duty bound, took them all to the guard house, from whence they were marched before the Colonel of militia, then in command, who, after giving them a sharp lecture, sent them on board their respective ships.

At the anniversary dinner of the Marine Society, last week, a note was handed to the chairman, enclosing a new sovereign of William IV., with the remark that the donation was from a gentleman in the room, who was protested and sent to sea as a Marine Society boy. The announcement was followed by a general burst of applause.

Mr. Beaumont, the wealthy M. P. for the county of Northumberland, is said to have gained an accession to his fortune of £20,000 a year, by the gradual advance in the price of pig iron.

The late Mr. Adair has left £200,000 to Sir Thomas Baring, as well as to his brother, Mr. A. Baring.

to procure cargoes of this produce. The vessels have returned with full cargoes. One of them has been entered as of the value £80.

Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B., Governor-in-Chief in Nova Scotia, with Lady Campbell and family, will take their passage to Halifax, in the President, 52 Guns, Captain McKellar.—Court Journal.

It is rumoured that Lord Arthur Lennox will receive the appointment of Military Secretary to his brother-in-law, Lieut. General Sir Peregrine Maitland, who, it is expected, will shortly succeed Sir Hussey Vivian, as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland.

The Marquis of Breadalbane died on the 1st of April; he will be succeeded by his son, Lord Ormeau, the liberal member for Perthshire, which will leave a vacancy in that representation.

On March 17th, the Hon. Earl of Kerry was married by the Hon. Augustus Ponsonby, second daughter of Viscount Dundas, to the Hon. Viscountess Mount Vesuvius, who has recently been throwing forth a stream of lava in the direction of Torre del Greco, which has excited some degree of alarm.

St. James's Palace, March 17.—His Majesty has been most graciously pleased to command, that the Hon. Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, shall be in future called His Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

Whitehall, March 22.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Denman, Knight, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Denman, of Dovecliff, in the county of Derby.

A numerous assemblage of persons collected at an early hour on Monday morning on the Malton and Fermanagh road, to witness a march of 10 miles in 120 minutes, by Captain John F. G. Campbell, of the 91st (Argyllshire) Regiment, accompanied in heavy marching order by a private soldier—viz. knapsack and kit, complete; great coat and mess tin, musket, bayonet, and sixty rounds of ball cartridge; total, 50lb. weight. Heavy bets were pending on the issue.

By the recent demise of Major General Farquharson, the Governorship of the Island of St. Lucia has fallen to the Hon. Sir James Douglas, who has been appointed to the office of Governor.

Papers from Denerara, of the 4th, contain a proclamation from the Governor, announcing that a most daring and extensive robbery had been committed in the district of Berbice, the office of the Colonial Register having been entered with a number in specie and colonial paper of the amount of from 120,000 to 150,000 guilders abstracted from the iron chest.

By the recent demise of Major General Farquharson, the Governorship of the Island of St. Lucia has fallen to the Hon. Sir James Douglas, who has been appointed to the office of Governor.

By the recent demise of Major General Farquharson, the Governorship of the Island of St. Lucia has fallen to the Hon. Sir James Douglas, who has been appointed to the office of Governor.

By the recent demise of Major General Farquharson, the Governorship of the Island of St. Lucia has fallen to the Hon. Sir James Douglas, who has been appointed to the office of Governor.

By the recent demise of Major General Farquharson, the Governorship of the Island of St. Lucia has fallen to the Hon. Sir James Douglas, who has been appointed to the office of Governor.

By the recent demise of Major General Farquharson, the Governorship of the Island of St. Lucia has fallen to the Hon. Sir James Douglas, who has been appointed to the office of Governor.

By the recent demise of Major General Farquharson, the Governorship of the Island of St. Lucia has fallen to the Hon. Sir James Douglas, who has been appointed to the office of Governor.

By the recent demise of Major General Farquharson, the Governorship of the Island of St. Lucia has fallen to the Hon. Sir James Douglas, who has been appointed to the office of Governor.

By the recent demise of Major General Farquharson, the Governorship of the Island of St. Lucia has fallen to the Hon. Sir James Douglas, who has been appointed to the office of Governor.

traded by their respective friends, Wm. Baby, Esq., son of the late Hon. James Baby, of the city of Toronto, and Miss G. Whistler, daughter of Major Whistler, U. S. Army.

Trick of a Painter.—A capital story is told of Basici, an Italian artist. He had painted the portrait of a young sprig of nobility, without any previous agreement as to price; and after it was finished, his customer, upon learning his terms, took himself away, and neither returned nor sent for the portrait. Whereupon the knight of the oval painted a grate over the portrait, and wrote beneath it, "Imprisonment for debt." An uncle of the young man paid for the painting, to liberate his nephew's face from imprisonment.

When to leave off drinking.—When you feel particularly desirous of having another glass, leave off;—you have had enough. When you look at a distant object, and appear to see two, leave off; you have had too much. When you knock over your glass, spill your wine upon the table, or are unable to recollect the words of a song you have been in the habit of singing for the last half dozen years, leave the company, you are getting troublesome. When you nod in the chair, fall over the hearth rug, or lurch on your neighbour's shoulders, go home, you are dead drunk.

AN ACT

To extend the limits assigned to the respective Gaols in this Province, and to afford to Plaintiffs the means in some cases of more effectually compelling the payment of debts due to them by defendants in Execution.

WHEREAS, it is expedient to extend the limits of the several gaols throughout this province: be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of said province,' and by the authority of the same, that the limits to the respective district gaols, situated in any town in this province, shall be co-extensive with the limits of the towns in which such gaols respectively may be situated, any law to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that the limits to those district gaols which are not situated in any town, shall and may be extended by the magistrates of the district in Quarter sessions, to the distance of half a mile on each side of the several gaols so situated.

3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that such extension of gaol limits hereby established or authorised to be made, shall not in any manner affect or make void any of the securities already given for the enjoyment of the present gaol limits, but the same shall continue in force and extend to the said newly assigned limits.

4. And whereas, it is expedient to afford to plaintiffs more effectual means of compelling defendants to a just application of their effects, in satisfaction of their debts, than are now provided by law: be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that whenever the plaintiff in any action shall have reason to believe that the defendant, being a debtor in execution, and admitted to the limits before or after the passing of this Act, hath the means at his disposal or within his control of satisfying the debt for which he is in execution, or a considerable portion thereof, it shall be competent to him to apply the court of King's Bench in term, or to a judge thereof in vacation, or to the district court or judge thereof in like manner, when such execution shall have issued from a district court, showing his grounds for such belief upon affidavit, and if upon the return of any summons or rule to shew cause that may thereupon issue, which summons or rule shall be served personally upon the debtor, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court or judge, that the debtor has the means at his disposal or within his control of satisfying the debt, or a considerable portion thereof, or that he had such means at the time of the service upon him of any notice by the plaintiff of an intended application under this Act, it shall be competent to such court or judge, upon a view of the facts disclosed, and upon a consideration of any other matters which such court or judge thereupon may have stated upon affidavit in relation to such application, either by way of answers by either party to such interrogatories as the other party may desire, or the court may direct, to be filed, or otherwise to make an order or rule upon the sheriff, directing him to apprehend the defendant, and keep him in custody within the walls of the gaol of his district, and such defendant shall, when committed, remain imprisoned in execution, in the same manner as if he had not before obtained the benefit of the limits.

5. Provided always, nevertheless, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall nevertheless, be competent to the defendant, after he shall be imprisoned in close custody under this Act, to apply to the court from which the execution issued, or to a judge thereof in vacation, for a rule or summons upon the plaintiff, to shew cause why he should not be allowed the benefit of the limits, upon giving the security required by law; which application shall be supported by affidavit, showing that such defendant has made or tendered just and reasonable satisfaction to the plaintiff in respect to the grounds upon which he was taken from the limits and committed to custody; and that the court, or judge, on the return of such rule or order served on the plaintiff, or his attorney, or otherwise as under the circumstances such court or judge shall direct, or shall deem sufficient, may make a rule or order, allowing to the defendant the benefit of the limits, upon his giving the security required by law, if it shall appear reasonable and just so to do, under all the circumstances of the case.

6. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that upon the occasion of such an application as last herein mentioned, the court or judge may require information upon affidavit, or by way of answers to interrogatories, in the same manner

as herein directed, in respect to any application to be made for depriving a defendant of the benefit of the limits: and provided also, that after such second admission, or any further admission of a defendant to the limits under the authority of this Act, similar proceedings may be adopted by reason of any new facts discovered for again depriving the defendant of the benefit of the limits, or for again admitting him to the limits, as the case may require.

7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that when a defendant in execution, and upon the limits, shall refuse or neglect upon demand made by the plaintiff or his attorney, either verbally or in writing, to deliver to him within such time as shall appear reasonable under the circumstances to the court or judge to whom application shall be made under this Act, an account or schedule in writing under the hand of such defendant, and verified by his oath, of all his real and personal estate, debts and effects of every description, such refusal or neglect if not accounted for to the satisfaction of the court or judge, may in their or his discretion be taken as sufficient ground for making a rule or order as in this Act mentioned, for committing such defendant to close custody within the gaol as aforesaid.

8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that whenever the plaintiff in any action shall have reason to believe that the defendant, being a debtor in execution, and admitted to the limits before or after the passing of this Act, hath the means at his disposal or within his control of satisfying the debt for which he is in execution, or a considerable portion thereof, it shall be competent to him to apply the court of King's Bench in term, or to a judge thereof in vacation, or to the district court or judge thereof in like manner, when such execution shall have issued from a district court, showing his grounds for such belief upon affidavit, and if upon the return of any summons or rule to shew cause that may thereupon issue, which summons or rule shall be served personally upon the debtor, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court or judge, that the debtor has the means at his disposal or within his control of satisfying the debt, or a considerable portion thereof, or that he had such means at the time of the service upon him of any notice by the plaintiff of an intended application under this Act, it shall be competent to such court or judge, upon a view of the facts disclosed, and upon a consideration of any other matters which such court or judge thereupon may have stated upon affidavit in relation to such application, either by way of answers by either party to such interrogatories as the other party may desire, or the court may direct, to be filed, or otherwise to make an order or rule upon the sheriff, directing him to apprehend the defendant, and keep him in custody within the walls of the gaol of his district, and such defendant shall, when committed, remain imprisoned in execution, in the same manner as if he had not before obtained the benefit of the limits.

9. Provided always, nevertheless, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall nevertheless, be competent to the defendant, after he shall be imprisoned in close custody under this Act, to apply to the court from which the execution issued, or to a judge thereof in vacation, for a rule or summons upon the plaintiff, to shew cause why he should not be allowed the benefit of the limits, upon giving the security required by law; which application shall be supported by affidavit, showing that such defendant has made or tendered just and reasonable satisfaction to the plaintiff in respect to the grounds upon which he was taken from the limits and committed to custody; and that the court, or judge, on the return of such rule or order served on the plaintiff, or his attorney, or otherwise as under the circumstances such court or judge shall direct, or shall deem sufficient, may make a rule or order, allowing to the defendant the benefit of the limits, upon his giving the security required by law, if it shall appear reasonable and just so to do, under all the circumstances of the case.

10. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that upon the occasion of such an application as last herein mentioned, the court or judge may require information upon affidavit, or by way of answers to interrogatories, in the same manner

CALENDAR NOTE, for May, 1834. Table with columns for Month & Day, Holydays, &c., and Sun rises, sets.

PHASES OF THE MOON. Table with columns for Moon, p. m., and times.

THE TRUE PATRIOT, AND LONDON DISTRICT ADVERTISER.

"Mollitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo." LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1834.

We would beg to direct the attention of the Freeholders of this County to the address to them from their representative, Colonel Buxwell, soliciting the representation of the County, for the FIFTH time.

Although we consider it as almost unnecessary on his part, thus early to announce publicly his intention of again offering himself for the representation; still as we are aware that some of the designing republicans, who dread his influence and his integrity, are strenuously exerting themselves against him, without the least regard to truth, or even to decency, we are placed at this expression of his sentiments. We advocate Colonel Buxwell's return from principle, satisfied that the County could not select an individual better, perhaps not as well fitted for that important trust; if, however, it should be made appear to us that in this opinion we were induced by friendship or otherwise to judge erroneously, we would freely and readily acknowledge our error.

Now that Colonel Buxwell appears avowedly as a candidate, and we profess our intention of supporting him in our columns, we feel it a duty which we owe to the public, as well as to ourselves, to state the grounds which induce us to do so; they are these, that we have taken, and at much pains, a review of his parliamentary conduct—that we have found it to be upright, honorable, and consistent—in the various measures discussed in Parliament calculated to advance the prosperity of this section of the country, he has been persevering and zealous in his exertions for their attainment; and in measures of more general utility, he has in the conduct he pursued, proved himself to be a reflecting and impartial senator, keeping one great object in view—the advantage and prosperity of the Province; such is our view of his conduct, and under that view of it we freely give him our support. We do not mean to say that Colonel Buxwell is inflexible;—that he has never erred;—that his views or sentiments were never erroneous; or that we give a most implicit approval to every vote of his while in Parliament. Far from it; but we do think, that whether right or wrong, he acted conscientiously, never losing sight of the general interests of the Province, and the particular interests of the County of Middlesex;—never yielding to the clamour of a faction, or allowing his private feelings to influence his conduct or his vote;—that if in error, he erred in judgment and not by design; and that his votes have been as generally beneficial to his constituents' interests, and as much in accordance with their wishes and their feelings as the votes of any other member of the senate, and influenced by the strictest principles of political integrity. Having thus assigned our motives for supporting him, we shall now only add, as a matter of justice to his political, for we believe he has few, if any, personal opponents, that our columns are freely open to them to portray, if they can, his demerits as a statesman; and we pledge ourselves, that if we cannot refute their positions and representations, we will become converts to their opinions, determined only to support Colonel Buxwell, or any other man, so long as, and no longer than he may appear to us to deserve it.

THE TALBOT ANNIVERSARY. On Wednesday last the TALBOT Anniversary took place at the Mansion-house Tavern, the particulars of which we would have been glad to have received from the St. Thomas Liberator of yesterday, which, from being printed on the spot, will, no doubt, contain a very interesting and detailed account of the assemblage which generally embraces the most respectable portion of both sexes, not only from that neighbourhood, but from most parts of the district; as, however, we will not receive that paper until after we go to press, we must afford such a limited account as our private sources of information afford to us. In the large dining-room of the tavern, a table was laid in the form of an M, capable of affording full accommodation to 114 persons, which, at a little after four o'clock, was occupied by a most respectable assemblage. The President, Mr. CATLEB, presided, having the Episcopal Clergyman of St. Thomas on his right, and the Hon. Colonel TALBOT on his left hand. Colonel Buxwell, M. P., Vice President, occupied the foot of the centre table; Mr. GRAY and Mr. HENRY RUSSELL, as Stewards, occupied each the bottom of an end table. The dinner was in quality and quantity of the best