

James Farley

THE LIBERAL.

"LET IT BE IMPRESSED UPON YOUR MINDS—LET IT BE IMPRESSED INTO YOUR CHILDREN, THAT THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IS THE FALLOUT OF ALL THE CIVIL, POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS OF AN ENGLISHMAN."

VOL. V. ST. THOMAS, U.C. THE WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1837. NO. 41.

European.

Return of Captain Back from the North Seas.

We copy the following very gratifying intelligence from the Londonderry Standard, received yesterday.—*Dublin Pilot.*

Tuesday, one o'clock. We have just had the pleasure of an interview with Captain Back, the commander of Her Majesty's ship Terror, who, it may be remembered, went out in June, 1836, to look for Captain Ross in the north seas. The Terror arrived in Lough Swilly on yesterday morning, in a very disabled state, having three chains round her bottom, and part of her helm broken off. The crew had been locked up in the ice from August, 1836, till August, 1837. During the entire of that weary and dreary period the crew suffered severely from scurvy, and several of them are yet afflicted with the disease. They lost their gunner and two men in the ice. They are as weak a set of fellows as could be found anywhere, and are in great spirits at their safe return, none of them having had, for many months, the least hope of seeing British ground again. The only human beings they saw during their entire voyage were 4 Esquimaux Indians, and they never dropped anchor since they left this country on the 23rd of August morning. Captain Back is just about to start by the mail for Dublin, and thence proceeds direct to the Admiralty, via Holyhead, the bearer of his own despatches. The Terror is in such a wretched condition that she must be beached immediately to prevent her going down where she lies at anchor. Captain Back had intended to put into some port on the Scottish coast, but was unable to do so, through a dread of foul weather, which would have inevitably destroyed his vessel. We are not able to present our readers with any further particulars of his adventurous voyage, owing to the brief interval which elapsed between Captain Back's arrival and departure.

Verner, the notorious, the Orange, the ferocious partisan and shrinking culprit, the would be dignified but only pert letter writer, has been dismissed the magistracy, as well as the deputy lieutenancy of the County of Tyrone, and the fact has got one mortal blow from the arm of the Irish Executive: at last served with a vigor commensurate to the crimes it has to repress, and the interests it is bound to protect.—*Dublin Pilot.*

Lord Erskine.—New Peers.

Our London correspondent, who has access to the first source of information, informs us, on authority that cannot be doubted, that our gracious and lovely young Sovereign has signified her will to have Daniel O'Connell numbered among her first creations of Peers with the title of Lord Erskine. This intelligence must be gratifying to every loyal subject, and to the Irish "aliens" in particular, as Lord Erskine cannot fail to prove as formidable to the titled slanders of the interesting issue from which he takes his title, and to the Corrybeens of the party in particular, as he has been to the no less malicious foes of reform in the Lower House.—*Westford Independent.*

The number of cattle imported into Liverpool from Ireland, from the first of January to the first of July, 1837, amounted to 21,767 horned black cattle, 470 calves, 38,239 sheep, 10,100 lambs, 221,532 pigs, 950 horses and 114 mules, the estimated value of which is upwards of £850,000.

Sales of Agricultural Produce.

Sales of growing crops have been going on briskly in this neighbourhood of late. Near the town, potatoes have brought no higher as £22 and £23 per acre; and in the country from £13 to £20 per acre. At Williamson's sale, in the parish of Madbury last week nearly five hundred people attended, and the bidding was very brisk. Wheat fetched from £16 to £18 per acre; oats from £14 to £15, and barley not much under. These prices are indications of a heavy crop as well as of the high state to which cultivation is now brought in that district.—*Perris Courier.*

Alouse Lamb Fair.

This great annual fair for lambs was held on Tuesday last, when there were upwards of eighty thousand brought forward, which is nearly one third more than there was exhibited last year. The demand was, however, dull, and great numbers were driven off unsold. Leicester wether lambs brought from 19s. to 22s. Leicester ewe do. from 15s. to 18s. half bred wether lambs, from 16s. to 18s. do. ewe, from 13s. to 15s. Cheviot lambs, from 2s. 6d. to 13s. The sale of growing cattle was poor, and the demand dull.

Capture of Whales in Orkney.

On Monday morning there was an important capture of whales, of the bottled nose species, made in Scapa Bay, near Kirkwall. A hundred and sixty were taken in all, varying in length from six to twenty feet each. The massacre was dreadful, and the whole scene had something of the sublime and terrific in it. The Bay was, for a time, metamorphosed at intervals into a "Red Sea," and the shore presented the spectacle of a hundred and sixty dead carcasses ranged along it. A safe afterwards took place of these monsters of the deep. They were disposed of in different lots, and brought upwards of £400. At Stromness about sixty whales, of a same species, made their appearance, a part of which were captured off that place, and a few run on shore. We have been informed that a number of the same description are ashore at Stromness. Some hundreds of them were also seen off Scapa Bay since the first capture, but though long pursued, they got off.—*John O'Grat Journal.*

Mr. O'Connell has written a long address to the people of Ireland in which he describes the state of the Liberal and

Tory parties, the position of the Mel-bourne ministry, &c. &c.

He shows a decided partiality for the present cabinet, and calls on his countrymen to support them with all their might, he nevertheless, says, that should they err or adopt any course, measure or principle that is wrong, he will oppose them. In short, that he shall use his best influence to keep them in office, because they are friendly to Ireland, but he will not vote for them on questions which are bad in principle. To the Queen, he offers the homage of his loyalty—praises her for her liberality and kindness to Ireland, and applauds her for the letter she calved Lord John Russell to address to the Lord Lieutenant.—*Emigrant & Old Country man.*

Norwegian Arguments.

The Marquis of Waterford has arrived at Berguin, Norway, where attempting to play his usual night pranks in the street, he was knocked down by one of the watchmen, and taken up for dead—his life is nearly despaired of.

It is stated in the London Globe, that more than fourteen thousand persons are now in prison for debt, in England and Wales.

The Queen's Irish Body Guard.

Honor to old Ireland. Out of her one hundred and five representatives, she has sent 75 Reformers to only 30 Tories. And therefore, the Reformers in the U. Kingdom will be mainly indebted to the brave sons of Erin for keeping down the Hanoverians, by which name we now prefer to call the Tories. The men of Ireland should now be called the Queen's body guard. The gallant incorruptible Reformers of Ireland are pre-eminently entitled to wave the glorious banner of freedom above any other nation in the world.—*Scotch Reformers' Gazette.*

American.

UNITED STATES.

A most Bloody Affair.

News has just been brought to this town, by several respectable persons, of a shocking affair which took place two nights ago at Mercersburg, Pa. on the confines of this State and two miles from here. It appears that three runaway negroes reached that place from Virginia, on Wednesday last. They were soon decoyed into a house on the skirts of the town, by an old negro spy, who professed to accommodate them until the following morning.

At night fall, the old negro informer, influenced by the hope of reward, went out and sought an interview with the constables of the place; making known to them he had a good thing for them, inasmuch as he had housed some runaway slaves. The constables proceeded to the house instantly, with great glees, and desired the negroes to surrender. One of the negroes, a powerful desperado, instantly grasped a sharp scythe, suspended from a rafter, and commenced slashing and dashing it about him. The first blow levelled the foremost constable, whose bowels protruded on the floor, (he died an hour after.) At the next slash he struck by accident, one of his fellow negroes, inflicting a most dangerous wound, which will cause death. At the third scythe the scythe caught the breast of the second constable, who was retreating; the cut severed all the clothes, and exposed the rib bones to view. The third constable escaped with a wound in his face, I expect to be in the neighborhood of Mercersburg to-morrow, when I will collect names and other particulars.

Since writing the above, I have seen several gentlemen from Hagerstown, who confirm all I have written. They say the third constable had his nose cut off.—*Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.*

From the Emigrant and Old Countryman, New York, Oct. 18.

Loss of the Steam Packet Home.

A passenger on board the steamer Swan, from Philadelphia, was on board the steam packet Home, which left this port for Charleston, on Saturday the 7th inst. at four o'clock, p. m. On Sunday night, when the packet was a short distance south of the Capes, a violent gale from the N. E. came on, in which the packet went to pieces on Monday night.

There were on board ninety passengers of whom about twenty were saved, with about the same number of the crew. Only two ladies were saved, both of Charleston—one of them Mrs. Schroeder—the other a foreign lady, whose name is not remembered. The passenger who brings this melancholy intelligence jumped overboard, and happily reached the shore by swimming.

It was off Ocracoke light that the Home perished. Our informant says the vessel went completely to pieces. A leak began on Sunday night, and before morning had increased so much that all hands kept at the pumps; even the ladies were employed with buckets.

Captain White and nineteen of the crew were saved. Two of the passengers were saved by means of India rubber life preservers. They state that if there had been one hundred and fifty of these on board but very few lives would have been lost.

The following further particulars are from the Baltimore American of this morning.

We have conversed with Messrs. Rowland and Holmes, the two passengers on board the Home who reached the city

in their return to New York to replace the lost papers, &c. They state that the Home went rapidly progress after she left New York, and had proceeded as far as to the northward of Cape Hatteras, when the wind, which had blown very freshly on Monday morning, 9th instant, increased to a gale about two o'clock, p. m. and caused the boat to labor very much.

It was very soon generally manifest that her frame was not strong enough to withstand the violence of the sea, and we learn that she raised in the bow and stern at least three feet from her proper line.

It is supposed that she leaked freely, for she soon settled so deep in the water as to render her wheels entirely useless, and her sails were then raised to run her on shore.

About seven or eight o'clock, p. m. the water had squashed the fire under the boilers, and she continued moving the land by means of her sails, until half past ten o'clock at night, when she struck the shore near Ocracoke, and immediately went to pieces.

The passengers were now in the greatest confusion and alarm, some leaped overboard and were drowned in attempting to swim to land, while others possessed themselves of pieces of timber and floated ashore, nearly exhausted with cold and fatigue.

We are happy to learn that a Boston Grand Jury has returned indictments against five or six of the despicable ruffians by which names we now prefer to call the Tories. The men of Ireland should now be called the Queen's body guard. The gallant incorruptible Reformers of Ireland are pre-eminently entitled to wave the glorious banner of freedom above any other nation in the world.—*Scotch Reformers' Gazette.*

Another Team.—The New Yorkers have a decided taste for the "wild and wonderful." Among the articles at the Fair of the Mechanics Institute, now exhibiting in that city, is a gold and silver carriage, drawn by four harnesses of bugs, elegantly caparisoned. The article is enclosed in a glass case of about three by five inches, is the size of your little finger, and is moved by these "gentlemen of the blood" in handsome style.

Colonial.

LOWER CANADA.

To the Editor of the Vanguard.

Sir.—A certain Lord Lieutenant, I think Mr. Townsend, said, upon his arrival in Dublin, that he hoped to harmonize the warring parties, at their meetings, and through their printed organs, insist upon, and are determined to obtain, equal rights for all, without reference to party distinctions, the Tories cannot mention a man without publishing that his mother, finding it inconvenient to bring her son to Canada to be born, brought him into the world in the place where she happened to reside, at a certain natural and interesting period. I will join the "original" party when I learn that a "reformed representation" has given babes a vote upon the question of their own place of nativity, but not till then.

For my own part, I cannot pretend to be an Englishman, Irishman, and Canadian, or Catholic and Presbyterian, all at once; but wherever I am seen, I am and am a DEMOCRAT. Regarding no other distinction among our middle population, disputing upon no minor question, I agree or differ with my fellow citizen on this point alone. I am found in the political ranks of the French Canadians, not from a peculiar predilection for their manners, language, or religion, but because they are Democrats, struggling in the cause that most emboldens human action. Upon the same ground, I sympathize with Irishmen. I honor them, because they were Democrats at home. I unite with them because they are Democrats in Canada.

Whatever may have been the party names, two antagonistic principles have always divided mankind. Aristocracy, or the principle of exclusive privileges, and Democracy, the principle of equal rights. In deciding between the two, I have adopted the latter as the nobler and the manlier one, and hold myself responsible to no man for my choice. I belong to the western world, of which Democracy is the spontaneous offspring and controlling Genius; and whenever or wherever a body of Democrats, whatever be their language, nation, or creed, assemble or act, my spirit meets and walks with them.

If the "feeling" of which the *Courier* speaks be a mere animal quality, I know not if "British feeling" be more exquisite than "Esquimaux feeling"; but if a higher significance be given to the word, I, in common with the Anglo-Saxon race on this continent, boldly claim in its party the "British feeling" of Edward the Confessor, of Alfred, of the Barons of Runnymede, and of their indomitable successors in Democracy; and with them, I despise

pushed "feeling" the mongrel offspring of Norman, Danish, Hanoverian, and slavish traditions," that contaminates to any modern Britons.

It is amusing to see the "creeping things" of Canada attack the proud Democracy and glorious institutions of the United States, under whose influence fifteen millions of freemen exhibit a greater aggregate of intelligence and energy, than could be extracted from all the little creatures in the world called Colonists, though they were "brought down" and the independence of America. Irishmen were never admitted in any part of the world to an equality of civil rights, with their fellow men, nor are they yet, in their own country; nor is there upon the face of the globe a community of Irishmen so prosperous and happy as that residing in the American Republic, and yet, a private bigot among militia men, or a petty rowdy, blazes forth by paragraph after paragraph in Canada, as if a greater outrage had not been committed upon Irishmen by one Protestant Parson, in one afternoon, than by the whole nation of Americans from the day they became free.

We have not heard of any 21st of May in the States, where Irishmen were fired upon for defending their candidate, or of any Judge McLean requesting muskets to shoot the "Irish laborers" who might oppose his election. We have not heard that the United States the last monthful is torn from the Irish child, or the last covering from the Irish mother, by a ruthless Tyrant or Parson; or that one hundred and three Irish fathers are incarcerated in one goal, by the ministers of peace and charity; and we look in vain through the annals of that country for Newtownbarris, and Rathcoormac. On the contrary, we find the nation, and the religion of Irishmen, held in honor. The first statute, I believe, ever promulgated for universal religious liberty, was passed two centuries ago by the people of Catholic Maryland (on the 21st of April, 1649). "Whereas the enforcing of the conscience in matters of religion, (such is the sublime tenor of the language of "intolerant" Catholics,) hath fallen out to be of dangerous consequence in those commonwealths where it has been practised, and for the more quiet and peaceable government of the Province, and the better to preserve mutual love and unity among the inhabitants, no person within this Province, professing to be a true Christian, shall be in any way troubled, molested, or discontinued, for his or her religion, or in the exercise thereof."

Thus Americans cannot forget that they owe the first generous lesson of religious liberty, since become a general principle throughout the Union, to the Catholics; for at that time the Puritans of New England, and the Episcopalians of Virginia, were alike bigotedly hostile to each other, and alike determined upon the persecution of every opposite sect. He who risked most by signing the Declaration of Independence, and who lived among the last to witness the glory achieved by his devotion, was Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Three other signatures of that important Document, Matthew Thornton, James Smith, and George Taylor, were natives of Ireland. He who fell nobly at Quebec, in the attempt to wrest that strong hold from a government which, in common with the generosity of his countrymen, he hated, was the brave and generous Montgomery, an Irishman, a Tablet to whose memory meets you in the most public place in New York, near which stand the beautifully tapering obelisk, or white marble, erected in honor of a brother of the murdered Bonnet. Who has been for years the idol of the Democracy of the United States, but Andrew Jackson, the son of an Irishman! Who presides over the Supreme Court of the United States—a court to which is committed a jurisdiction superior to the Legislatures of all the States, or even that of Congress, and the President—a power above that confided to any other Judiciary in the whole world! A Roman Catholic! Yes, when the clerk of the Supreme Court announces the "State of New York, versus the State of Ohio," and you are arrayed by the responsibility of a tribunal which decides in the last resort between two sovereignties which number four millions of souls, you may reflect that the presiding Judge, to whom the Americans have committed the enormous power of defining, and passing judgment upon, all their laws, and all their institutions, is Roger B. Taney, a Catholic, of Maryland.

I know something of Boston, which so often figures in Canadian paragraphs. When the Irish inhabitants of that city could only worship according to the faith of their fathers in their own scattered dwellings, or under the broad canopy of Heaven, was it not their American Protestant fellow citizens who provided means and caused the temple of their faith to be erected? When their first clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Martineau, was called to his eternal rest, was it not Doctor Champlin, who wrote the eulogy that went abroad to consecrate his memory? Ask the gentlemen of the Seminary of Montreal, what was the opinion of the venerable Cheverus, afterwards a Bishop and a Cardinal, of the people of Boston among whom he lived so familiarly? Or what was the opinion of his successor, the elegant Mr. Taylor, an Irishman, the most polished gentleman I ever knew, whom I have often visited, and often met at my father's house? Is the terrible fire at St. John's, Newfoundland, in the winter of 1817, for-

gotten! Though scarcely two years after a bloody war, the People of Boston lauded a brig with Privateers, which they sent as a present to the destitute Irishmen. American seamen volunteered their services, and an American Captain would receive no pay for conducting, through the inclemency of mid winter, this philanthropic offering to a starving people. I remember well the lively burst of gratitude which re-echoed from St. John's upon the arrival of that brig. Deeds like this, of which history furnishes few examples, dwell long upon the memory. An unnecessary attack upon the American character by the *Courier*, has drawn me perhaps into an unnecessary defence, for every one should know that in the United States, Irishmen are bound up with the entire population, enjoying their full influence in making of laws, and their complete equality before them. There are those who insult Americans in private, who would not insult them to their faces, unless it was in the company of some Americans who are made to be insulted. Heaven and earth is turned, in Montreal, to influence one hundred Irish votes in the West Ward, and the general tenor of the arguments addressed to Irishmen are such as might be addressed to paupers or idiots. How such language is received, it is not for me to say; but I know that it is far from being an independent spirit; and I much misjudge the Irish character, if Irishmen demand, either in the United States, or in Canada, any thing more than a fair trial, and no favor. To Irishmen of this City, since my name has been connected with theirs by the *Courier*, I make one remark. Remember the fable of the "Bundle of sticks." At present you are scattered, and powerless, the hewers of wood, and drawers of water, doing the bidding of taskmasters. Once united you may sweep your own way, whoever bars the road.

I am, your very obt. T. S. BROWN. Montreal, Oct. 16, 1837.

MONTEREAL, Oct. 17.

Commencement of an Elective system of Government in this Province.

A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Two Mountains, particularly of those residing in the Parishes of St. Eustache, St. Scholastique, St. Hermas, and St. Benoit, was held on the 15th instant, at St. Joachim, pursuant to a resolution to that effect passed at the said sitting of the Central Committee of the County, for the purpose of electing Pacificator Justices of the Peace for the said parishes. Laurent Aubry dit Leclerc, Esquire, was called to the chair, and Dr. Chenier, was appointed to act as Secretary. The resolutions passed by the Committee having been read and explained, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously agreed to:—

1. That the permanent Committee of the County is a legitimate authority proceeding from the people, which every Reformer ought to obey.
2. That the extraordinary circumstances in which the country is placed, and the iniquitous conduct of the authorities, particularly towards this County, justify the measures adopted by the permanent Committee at its last sitting on the first of this month.
3. That in consequence of the election of Pacificator Justices of the Peace be immediately proceeded upon, in order that courts of honor and conciliation, as prescribed and ordered by the Permanent Committee, may be established.
4. That the Magistrates of this County who have been arbitrarily dismissed on account of their firm and patriotic conduct, do form part of the Pacificator Justices of the Peace.

- And the said election was proceeded on as follows:—
- For the parish of St. Eustache.
1. Emery Fere, Esq.
 2. William H. Scott, Esq. M. P. P.
 3. Joseph Amable Berthelot, Esq.
 4. Jean Olivier Chenier, Esq.
 5. Mr. Joseph Raboin.
- For the parish of St. Scholastique.
1. Jacob Barthele, Esq.
 2. Leonide Dumouchel, Esq.
 3. Louis Dumouchel, Esq.
 4. Mr. Pierre Dautis.
 5. Mr. Louis Rodrigues.
 6. Stanislas Vallee, Esq.
 7. Mr. Leonard Fortier.
- For the parish of St. Hermas.
1. Laurent Aubry, Esq.
 2. Mr. Jean Bte. Labrousse dit Lemaitre.
 3. Mr. Antoine Dautis.
 4. Mr. Charles Gabana.
- For the parish of St. Benoit.
1. Jean Bte. Dumouchel, Esq.
 2. Luc Hyacinthe Masson, Esq.
 3. Mr. Amable Labrousse.
 4. Mr. Francois Francais.
 5. Jean Joseph Grouard, Esq. M. P. P.
 6. Mr. Maurice Mangrain.

The above named persons having been elected, voluntarily accepted office for one year, and until they should be replaced as provided by the Permanent Committee; and it was ordered that the Chairman do report the same to the Permanent Committee at its next sitting on the 22d inst.

The above proceedings are duly certified by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary. We have again to express the hope that the example shown by the good people of the County of Two Mountains may be followed generally throughout the Province.—*Vindicator.*

Another display of the "Hanoverians."—The Constitutional faction of this City,

so impotent for good, and so active in evil, are again on the *qui vive*. An advertisement appears in the morning papers, calling a meeting of the citizens of Montreal, to be held at the *Place d'Armes*, on Monday next, "to take into their serious consideration the measures which, in the present crisis, it may be found necessary to adopt to maintain good order, the protection of life and property and the connexion now happily existing between this Colony and the British Kingdom, at present put in jeopardy by the machinations of a disorganizing and revolutionary faction within this Province, professedly bent on their destruction."

It would seem by this advertisement that the consideration which the party has been bestowing on those matters hitherto has been all "fun." They are going now to take them into their "serious consideration."

The names appended to the list, beginning from "Peter McGill" and terminating "T. C. Sewell," are all of the regular "Hanoverian" School. Rampant, roaring, truculent Tories. The Herald talks of the enthusiasm prevailing among the British and Irish inhabitants. We are glad of it. We guess, however, that the Irish part of the enthusiasm is not altogether "Hanoverian," as a few days will further prove.

In the meantime, we would impress upon our countrymen to have nothing to do with the "Hanoverians," or their meeting. Let them not pollute themselves, their characters, or that of their nation (fallen, alas! though she be!) by any association with the Orange brood which is about to make the day hideous by their presence next Monday. All good "O'Connell Irishmen," will be shortly afforded an opportunity, by their own countrymen, of meeting in public, and expressing an opinion on the state of their adopted country.—*B*

Tonnage.

The *Courier* was very angry with us some time ago, because of our very charity to his "mercantile interests," we omitted saying any thing about the "Tonnage" of the fall fleet, finding how poorly it spoke for importers and their trade.

We now subjoin the following comparative statement of arrivals and Tonnage in the Port of Quebec on the 11th October.

Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1836	1084	32,2600
1837	982	30,9590

Less this year, 102 13,004

Here we have instead of an increase, about which the *Courier* harped so much a few weeks ago, a *bona fide* decrease of over Thirteen Thousand tons of shipping this year.

It remains to be seen what sort of *locus-pocus* the clever editor of the *Courier* will resort to, to meet this melancholy fact. Will he again attempt to subtract the upper from the lower line, and make out a large increase in the tonnage? Or will he cry out "falseness of the *Vindicator*," and ring another old chime on the old set of bells? To prevent any cavil about the source from which we show this alarming decrease, we beg once more all to state that we take it from the Quebec Herald.—*B*

From the same.

MONTEREAL, Oct. 20.

Resolutions passed by the "Permanent and Central Committee of the County of Montreal" on the 19th ult.

Resolved, That the rights to be exercised, when they think proper, by the people of this Province, are not derived from any Governor, nor from any obscure individual who may happen to be imposed on such Governor, with or without his consent, as a Secretary; that such rights flow, and are derived from the constitutional law, secured to the people at large, at divers epochs, and by themselves vindicated when attempted to be destroyed by ignorant or tyrannical rulers; that for the manner in which they exercise or understand such rights, the people of this Province are not responsible to any individual or office holder, whether Governor or Secretary, but to the Courts of Justice erected to decide according to law between such parties as may come before them, and that therefore it is a manifest encroachment on such rights, and an over-reached tribunal, for any man, however high in office, to arrogate to himself the privilege of deciding the extent of such constitutional rights, or to punish of his own mere motion, without trial or form of trial, any inhabitant of this Colony who may happen to entertain opinions different from those held by office holders and placemen for the exercise thereof.

Resolved, That it is a base attempt to impose on the common sense of the community, to represent, as Mr. Secretary Walcott does, the proceedings of the County of Two Mountains as "a meeting to sedition, the disturbance of social order, and the dissolution of ties and obligations sanctioned by law;" that such proceedings, it is well known, were adopted in self defence in order to protect the liberties of this Colony from the unconstitutional aggression aimed thereat by Her Majesty's Ministers and the British Parliament; by the advice of Archbishop Leitch Gasford; and this committee further declares that if sedition be indicted, social order disturbed, and the ties and obligations sanctioned by law threatened with dissolution, it is not the fault or act of the people of this Province, but of the British ministry and its subservient tools in this Province, and in the British Parliament, who have conspired against colonial liberty, and by unconstitutional advice and iniquitous resolutions, attempted to destroy the same, and thereby "incite to sedition, the disturbance of social order, and the dissolution of the ties and obligations sanctioned by law."

Resolved, That the passing, by Her Majesty's ministers and the British Parliament, of the infamous eighth resolution

rate responsibility, and to bring it to bear upon known individuals. The Governor is whom we seek to render circum-

"To those who are acquainted with the character of Mr. Roebuck's highly cultivated mind, and what intelligent newspaper reader is not? it is unnecessary to say that the honorable gentleman supported his plan by the most luminous and unanswerable reasoning. There is no point left untouched—no objection left unremoved—the reader will rise from the perusal of this speech, impressed with a conviction, that, in neglecting the suggestion, ministers have lost an opportunity for the pacification of the Cana-

"Nothing, indeed, in the shape of an answer was attempted. Ministers seemed to admit that the plan was good. Even the ministerial organ, the Morning Chronicle, after condemning Mr. Roebuck's indiscretion (in what did not appear) winds up with a short paragraph, stating that the plan was unobjectionable. Why not adopt it then? Ah! why not indeed? This is a question which would really puzzle a conjurer."

"Another, and not an unimportant, part of Mr. Roebuck's plan, was an extension of that of Lord John Russell's—we mean that in which a sort of congress of delegates is proposed to be assembled at Montreal. Lord John proposed a committee of the two Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada to meet at Montreal, to take cognizance of disputes between the two Provinces. This would have been utterly useless, as the disputes in question (about the division of the revenues) never amounted to an impenetrable gulf, and were always satisfactorily settled by the commissions named by both Provinces."

"On the 21st, Mr. Leuder put the House into something very like a dilemma. In an excellent and argumentative speech the Hon. member said this—'You say my friend Roebuck's plan is good, but that you have no assurance that it will please the Assembly of Lower Canada. Well, then, wait six months, in order to ascertain their views.' But this would not suit Lord John and his anti-Canadian supporters. They were anxious to hear of a Frenchman, they had pre-terminated the case. They accordingly rejected Mr. Leuder's proposal, and that very night affirmed all the resolutions. And there the matter now rests (we write on the 22nd May) on this side of the Atlantic."

"We must now carry our readers on to the 24th of April, in which the debate of the sixth and eighth of March is published. These papers unfold a portion of the plan which the Canadians have at once determined to adopt, to meet, and, as far as lies in their power, to counteract, the coercive measures of the British government. This plan is summed up in the following words:—'In his reply, on the fourteenth of April, it is similar to that which the old colonies adopted under similar circumstances; it is comprised in two words—passive resistance.'"

"Of the revenue of Lower Canada, a large portion is derived from the duty on spirits; one million per gallon is collected on about one million gallons of rum, and eighteen pence per gallon on two hundred and fifty thousand gallons of gin, and brandy. A substitution of whiskey and beer for these would nearly destroy the revenue from this fruitful source. The Tory party in Canada make it a distinct charge against the people of that colony, that they are servile in their obedience to their rulers; and as some partial experiments of the kind have succeeded, we cannot doubt that a passive resistance in Canada, will be still more successful than it was in the old colonies (now the United States) in 1776."

"How long the Canadians will be content with the resistance merely passive, it would be rash to say. A popular commotion generally happens from some apparently trifling circumstance, acting upon a people predisposed to a rupture with their rulers. The accidental collection of a crowd in a particular spot; the thoughtless act of an idle boy; the throwing of a stone or the firing of a pop-gun are many one of them sufficient, under certain circumstances, to cause the standard of revolt to be raised. The events that commonly happen at a Canadian city election would be quite sufficient, raised the banner of independence, even without a massacre of the people similar to that of the 21st of May, 1832, called by the Canadians *le jour de sang*. Of this we feel quite certain, that the people are predisposed to receive any accidental impulse towards independence. Their position, too, is in every respect favorable to such a movement. They have no enemy on their frontier, as the United Colonies had; neither have they a foe in their very bosom, in the shape of an enslaved laboring population. The prosecution they have just received, may be considered by the more ardent of the Canadians to justify the employment of force, to emancipate themselves from the thraldom of the colonial office. What then is wanting to induce an attempt at independence? We fear but one thing—opportunity, a favorable opportunity; and that, as we have already said, the merest accident may afford."

"We cannot close this article without stating, that the other British North American colonies are also at issue with their respective local oligarchies. Nova Scotia has just passed a series of resolutions, the last of which is in favor of an elective Council. Newfoundland, in its demands for reform, makes an elective Council a *sine qua non*. All these Colonies have serious differences with the ruling power. In New Brunswick, we are not aware that the elective Council question has been broached; but of this we are quite certain that New Brunswick is highly discontented, and has lately succeeded in driving an obnoxious Governor out of the colony."

"Here, then, we have a million and a half of people, ripe for revolt—a number not very far short of the population of the old colonies, when the troubles commenced; and yet our ministry with Tory obstinacy, seems determined to bring about a similar result."

"Separation is perhaps a contingency inseparable from colonies; but there is no reason why it should be violent. A colonial government would establish such a lead to independence. For the sacred purpose what so obvious as institutions purely elective? Not that independence would so soon occur, as in consequence of a system of coercion. The duration of the colonial connexion will be in the inverse ratio of imperial interference, and it might be almost perpetual, by leaving the Colonists entirely to themselves."

"We now close this somewhat long article, by declaring our solemn opinion, that unless ministers entirely abandon their system of colonial policy, they will one day, be surprised by the apparition of Le Jeune Canada."

LOOK HERE.—The following beautiful extract, we take from a speech of the illustrious Grattan on the inevitable success of Reform, though opposed by Princes, Parliaments, Governors, and "hapless loyalists." Tories—look to it.

"Against this insurrection of evil we interposed Reform—we were convinced of its necessity from the consideration of corruption at home; we were convinced in that conviction from the consideration of revolutions abroad—we saw the regal power of France destroyed by debts, by expense, and by abuses—we saw the nobility interfere for these abuses, only to guarantee the throne with their ruins and to add revolution of property to revolution of government—we saw in the American revolution that a people determined to be free cannot be enslaved; that the British government was not equal to the task even in the plenitude of empire, supported by the different governments of the Provinces and by the sea; that the hapless loyalist—that loyalist was a lesson to the rich and great to stand by their country in all situations; and that in a contest with a renegade court, the first post of safety is to stand by the country, and the second post of safety is to stand by the country, and the third post of safety is to stand by the country. In that American contest we saw that Reform which had been born in England and banished to America, advanced like a shepherd in Holy Writ and overthrew Goliath. He returned riding on the wave of the Atlantic and his spirit moved on the waters of Europe. The royal ship of war labored—your vessel is affected—throw your people overboard, say your ministers and ballast with your abuses—throw your abuses overboard, we said, and ballast with your people—Tory conciliation. And as to these—those ministers, who pour in regiment after regiment to drag the people (the Canadians) because you have forfeited their affections, we beseech, we supplicate, we admonish—reconcile the people—combat revolution by reform—let blood be your last experiment. Combat the spirit of despotism with the spirit of liberty—the wild spirit of democratic liberty, such as may be found in a limited monarchy with a free parliament. But how accomplish that but by reforming the present parliament, whose narrow and contracted formation, excludes popular representation, that is, excludes self-legislation, that is, excludes liberty, and whose fatal complications result of that defective representation have caused or countenanced, or sanctioned, or suffered for a course of years a succession of measures which have collected upon you such an accumulation of calamity."

"However it may please the Almighty to dispose of princes or of Parliaments, may the liberties of the people be immortal."

The Albany Argus states, that the Mechanics and Farmers Bank, and the Canal Bank of that city have resumed payments in specie for their notes."

Civil war rages in Portugal between the supporters of monarchy and the contending republican principles. A battle was fought on the 29th August before the city of Lisbon, but without decided advantage to either party. Another battle was daily expected."

In Spain there has been some skirmishing, but no affair of any importance."

Extract of a letter from Oxford, dated October 23, 1837.

DEAR SIR—I listen to inform you that myself and twelve others, "the bone and sinews" of Oxford, came to the determination last evening of forming a Political Union in this township and calling a public meeting; the notice of which I enclose and request you to publish."

This notice has at last arrived when every lover of the country, who is not interested in the continuance of abuses, must see that it is quite impossible for the Province to prosper under the present system. Does it not then become our duty to meet together, and discuss the important questions—What changes do we require? and by what means are the required changes to be effected? Sir Francis has told us, that the British government never intended "any such absurdity" as giving us the British Constitution; should we not therefore, as we are denied the benefits of the British Constitution, "cast about in our minds' eyes" for some Constitution more adapted to the free soil of America, and the free spirit of Britons, than Head's despotism, the family compact, and Orange ascendancy?"

I happened to be in London on Saturday when the Tories had what they called "a meeting" (a sorry one it was) put down public meetings. There did not appear to be fifty men besides the Tories of the town present. No one that did not see the requisition to the Sheriff, &c. in the Gazette, could tell that there was any meeting intended. They were completely ashamed of themselves—and were the more to be acted again, they would "hire out the job." Their resolutions are bad policy, bad logic and bad grammar. Your paper has played the deuce with the *Times* as you call them, they are as bad as forty cats in a wallet. Yours truly,

Mr. Hagerman is building whole rows of new houses, over and above his castle in the clouds at the west end. Government officers, and they only, will make money under Head's Colonial Agency.—*Constitution*.

Reform Meeting. A MEETING OF THE REFORMERS of the townships of Oxford, Zorra and Nissouri is appointed to take place at Captain David Curtis' house in Oxford, on Thursday the 16th of November next, at twelve o'clock, noon. The object of this meeting is to take into consideration the grievances and embarrassments of the Province; and to discuss the measures necessary to be taken to remove them, and to form Political Unions. Oxford, Oct. 28, 1837. 44c

Lobo Reform Meeting. "Nemo me impune lacesset."—None shall safely provoke me.—SCOTIA'S MUTUUS NOTICE is hereby given, that a REFORM MEETING will take place upon Wednesday the 15th of November next, at the house of Duncan McKeith, sixth Concession, township of Lobo, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M.—The friends of REFORM from the adjoining townships are respectfully invited to attend. Lobo, Oct. 22, 1837. 44c

Wanted, WANTED by the subscribers a lot of BEES WAX, for which the highest market price will be allowed. HOPE & HODGE. St. Thomas, Oct. 16, 1837. 41c

Wanted. THE subscribers want to purchase 120 Bushels Timothy Seed, 20 Bushels Clover Seed. For which they will pay the highest rate in the market. HOPE & HODGE. St. Thomas, Oct. 10, 1837. 41c

READY MADE CLOTHING, an excellent assortment, for sale at low prices, by HOPE & HODGE. St. Thomas, July 18, 1837. 29c

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S TEAS on sale by HOPE & HODGE. St. Thomas, July 18, 1837. 29c

TOBACCO. Plug, Cavendish, Lady Twist and Paper'd Tobacco on sale by HOPE & HODGE. St. Thomas, July 18, 1837. 29c

GLASS. Best English Glass, assorted sizes, on sale by HOPE & HODGE. St. Thomas, July 18, 1837. 29c

RICE. A superior lot on sale by HOPE & HODGE. St. Thomas, July 18, 1837. 29c

Notice To Township Commissioners in the Lower Division. THE Commissioners of the several townships are requested to render an account, as soon as possible, of all moneys expended by them on the roads, agreeable to V. Sec. of 7. W. IV. Chap. CVII. JOHN PARRIS, Treasurer L. D. Treasurer's Office, London, Oct. 31, 1837. 44c

Caution. ALL persons are hereby forbidden purchasing, or using, a Note of Hand, given by or in favor of John McKenney, or his agent, a Note of Hand, given in the fore part of June last, against the subscribers, and in favor of John McKenney or bearer, to the amount of four Pounds, sixteen Shillings and three Pence, Currency, as the above amount has been paid by me, and I will resist all further payment. HENRY ELLIS, sen. Walsingham, Oct. 18, 1837. 41c

A yoke of Steers. STRAYED from the Township of Southwell, three miles from St. Thomas, about four months ago, a yoke of four years old STEERS. One is a light red, the other dark red with short tail and stag horns. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received by the subscriber, who is a poor man. JOHN ANDREW. No. 8, River Road, Southwell, Nov. 1, 1837. 44u

Cash PAID for STILL GRAIN, at the Store of the subscriber. JOHN RUSSEL. St. Thomas, Nov. 1, 1837. 44c

New Goods! New Goods!! THE Subscriber has just received, on Commission, an extensive and complete assortment of the following articles, which he engages to be of superior quality—viz. Wines, Brandy, Spirits, Gin, Teas, Sugars, Spices, Fruits, Tobacco, Snuff, Salt, Tar and Rosin, Grass, and Cradle Scythes, Rakes, Palm Leaf Hats, Putters and Stone Ware, Deanters, Tumblers and Wine Glasses, Soda Beer, &c. &c. &c. His Beer Fountain is well supplied with Aleir & Black's best Ale. Together with various other articles too numerous to specify, which he assures his customers he will sell as low as they can be possibly afforded, and he is determined not to be undersold by the cheapest Cash Store in St. Thomas. Terms.—Cash down. HUGH O'BEIRNE. St. Thomas Grocery, May 31, 1837. 22c

Blank Deeds and Memorials With and without the Bar of Dower. For Sale at this Office.

FERRIN'S GROCERY AND New Book-Store. THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of St. Thomas and the surrounding country, that he has just received an extensive supply of Groceries, all of the best quality, which he now offers at the lowest prices, for Cash. He has also received a valuable assortment of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping paper, Slates, Pencils, &c. &c. &c. AMONG THE BOOKS WILL BE FOUND, Cobb's and Webster's Spelling Books, Cobb's Walker's Dictionary, Cobb's First Book, Smith's Geography and Atlas, Kirkham's Grammar, Teacher's Guide, Hall's History of the United States, Irving's Life of Columbus, Memoirs of Banastre Jackson, &c. &c. C. K. Lee's Cottage Economy and Advice, McKenzie's 5000 Receipts, Maria Monk's Six months in a Convent, Myraut's Novels. With a variety of Hymn Books, Novels, &c. &c. all of which will be sold cheap for Cash. THE GROCERIES COMPRISE Prepared Coffee, Muscovado and Maple Sugars, A fine lot of Raisins, Table Salt, Spices, Pepper Sauce, Almonds and Nuts of various kinds, Salsaparilla, Indigo, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff of all sorts, &c. &c. He has also a quantity of Cotton Yarn and Bating, Patent Pails, Corn Brooms, Brushes, and an extensive assortment of Tin Ware. S. F. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends and the public, for their former patronage; and as he is determined on keeping a complete assortment of articles of the above kinds he confidently solicits a continuance of their support. SAMUEL FERRIN. St. Thomas, Sept. 4, 1837. 36c

CHEAPER THAN EVER. AT BLACKWOOD'S CASH STORE. Young Hyson Tea, (warranted) per lb. 5s. 6d. Tea, do. E. I. C. 5 0 Black, do. 5 0 Leaf Sugar, do. 1 4 Muscovado, do. 1 0 Yellow Soap, do. 0 10 Java Coffee, 1 8 Best plug Tobacco, 2 0 Raisins, 1 0 Currants, 10d. & 1 0 Shot, 1 0 Best London Mustard, 3 0 Codfish, 0 6 Cotton Yarn, (best quality.) per gall. 8 0 Linsed Oil, 8 0 Turpentine, 8 0 Best West India Molasses, 5 9 Best Cognac Brandy, 83 0 Do. Bourbon do. 11 0 Fine Old Holland Gin, 11 0 Peppermint, 5 0 Shrub, 5 0 Wines of every description, from 6 0 upwards. Biggins Grass Scythes, 6 6 & 7 0 Do. Cradle do. 9 0 Brown Cottons, from 0 10 upwards. —ALSO— A Splendid Assortment of Calicoes, Ginghams, and every description of Seasonable GOODS just opened. St. Thomas, July 4, 1837. 27c

Cheap Goods. THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of St. Thomas and vicinity, that he has rented the Store lately occupied by Mr. Murdoch McKenzie, and is now receiving a very choice assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, All of which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or produce, delivered. St. Thomas, Oct. 3, 1837. 40c The London Gazette will insert the above list for bid.

New Store. THE subscribers hereby notify, that they have now opened their New Store, in Ribout Street, under Mr. Wilson's Office; and they respectfully invite the attention of the public to their well chosen assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c. All which will be sold at the lowest prices, for Cash or Produce. YEAMANS & LATIMER. London, Sept. 4, 1837. 36c

Books. JUST received, a well selected and comprehensive variety of BOOKS, consisting of Historical and Theological works, Travels, Novels, Hooper's Family Library, Biographical and other Dictionaries, Maps, Bibles, Hymns and School Books, forming, in the whole, a library of useful and entertaining knowledge, well deserving the notice of the public. YEAMANS & LATIMER. London, Sept. 27, 1837. 41c

G. J. Goodhue HAS removed to the Store formerly occupied by Shaw, & Co. where he offers for sale a very general assortment of GOODS, At his usual very low prices, for Cash. PRICES CURRENT. St. THOMAS, 26th Oct. 1837.

Young Hyson Tea, at 5s. 6d. Imperial, " 7 6 Souchong, " 3 0 Leaf Sugar, 1 4 Muscovado Sugar, 1 0 Prisms, from 1 6 to 1 10 Scotch Stripes, " 1 0 to 1 10 6-4 Merinos, " 6 0 to 8 0 3-4 do. " 2 0 to 3 1 Stout grey Cottons 1 0 32 inches, do. Sheetings, 40 inches, 1 2 to 1 4 Ladies' prunella do. from 7 6 to 9 6 do. do. Bouts, 06 0 Cotton Yarn, best quality, 3 0 Logging Chains, 11 ft. 14 0 English Crown Glass, 50 feet, 7 3/4, 32 0 do. do. 8 1/2, 32 0 English Iron, ass'd, 0 5 Swedes do. do. 0 7 Nails, by the keg, 0 6 1-2 to 7 1-2 In small quantities 7 3/4 to 8 pence

Oils and Paints FOR Sale by G. J. GOODHUE. St. Thomas, July 6, 1837. 25c

Tobacco and Snuff OF superior quality, at the St. Thomas Cash Store. G. J. GOODHUE. St. Thomas, July 6, 1837. 25c

CASH, Blistered, Spring and Crawley Steel—Bars, Band and Hoop, of various sizes, at the St. Thomas Cash Store—cheap; by G. J. GOODHUE. St. Thomas, July 6, 1837. 25c

Drugs Medicines & Dye stuffs MAY be had cheap of G. J. GOODHUE. St. Thomas, July 6, 1837. 25c

Fresh Teas. 40 CHESTS of TEAS, of the best quality, just received and For Sale, by G. J. GOODHUE. St. Thomas, June 17, 1837. 25c

For Sale, AT GOODHUE'S Cash Store, at St. Thomas, Leavett's Cast Steel AXES, for 12s. N. Y. Currency. St. Thomas, Jan. 28, 1837. 5c

Timothy Seed. GEORGE J. GOODHUE wishes to purchase, at his Cash Store, St. Thomas, One Hundred Bushels Timothy Seed. Jan. 29, 1837.

Wheat. THE subscriber will pay one dollar per bushel, in goods, for good Wheat. G. J. GOODHUE. St. Thomas, Cash Store, Oct. 18, 1837. 52c

Salt. JUST received, and for sale, at the St. Thomas Cash Store, four hundred barrels Salt. G. J. GOODHUE. St. Thomas, Oct. 18, 1837. 42c

Notice. THE demands due the subscribers at Port Stanley, are left with J. R. Bostwick, for immediate collection. LYMAN, FARR & Co. June 8, 1837.

lbs. Macaloy Snuff just received by LYMAN, FARR & Co. Paints and Oils. JUST received, by the subscribers, a complete assortment of Paints, Oils, Brushes, &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co. London, June 9, 1836. 23c

Tobacco. 6000 lbs. Plug and Cavendish Tobacco just received by LYMAN, FARR & Co. London, Oct. 26, 1836. 44c

Books & Stationery. A COMPLETE and extensive assortment of Books and Stationery just received by LYMAN, FARR & Co. London, Oct. 26, 1836. 44c

Storage. FORWARDING AND COMMISSION. THE subscriber, in order to neutralize the evil effects of harbor toll on the prosperity of this place, acquaints the Merchants, Traders and Farmers in general that he has reduced his prices to the following rates, viz. For receiving, storing and forwarding Merchandise, per barrel bulk, 3 " Receiving, storing and shipping " 3 " Receiving, storing and shipping Flour, 2 1-2 " Salt, 2 1-2 " Grain, per bushel, 2 " Transportation of Flour, Pork, &c. from the Talbot Mills, storing and shipping, 5 " Iron, Hardware, Hollowware and Castings, per cent. 2 The greatest attention will be paid to all property entrusted to his charge. E. H. MOLLOY. Port Stanley, June 1, 1836. 42c

For Sale, WITHIN half a mile of the flourishing village of St. Thomas, a large HOUSE, partly finished, with LAND to suit the purchaser. For terms, enquire of the subscriber, on the premises. ANDREW H. THOMPSON. Yarmouth, Jan. 18, 1837. 3c

CROWN LANDS OFFICE, Toronto, 7th June 1837. THE public are hereby informed, that vacant Crown Lands and Clergy Reserves can only be sold by Public Auction.

The terms of sale, until further notice, will be—For Crown Lands, one-quarter of the purchase-money down, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with interest upon each instalment as it becomes due. For Clergy Reserves, one-tenth of the purchase money down, and the remainder in nine equal annual instalments, with interest upon each instalment as it becomes due. The first instalment, in all cases, to be paid into this office within fourteen days from the day of sale, otherwise the sale will be forfeited. The remaining instalments will be required to be punctually paid, as they become due.

Schedules of the particular lots to be sold in each township, specifying also the place of sale, have been printed, & will be put up at the Court-House, at the offices of the Clerk of the Peace and Sheriff, and in other conspicuous places in each District. They will be forwarded to the different Post-Masters, & may also be had upon application to the Commissioner for Crown Lands, or to any of the under-mentioned agents.

The times and places for the sale of Crown Lands and Clergy Reserves, during the present year, will be as follows.

WESTERN DISTRICT. In the County of Kent; At Chatham, on the 15th July, 15th August, 15th September, 16th of October and 15 of November.

In the County of Essex; At Sandwich, on the 31st July, 31st August, 30th September, 31st October and 30th November.

Reference may be made to Henry J. Jones, Esq. residing at Chatham, for further information.

LONDON DISTRICT. In the County of Norfolk; At Simcoo, on the 1st July, 1st August, 1st September, 2d October and 1st November.

In the County of Oxford; At Blandford, on the 5th July, 5th August, 5th September, 5th October and 5th November.

In the County of Middlesex; At London, on the 10th of July, 10th August, 10th September, 10th October and 10th November.

GORE AND NIAGARA DISTRICTS. At Hamilton, on the 1st July, 1st August, 1st September, 2d October and 1st November.

HOME DISTRICT. In the County of York; At the City of Toronto, on the 10th July, 10th August, 10th September, 10th October and 10th November.

In the County of Simcoe; At the town of Barrie, on the 15th July, 15th August, 15th September, 16th October and 15th November.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT. Peterborough, on the 11th July, 8th August, 8th September, 8th October and 7th November.

Reference may be made to Alexander M'Donnell, Esquire, residing at Peterborough, for further information.

MIDLAND DISTRICT. In the County of Hastings; At the town of Belleville, on the 10th July, 10th August, 11th September, 10th October and 10th November.

In the County of Lenox and Addington; At Nanapanee, on the 15th July, 15th August, 16th September, 16th October and 15th November.

In the County of Frontenac; At Kingston, on the 21st July, 21st August, 21st September, 21st October and 21st November.

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT. At Picton, on the 12th July, 12th August, 12th September, 12th October and 12th November.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT. In the County of Leeds; At Beverly, on the 10th July, 10th August, 11th September, 10th October and 10th November.

In the County of Grenville; At Kemptville, on the 15th July, 15th August, 15th September, 16th October and 15th November.

BATHURST DISTRICT. In the County of Carlton; At Richmond, on the 15th July, 15th August, 15th September, 16th October and 15th November.

In the County of Lanark; At Perth, on the 21st July, 21st August, 21st September, 21st October and 21st November.

OTTAWA DISTRICT. In the County of Russell; At Bytown, on the 15th July, 15th August, 15th September, 16th October and 15th November.

In the County of Prescott; At Cornwall, on the 15th July, 15th August, 15th September, 21st October and 21st November.

EASTERN DISTRICT. In the County of Dundas; At Matilda, on the 15th July, 15th August, 15th September, 16th October and 15th November.

In the Counties of Stormont and Glengarry; At Cornwall, on the 21st July, 21st August, 21st September, 21st October and 21st November. 25c

Editors of Newspapers required to insert the above, will be furnished with written instructions for so doing, as well as for the insertion of any future advertisements required to be published in this department. R. B. SULLIVAN.

RETURNED by the Treasurer of the London District for Arrangements of Assessments and Road Tax, up to the 1st day of July 1837.

Table with columns: No. of Lots, Con. acres, Period inclusive, years, Amount. Lists various lots and amounts for different areas like BURFORD, BLENHEIM, DEREHAM, etc.

Table with columns: No. of Lots, Con. acres, Period inclusive, years, Amount. Lists various lots and amounts for areas like ZORRA, CHARLOTTEVILLE, TOWNSEND, WINDHAM, WOODHOUSE, WALSINGHAM, etc.

Table with columns: No. of Lots, Con. acres, Period inclusive, years, Amount. Lists various lots and amounts for areas like DELAWARE, DORCHESTER SOUTH, CARRADOC, NORTH DORCHESTER, SOUTHOLD RIVER THAMES, etc.

Sale of Crown Lands in the Western District.

THE undermentioned Crown Lands, for which special applications to purchase have been made, will be offered FOR SALE, AT AUCTION, in November next, upon the usual terms and conditions.

Store to be Let. THAT Store, with the Store-House, Dwelling-House, Garden and Stable situated at the mouth of the sixteen mile Creek, Aldborough, in the London District, U. C. sometime occupied by Mr. James Fergusson; at present, by Mr. James Ermatinger.

For Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale, a Village Lot, No. 9, in the village of New Sarum. There is on it a Building thirty-six feet by twenty-two feet high, having a convenient Mechanical Shop in one part and a comfortable Dwelling in the other.

Wheat! Wheat!! CASH paid for WHEAT, delivered at Colonel's Bostwick's Store House, Port Stanley, by J. K. WOODWARD.

Cash—Wheat—Salt! CASH paid for Wheat, or Salt given in exchange for Wheat, at Port Stanley. Enquire of WALTER CHASE.

Farmers attend. WHEAT, Rye, Corn, Barley and Butter will be taken in, at the MONTREAL HOUSE, St. Thomas, in exchange for Goods.

Cash for Butter. THE highest market price will be paid for good BUTTER, in Cash, by YEAMANS & LATIMER.

Boots! Boots!! 50 PAIRS strong BOOTS and 20 pairs KIP BOOTS, all of their own manufacture for sale, cheap, for Cash, by CHAPIN & HOLMES.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he has now on hand, at his Shop, half a mile east of the village of St. Thomas.

Important. THE undersigned are receiving a well selected stock of Eastern Sole and Upper Leather, CALF SKINS and FINDINGS.

Notice. WHEREAS some person or persons did, on or about the 15th of February last, enter my chest, in my dwelling house, and take therefrom, a DEED, in fee simple, of the farm on which I live, being lot No. 37, in the second concession of Westminster, which said Deed or Transfer was made by my father, William Walters, sen. to me, Walter Walters, and witnessed by Thomas Hammond and James Brien, both of this place, in presence of a number of other persons, all of whom saw the said Deed signed, sealed and delivered to me, by my father, in due and legal form.

Notice. I hereby caution the public, and forbid any person purchasing, renting, cropping, or in any other way contracting for and above lot, or any part thereof with any person except myself; as I am the only rightful and legal owner of the above lot and am in legal possession of the premises.

Rail-Road Notice. PURSUANT to a Resolution passed at the annual general meeting of the Stockholders in The Niagara and Detroit Rivers Rail Road Company, at Sandwich, W. D. on Monday last, Notice is hereby given, that unless those subscribers who have hitherto neglected to pay up their first instalments, of 2 1/2 per cent on their respective shares, do pay the same forthwith, to Robert Mercer, Esq. of Windsor, near Sandwich, Western District, (the Treasurer and Secretary of the Company), or to Bela Stone, Esq. of St. Thomas in the London District, Upper Canada, (one of the Directors of the said Company), or into the Bank of Michigan, at Detroit, to the credit of the said Company, they will be sued without further notice.

For Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale, cheap, for Cash, or any kind of grain, 100 Bunches of Warranted Shingles. Also, a quantity of Dry Lumber, at his Store, in Troy and Ayinger.

THE LIBERAL, ESTABLISHED TO ADVOCATE PROVINCIAL REFORM—UPON BRITISH PRINCIPLES—AND TO DETRIMENT GENERAL INTERESTS. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY. John C. Kipp—Printer.

TERMS. The price of the Liberal, when sent by mail, is fifteen shillings per annum, when paid in advance; or seventeen shillings and sixpence if not so paid.

Book and Job Printing. Executed at this office with neatness and dispatch and on reasonable terms.