Foreign.

From the Albany Argus.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.

Annexed is another of the able letters of Mr. O'Connell to his countrymen, on the subject of their grievances. In a prior letter he had recommended to them the formation of a general association. This letter was written after such association had been formed. The Lendon Morning Chronicle (a ministerial organ) speaks of it as follows it as follows—
"Mr. O'Connell counsels peace; not,

however, the peace of a base subserviency, not the peace of an infamous submis-sion to the insults of Baron Lyndhurst and the Tory Lords, but the peace which be-comes prudent freemen whom the law and now cast upon them, and of the wors itution have invested with ample power to crash their ruthless foes-the enemies of civil and religious liberty—the tion will certainly be a peaceful, constitu confederated and corrupt foes of human rights—without violating public order.— To meet, to associate, to agitate within the law and by legal means, to remonstrate, to proclaim their unmerited wrongs, to put forth, as befits men, and British Our enemies, however, are many and subjects, their legitimate claim to the advantages guaranteed to their country at the period of the Union to declare their targets and the English countries, who are generally and they are also liable to be operated to the amalgamation of the world have a title to, if they assented to the amalgamation of the union of the participations which in 1806 they are also liable to be operated to the amalgamation of the union of the established by appointing an officer with the talent and power of Cromwell, to rule Ireland and liberty.

They are also liable to be operated to the amalgamation of the countries and power of Cromwell, to rule Ireland and liberty.

Always remember our participation of the contract of th tated to propound such advice his share of English feeling would be contempt." From the London Morning Chronicle.

London, July 5, 1836.

To the Members of the National Associa

tion of Ireland.

"Hereditary bondsmen, know you not,
Who would be free themselves must strike
the blow?"

submit my own opinion upon matters of tity of that produce thrown into the Eng-detail to yours. I may be permitted to lish markets, to compete with the Eng-say that I should have desired to reserve lish farmers at their own doors. the name of "National" for the occasion in which, by the judgment of all reasonable men, Tory injustice and Lordly insolence may render it necessary for Ireland are the English farmers; lence may render it necessary for Ireland are the English farmers; simply because if the Irish were prosper-

from any connection or community with any other society or union. I deem this matter of the most vital importance, and only beg of you to recollect that the Cathnot, I trust presumptuous in expresadvice most distinctly and emphatically is, not to have any species of connection.

The next class of our opponents are with any other body

Union, the Central Committee, and the bles. Parochial Committees, as well as the Registry Society. Among these the Trades' doubted patriotism and utility. But it should continue to move within its own should not be, in fact there cannot be, any gering peerage of England. icalousy or rivalship; but my most unequivocal ppinion is, that the National Asshould be totally unconnected perfect freedom of self-action.

the peaceful benefits of the Reform Bill. have been too long tainted. I entertain the strongest expectations of the great and permanent benefits to be derived from our association. We must act with firmness, and therefore should act the great contact when the strongest expectations of the great contact we have to encurred from our association. We must act with firmness, and therefore should act the well; we know their conduct when and perfect freedom from legal difficulties

the qualities that make men useful as patriots and good subjects-undisturbed patience, untired exertions, unremitting perbut the most energetic and continuous de- moted and rewarded. termination to use all and every constitutional means to procure for Ireland Justice, complete justice, equal justice.

This is an arduous struggle—it will be a lengthened struggle, unless we grapple with the difficulties of our political situawith the difficulties of our political situaset loose, faction would be encouraged in olic Nobility were unfriendly and indifficuwith the difficulties of our political situation like men who deserve to be free, because they will not endure for one acquiescing moment the brand of slavery or un-Take the Bench—almost all, or at least just inferiority.

the face with a firm and unshrinking eye, to retire on the superannuation

CHILDREN, THAT THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IS THE PALLADIUM OF ALL "LET IT BE IMPRESSED UPON YOUR MINDS-LET IT BE INSTILLED THE CIVIL, FOLITICAL AND SILVE THE RIGHTS OF AN ENGLISHMAN."

VOL. IV.

we have formidable enemies to encounter, re have formidable enemies to overcome Let us not disguise from ourselves the number and the strength of our enemies If the people of Ireland, Protestant, Cath-olic, Presbyterian & Dissenters, are once deeply convinced of the foul degradation mischiefs and horrors contemplated by their enemies, the result of that convic-

tional, but truly national uprising to all-that is virtuous and good in the land—an uprising that will drive the enemies of Irish liberties into despair, and render our Success certain and speedy.

Our enemies, however, are many and

the British portion of the contract—to resions of the farmers by every species of solve that with nothing less than equal calumny; they do not perceive that they rights and equal laws will they ever be are thus daily undermining their own resatisfied, to point out to their British felligion, and depriving it of the respect of all low subjects the justice of this resolution, from generous compliance in so equitable a demand; to do all this Mr. O'Connell counsels his countryment, and if he and of perpetuating injustice to the countryment, and if he are the various parts of the empire, and of perpetuating injustice to the countryment, and if he are the various parts of the empire, and of perpetuating injustice to the countryment, and if he are the various parts of the empire, and of perpetuating injustice to the country ment and if he are the various parts of the empire, and of perpetuating injustice to the country ment and if he are the various parts of the empire, and of perpetuating injustice to the country ment and if he are the various parts of the empire, and of perpetuating injustice to the country ment and in the country ment an They are, indeed, "unwise men in their own generation;" and instead of making proselytes from the Catholic to Protestantm, they have directly the contrary offect. The farmers, moreover, feel the

competition in their own markets of the produce of the Irish agriculturists; and a may be trusted; they tell us that the English and societies that struggle in any way "Hereditary bondsmen, know you not, Who would be free themselves must strike the blow?"

Fellow Countrymen—I find by the Dublin papers received this day, that you have already constituted the association for Ireland under the name of the "National." I should have preferred for the present the name of "General;" but, of course, I produce of the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish. They thus by countent and popose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish agriculturists; and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and in this they tell us that the English in the same sacred cause, but amalgamathety they trusted. Where is the language sufficient at the Irish are not fit to be ting with none of them. Let our associate they tell us that the Irish are right in the same sacred cause, but amalgamathety they trusted. Where is the language sufficient at they led us that the Irish are not fit to be trusted; they tell us that the Irish are right in the same sacred cause,

But there is one point which involves a practical principle, of great value, and a nearly all, their own provisions, and leave legal point of some nicety. I mean the keeping the association precisely as the lish farmers, whose produce must at once

olic Association steered its course untouched to the interests of the people of Ireland, of success. ed and unassailed amidet the quicksands upon grounds of bigotry and intolerance, and shoals of the law, under my guidance. which are impervious to reason and argu-but nature. ment, and must be left to time and to rid sing a hope that this new association will icule to thin the ranks of those opponents,

This, in my mind, is the more necessa- the very worst and most contemptible of Lord Mulgrave in Ireland, dispensing all Session. Time would not be given for ry, because there are now other bodies, of our miserable Peerage - the pitiful Vesey great value in themselves, and of great Fitzgerald-the Lord Glengall, the Marimportance, which may be pressed upon quis of Westmeath, bless the mark!!! you. I mean in particular the Trades' and others of that species of indescribe-

But the Peers have stronger and better reasons to hate Ireland and the Irish .length and num- They know that the reform bill could nevber, and the magnitude of services, and er have been carried but for the zealous, will. I trust, long continue to prove its un- active, and disinterested patrictism of the representatives of the people of Ireland. sphere, and in its own orbit, as should all reform, and hence arises the bitter and other bodies I have mentioned. There should not be, in fact there cannot be, any gering peerage of England.

We turned the scale in lavor of England with all their representatives, save one, and if he attempted to pass it that Session are strenuously, actively our friends.

We turned the scale in lavor of England.

We turned the scale in lavor of England. Besides, they actually aim at either re-

pealing or destroying the effect of the re-form bill. Encouraged by so many of the 7th. T with any other body, in order to display farmers who are slavishly inclined, they daily increasing majority are with us—a national utility, which cannot be without would risk the peace of the empire, and majority of about one sixth of the entire the safety of the throne, rather than allow the current of popular liberty to flow. Compare the state of affairs when the I would not dwell upon the topic, but low the current of popular liberty to flow-Llook up to the new association as on in its present channel, to sweep away the best, perhaps the only means of pre- abuses, and cleanse the corruptions by England, and securing to Ireland. which so many of the British institutions

with the greatest prudence—we must act with perseverance, and therefore should that they selected Lord Haddington as ly all adverse or careless of us. neglect no precaution to secure to our- Lord lieutenant, because his paucity of inselves perfect free will upon one hand, tellect, and want of fixed principles, made erless, and, therefore inattentive. They him an advisable tool for the oppression of could not have served us if they would Ireland. We saw the flag inscribed "No and at that time many of them (for they In plain truth, we have occasion for all Popery," insulting seven eights of the did not know what true hearts Ireland people of Ireland, and waving over his contained,) would not assist us if they head. We saw all the bigots, in proportion to their virulence and hatred to the severance, perfect respect for the laws, Irish people, Shaw, Lefroy, Jackson, pro-

Every measure useful to Ireland has

been opposed by that party.

Were they again to regain power, Ireland would be deluged in blood! every the magistracy, the shrievalty, the jurybox, in the corporations all over the

Let us then look to our difficulties in the greater part of the Judges are entitled The best of the Protestants showed symp-

provided by law. Why do not the age and almost doting; retire? Alas! as yourselves this question, and then by yourselves how many resignations wou you have if the Tories were once m

power.
Again look around you, and se would fill that bench, and what bope the could possibly be of peace or tranquilit for Ireland, if the Lefroys, the Shaws, th for Ireland, if the Lefroys, the Shaws, the Jacksons, were to be judges of the land But this is too frightful a picture to a looked at without something like insant of Do I exaggerate the intentions of the Tory party? No. I diminish their intensity and their atrocity.

There is the great organ of their partitat in which they publish their manifolds; there is their avowed authorized lication, The Quarter is the great organ of their partitation, The Quarter is their avowed authorized lication. The Quarter is the great organ of their partitation, The Quarter is the great organ of their partitation, The Quarter is the great organ.

There it is; Cromwell reduced the pop-

ulation by his wars, and the dissolution that ensued, near three fourths. Yes! the Tory faction devote to destruction full three-fourths of the people of Ireland. The monsters cry for blood more blood—years of blood, and massa-

cre! The desolating sword of Cromwell! Such is the party that menaces Ireland.

But it is not menace alone, nor injustice; it is insult, bitter insult. We have borne, and may still bear injustice.

But description, involution of the law, no treach of morality.

2d. To procure a satisfactory settlement of the tithe question—a satisfactory, because a full participation with Scotland linsult. Irishmen, insult!!!

and contempt; and even if we did, we and descendents for the year 1836.

may easily scorn to use them. Let our Meet weekly: digest in commay easily scorn to use them. Let our Meet weekly; digest in committees actions speak us—let one universal cry resound throughout Ireland. The Production of Dublin is coupling activity at the coupling of th Ireland. Associate, associate, associate, Protestant, Catholic, Presbyterian, Dis-

but nature.

1st. We have the reverend name of the

King with us. Read his opening speech sing a hope that this new association will icule to thin the ranks of those opponents, and that and create amongst them sensations of to this Parliament.

2d. We have with us the King's gov-tablished Church Bill. ernment, forbidding us to despair.

> of justice that is within his reach, and big the consideration of other important measding us to confide and to hope. We have with us the reformed cor porations of England, and the intelligent of the day that day fortnight.
>
> and patriotic inhabitants of the great Lord John Russell regret

owns and cities. 5th. We have with us the wealth, intelled He had rather put off the Bill to ne ectual power, patriotism, and energy of Session than not bring it on that night. this great metropolis. The corporation of London and the inhabitants of

ever unconquered people of Scotland are cated reprobated the Bill, as a hasty 7th. The House of Commons with

Catholic association was formed with your present prospects, and see how glorious and unerring is the hope of success-if, Irishmen -- if you are true to yourselves. "Hereditary bondsmen, know you not, Who would be free themselves must ste the blow?"

When the Catholic association w

The people of Scotland were then pow

The House of Commons presented nominal, but uncertain and wavering maprinciple that Church property was public opportunity, he should detail the great jority in our favor. The House of Lords, property, and relieved the destitution of objections he felt to the proposed control. almost to a man, rejected our approach with haughty disdain. But in Ireland itself what was our found

dation for hope? The Catholic people ent. The Catholic Clergy, especially the higher orders, were suspicious, if not more. The second order of the Clergy were unroused, and but little interestpensions toms of disgust or disapprobation, and the

ST. THOMAS, U. C. THURSDA HORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1836.

NO. 37.

ouring in upon them from their most

incere supporters. By abandoning these

Bills, which would never be considered

their sincere friends.

Lord John Russell could not remain

ilent after the speech of Mr. Buller. He

buses in the Establishment. Undoubted

ly he might have introduced a Bill more

Lord Ebrington objected to some of the

letails of the Bill, but would vote for it.

Mr. Brotherton moved the amendment.

withstanding the attempt of Lord John Russell to bolster up this miserable meas-

ure, this contemptible subterfuge, and not-

withstanding Mr. Buller had been lectured

for declaring his hostility to it he would not refrain from expressing his extreme

disgust at the Bill. They might talk of the Irish Tithe Bill—they might talk as

they pleased of the unhappy Appropria-

tion clause-(Opposition, cheers) but the

present Bill was to be the touchstone and

test whether His Majesty's Government

would retain the confidence of the Eng-

Church, but from the community at large.

were Bishops, another five members of

gainst such a tyrranous attempt, and

Mr. Hawes interrupted Mr. Duncombe

Mr. Thomas Duncombe said, that not-

into account.

formidable and organised force of Orange-m teck the field at once against us, not figuratively, but in downright earnest. Yet with all these difficulties, with obas apparently insurmountable, we suc-ded. Irishmen! we succeeded!! The Church untouched; and ho opposed it as Catholic clergy soon did justice to our an impolitic piece of legislation, and dan-

tationic clergy soon did justice to our views; the Catholic nobility joined us; the Liberal Protestants thronged around us; fourteen hundred Protestant names adorned and dignified the roll of the Catholic association.

An impositic piece of legislation, and dangerous to the establishment.

Ar. Charles Buller strongly disapproved of the course taken by Ministers in regard to this measure. He would ask His Majesty's Ministers, by what insanity

but why should I enter into details alteracy familiar? We were true to ourselves, and therefore succeeded.

Mark, I pray you, how we succeeded,

Mark, I pray you, how we succeeded, Mark, I pray you, how we succeeded, ithout a crime or an offence—without a gentleman had, it seemed, now the subport a stain—without injustice to any stantial powers of office, wanting only the pitful astary, to which he attroched no the stantial powers of office.

would have been rejected. He contended ey resolve?

This—simply this—to pacify Ireland, Presbyterians, Dissenters—rally—rally that this measure, which professed to be a Bill for abolishing pluralities, would have the effect of legalising them, and

Always remember our three great obthat as regarded the translation of the 1st. To preserve and support the King's Bishops, they would be perpetuated He Government—Lord Melbourne in England; Lord Mulgrave, honored name in would assure the Government, that they could not go on carrying Tory principle

into effect without losing the support of reland. the country. Their present conduct was too much like that, which in 1834 enabled 2d. To preserve as far as we can, peace, good order, freedom from agrarian disturbances, and from crime of every their adversaries to turn them out of of-fice. The difference was this, they had description, inviolation of the law, no now an opportunity of retrieving their error by following the advice which was

insult, Irishmen, insult!!!

They tell us we are unfit and unworthy

Let our association be single and inde otherwise than as measures of a colorable reform, they might yet secure the support

pleaded guilty to the charge that he had view. His object was to bring forward a plish an effective reform of some great

have had the consent of gentlemen opposite; and he considered it more advisable to frame a measure which could be car-

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY, July 19. OF THE CHURCH. the day for the third reading of the Es-

Mr. Hume hoped Lord John Russell ures only just put into the hands of members. He would move to read the order

Lord John Russell regretted that he could not accede to Mr. Hume's proposal. Mr. Hume said, it would be impossible West to press on the Bill that night. Lord John We turned the scale in favor of English and Tower Hamlets, and Mary-la-bone, he expected to pass the Bill that night; measure. The clergy objected to be consigned over to a body whose authority they were unwilling to acknowledge. He entreated Lord John Russell to listen to lish people. That confidence, it must be the wishes of almost everybody on his remembered, ought to proceed, not from

persons interested in the abuses of the The Speaker suggested, that Mr. Hume had better allow the order of the day to be read, and move his amendment on the who were they? Why, five of them motion for the third reading Mr. Hume assented. The order of the the Cabinet, and three more very respect-

Mr. Hume moved as an amendment, abuses. The parochial clergy were in that it be read a third time that day six no respect represented in this commission.

months.

Mr. Lennard seconded the amendment He objected to the Bill in principle and detail. The only benefit likely to accrue from it was the prohibition against Bish between Deans and Chapters and the first the prohibition against Bish between Deans and Chapters and the commenced life as a backer's apprentice in the old town, but have

ops holding livings in commendam.

Sir Robert Inglis opposed the Bill, bethe public were much more likely to get cause it went too far. It recognized the their own. At a future more eligible one class of clergymen by the legalised All he would observe on this occasion one class of clergymen by the legalised All he would observe on this occasion be found some specimens of his genius, robbery of another. The property of the was, that if the proposition of arming a mongst which is a painting of the Resur-Church did not come from the State, and Central Board with such indefinite powers the State had no right to meddle with it. as these had been made by a Tory Ad-The Bill would form a most dangerous ministration, there would have been some precedent, and he would support the mo- 130 or 140 Whig patriots protesting a-

mr. Buxton denied the truth of Sir R. gainst such a tyrranous atte Inglis's doctrine; which would act as a bar to all improvement in the Church. and asked if the question of the adjourn-Surely he must recollect, that in the time ment had been put? of Henry VIII. the Church property was The Speaker replied that it had:

A scene of confusion arose. Blackstone and Lord Francis Egerton

spoke a few words.

Mr. A. Trevor addressed the House, but was inaudible; he said, that in consequence of the noise, and unseemly be-naviour of members, he should move to

adjourn the debate.

The Gallery was cleared for a divison, but none took place; and the debate was adjourned to Friday.

O'Connell is to dine at Rochester on Monday next. He is as usual, the great man of the day. He presided yesterday at a meeting held at the Crown & Anchor, for the purpose of considering the best mode of acting, in order to procure the liberation of Dr. Beaumont, a British subect, confined in France, for having a secret society in that country. It was finally agreed that a petition should be finally agreed that a petition should be presented to the House of Commons, requesting it to take steps to procure Dr. Beaumont's liberation. As you may suppose, much violent language was used at this meeting against Louis Phillippe and his policy. It was arranged that a member of Parliament should propose each resolution, and a working man second it. This was done, and a man named Hoare and an admisable speech, as far as talent

for the and species which is specially the declared hims if an advocate for sassination, when a Tyrant filled the Throne, and hoped "the next attempt on Louis Phillippe's life would prove more successful than the last." This was received with tremendous applause, and O'Connell had great difficulty in stopping the speaker, and hindering him from proceeding in so wild a strain O'Connell is blamed in the papers of this morning for having called Louis Phillippe a "tyrant monster," the French themselves, being, it is argued, the best judges of what their King ought to be.

The Norton and Melbourne affair isforgotten. The lady is among the world again, and may hold up her head with the purest. So much for the verdict of a jury--it wipes away all stains. The Hon. Mrs. Norton was in the Zoological Gardens, London, on Sunday last, with her sister, Mrs. Blackwood, and a large party pleaded guilty to the charge that he had of fashionables. She has since left for not looked to this question with a party Paris. Lord Wynford has addressed a letter to the Editor of the Standard, in measure which, though it might not go as far as he might desire, would still accomseen Mr. Norton, nor had any communication with him before the late action was brought, nor with him nor his professional advisers since; and that he knew nothing igreeable to Mr. Buller and those who of the merits of the case, nor of the witthought with him; but then, it would not nesses by whose testimony it was attemptent, Spirit of the Times.

New House of Parliament .- The ex Ireland. Associate, ascociate, ascociate, associate, associate, associate, as ried through Parliament with the consent

of this Bill would be a great political tri-umph to him. It was no concession to him. He had appointed a commission, month, we perceive the following amongst and the present Ministers had continued other notices of promotion :- Captain and the present Ministers had continued it; but that was their own doing. He approved of the main provisions of the Bill; and by no means considered the salaries of the Archbishops and Bishops Captain T. Fisher. We need scarcely oo large, when their necessary expendi- add that the ge ture—the maintenance of their dignity, youngest surviving son of the poet Burns. and the exercise of hospitality were taken

Gipsies .- A meeting was lately held of a society established at Southampton for promoting the reformation of the gipsics now scattered over this country. pears that there are about 18,000 of these wanderers now in Great Britain corrupting the morals of the younger classes of society by fortune-telling, &c. and injuring the farmers in various ways. Through the exertions of the society above referred to, thirty gipsies have been reclaimed from their bad habits, and have become useful members of society.

Lord Landhurst .- Those titled tyrants who reflect on the character of a people invariably lead all to inquire what right have they to offer an insult to any. A correspondent writes a brief genealogy of the noble Lord Lyndhurst--we confess our inability to discover what title he can derive from pedigree to insult the fellowcountrymen of his poor parents. His nother's family (now respectable) live in Clare-the name is Singleton; his grandman and care-taker to the late Sir Lucius day was read.

Lord John Russell then moved the Lord John Russell; and

able men doubtless in their private capacity, but known to be high Tories, devoted to the protection of the Church in all its named Copeley, of the city of Limerick. hurst, the calumniator of Ireland .-- Dub-

understand, was Colopy, was a native of ker's apprentice in the old town, but having a dispute with his master, he relinquished the trade, and left Limerick. He then applied himself to the pictorol art, for which he evinced considerable talent-He re-visited this city, where there are to rection over the altar-piece of one of our friaries. He subsequently went to America, where his son (the present Lord Lyndhurst) was born .- Limerick Star.

The non-commissioned officers of the regiments in Dublin garrison who had been present at Waterloo dined together on Saturday last, and among a variety of toasts, the health of the Duke of Welling.

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 a solar of Physics mis misrule, by granting to 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 world of the time of the world of the whole of the world of the whole of the world of the whole of the world of the world of the world of the world of the whole of the world of the whole of the world of the world of the world of th

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 land through through the land through the land through the land through through the land through through the land through the land through through through the land through through the land through throu 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, Lwould 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 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 of the cast about in our mind's eye for a new state of political existence? 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 edy the difficulty, but, when not based on of Messra. Boulton and Hagerman from office, and was only silenced by their 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 constitulikely 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 anish 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 fortility 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?

> 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 of the engineer employed to ascertain the illiberal and partial measures of the gov The Hon. J. Elmsley was called to the chair, and having briefly stated the object month. "But," added he, "they wouldn't of the meeting, and the many advantages 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 1 or annihilation of the proposition of the proposi 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

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 on 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 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 here have great difficulty in getting along the heart have left by the State and two pleases, vindictive, illiterate ready partially peopled lands around, than the mover as seris to a mean, in inducing emigrants to settle in the already partially peopled lands around, than the mover as seris to a mean, in sending them into a trackles wider and the left by the State and two processes and capital to be employed all next winter on the Erie Canal, widening and deepening it; this virtue.

Will induce many of our people to got the series of the greatest number, they hand them over as seris to a mean, in inducing emigrants to settle in the already partially peopled lands around, than the move ras seris to a mean, in sending them into a trackles wider ness, to waste their energies and capital in making clearances, which however adventure of little benefit to society at large. 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

> 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 emigration 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 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 Licences, on issum Licences, 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. 03 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,

Pence, on

21 14 (

55 10 O

inew com-

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.Astrict for the kin for making up six supplemen-tary lists for 1835, 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 1334. 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 Askin for ieutenant

Sovernor's

Company's

tract, for

Askin for

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

Carried up£247 10 QCarried up£426 13

making re-turns for the House Clerk of the Peace, from April 1834 bly in 1831, J. B. As-0 to the 31st of March, kin for taking an investigation in the case Total for NE year, £599 7 and Peter 18 7 Askin for stationary and fuel for his office to April,1234. 17 0 makingout 33 assess-ment rolls for Collectors and 3 aggregate ment and aggregate 56 10 1833! £153 17 Total for

three years,£519 17 ,6 Thus has the Clerk of the Peace received

L79 9 11 more in one year of Sir Francis B.

Page 78. 6d. and a farthing an acre for every Head's Reform Government, than in three years of Sir John Colborne's:

years of Sir John Colborne's:

In 1832, his salary was L125. This year it has hopped up to L172 13 11. (F) By what law, custom or usage does the Clerk of the Peace get a salary distinct from his fees the Peace get a salary distinct from his fees

and perquisites? Comment on the different items is unnecessary : although if the published accounts be correct, it will be perceived, that the same services have, in more than one instance, been paid for twice over. But the thing is such a ' whole hog" affair, that noticing the particulars would lesson the surprise which the gen-

eral display must produce. If it be asked, how it happens, that Mr. Askin gets such an enormous sum this year? it may be answered, " the dates show that some of it is for services performed last year, and some the year before, &c." We then ask. if the monies were earned before this year, why were they not paid before? There was money enough and to spare in the hands of the Treasurer. If the Clerk of the Peace had demands against the Treasury for services performed two or three years ago, why were not his accounts brought forward, and audited and paid? Admitting the correctness of the supposition, we can think of only one reason for his forbearanced. The same reason may he stretched to cover part of Judge Young's case, viz. there was a salutary dread in the minds of public functionaries during the period, that the House of Assembly had a major-ity of Reformers. They knew right well, it was the intention of that. House to detect delignuencies, and relieve the people from inveterate impositions; and therefore, the officials being wise in their generation, kept the cloves footes much out of sight as

Does not this view of the case, fairly account for the active part which men in office took against the Reform Candidates? And It is unnecessar does not the foregoing extracts from the District accounts help to unravel the mystery of their loyal zeal? And yet there were farmers so blind and slavish as to join with their oppressors against the best friends of their

It is not unreasonable to enquire, how it omes to pass, that Mr. Askin gets £172 13 11 for his year's services as Clerk of the Peace, and yet is amply paid for every separ-ate service, either out of the taxes, as spears above, or by litigants and other individuals having business in his office? Can the London Gazette throw any sunshine on the sub-

The Magistrates, those precious guardians of the public purse, sanction all; and affect a kind of indignation against any who makes an attempt at exposure. This may be very an attempt at exposure. This may be very natural in men who live by corruption; but is it not very unnatural for the farmers to acquiesce under such a state of things? Why should the land owners of Upper Canada submit to imposition and abuse either from Sir thousand doffars a year, or from any subordinates whom they likewise support out of their

onest carnings?
Public affaire are managed differently at the Public attairs are managed university at the corber side of the Lakes. There the people who pay, appoint the officials. The people's money cannot be purloined, or equandered on favorites, and consequently they are contented with their system, and prosperous beyond any nation under Heaven. When will Canadians

nation under Heaven. When win Canadana open their eyes?

There is but one thing more in the "accounts," which we will notice (Judge Young's £40 has been often enough before the public,) for until there be a tribunal other than Downing Street or Sir Francis Head, to which we can appeal for redress, there is little use in exposing the malversation of office.

The Editor of the St. Thomas Journal got The Editor of the St. Thomas Journal got for printing the District accounts for the year ending June, 1333, L4 15 0; and yet the Editor of the Times for printing them last year, got no less a sum than £13 0 6 or three times as much!! Although they could at any time to done for the former sum or less by the Liberal, and circulated three times as extensively as either of the above named Journals ever circulated. Thus is the people's money squandered by a party to promote their own ends; and yet it is asked, "What cause have the people complain? Why are they discontanted?"

about 2000 bushels middle county old, sold at 1,75 to go South, none now remaining in market. Rye, very little here, a parcel of 5000 bushels middle county old, sold at 1,75 to go South, none now remaining in market. Rye, very little here, a parcel of 5000 bushels middle county old, sold at 1,75 to go South, none now remaining in market. Rye, very little here, a parcel of 5000 bushels middle county old, sold at 1,75 to go South, none now remaining in market. Rye, very little here, a parcel of 5000 bushels middle county old, sold at 1,75 to go South, none now remaining in market. Rye, very little here, a parcel of 5000 bushels middle county old, sold at 1,75 to go South, none now remaining in market. Rye, very little here, a parcel of 5000 bushels middle county old, sold at 1,75 to go South, none now remaining in market. Rye, very little here, a parcel of 5000 bushels middle county old, sold at 1,75 to go South, none now remaining in market. Rye, very little here, a parcel of 5000 bushels middle county old, sold at 1,75 to go South, none now remaining in market. Rye, very little here, a parcel of 5000 bushels middle county old, sold at 1,75 to go South, none now remaining in market. Rye, very little here, a parcel of 5000 bushels middle county old, sold at 1,75 to go South, none now remaining in market. Rye, very little here, a parcel of 5000 bushels middle county old, sold at 1,75 to go South, none now remaining in market. Rye, very little here, a parcel of 5000 bushels middle county old, sold at 1,75 to go South, none now remaining to the parcel of 5000 bushels middle county old, sold at 1,75 to go South, none now remaining to the parcel of 5000 bushels middle co s much!! Although they could at any time

A NEW INVENTION .- A plan for effecting ling at 1,12cts; Southern and Ohio at "the final arrangement" of the Clergy Re- 96 cts. Northern Oats at 50 a 52 cts.

Brought up £247 10 0 Brought up £426 13 6 serves and School Lands, "in a way, (it is said,) satisfactory to the people of Upper Canada, and consistent with British principles!" has appeared in some of the Toronto papers. The particulars of which are as fol-

> 1. The Clergy Reserves and School Lands to be converted into cash; and to form two distinct funds, one for religion, the other for

2. A Provincial and *Imperial* statute to be passed, compelling all fresholders and lease-holders to pay a certain tax for the support of

the Ministers of religion.

S. Every individual, at the time of paying, to tell the collector, to what Church he belongs, and his quota of taxes to be appropriated to the maintenance of his church only 4. When the taxes paid by any den tion amount to £5,000 per annum, that de-nomination shall be entitled to an equal sum

from the proceeds of the Reserves.

5. Any sect not numerous or rich enough 5. Any sect not numerous or rich enough to pay £3,000 per annum of the religious tax, and not having at least "three Ministers formed into an ecclesiastical order" to get no part of the Reserve fund, but on the contrary, the amount paid by them to be divided among all the other Churches!

6. Persons not attached to any Church to be obliged to may as well as others, and their

be obliged to pay as well as others, and their taxes likewise to be divided among the taxes likewise 7. The scale of taxation proposed is
4s. 0d. from leaseholders not over 25l. s

7s. 6d. from leaseholders from 25l. to 60l. 12s. 6d. from ditto do. 60l. upwards. 5s. 0d. from freeholders having under 50

7s. 6d. from freeholders having from 50 to

dditional acre.

8. The taxes to be all paid into the hands

amount drawn from the Reserve fund, to the Executive of that denomination, (for in-"Executive" of that denomination, for in-stance to the Bishop of the Church of England, or the Methodist Conference,) to be distribut-ed amongst their respective Clergy, or to be laid out in building Churches.

9. A sum equal in amount or half the a

mount paid for the support of any Church to be paid to the "Executive" of said Church for the maintenance of Common Schools un-

for the maintenance of Common Schools under their superintendance.

The above with some minor matters form the basis on which the writer would settle! the Clergy Reserve question and the School Lands "on British principles!"

The writer, whoever he is, deserves some credit for industry—some for ingenuity, but more, for the good opinion which he has of mankind! For he must indeed believe that men are very passive animals, and withal in a very immovable state of ignorance, superfatition and stunidity if they would for one motion and stupidity if they would for one mo-ment submit their necks to the yoke of taxa-tion, which he would firmly fix upon them,

tion, which he would firmly fix upon them,
"on Baitisi Principles!"
To think of compelling, by Provincial and
Imperial legislation, the people of Canada to
pay taxes or tithes for the support of a pricistaced, even arruph that pricathood be the one
of their charte, is a little too had, considering
that we have advanced towards the middle of
the nineteenth century. It savors a little too
much of the policy of priesteraft—the "trail
of the screent" is too evident throughout. It

When the people of Europe are uniting to shake off the galing burden of tithe, shall a compulsory Church tax be entailed on Canadians? And when we see the efficacy of the voluntary system in the United States, and religion flourishing without any sid or interference from the State, what inducements have we to try the tender mercies of the compulsory system?

All nurchases for shipment on Lake

It is unnecessary to say more. If we could expose its injustice and mischievous tendency but we do not believe there are; and we will only add, that a scheme more calculated to create discord, dissatisfaction and revolution could scarcely be dreamt of.

Remarkable -- not strange .- The Boston Mercantile Advertiser, states, that scarcely an individual in that City has been bitten by a mad dog who has been in the habit of subscribing and punctually paying for a newspaper! We trust our Subscribers will take this hintand thus guard against mad dogs, duns and the worm that never dies by speedily paying for the Liberal.

Cash.-It is with pleasure we call the immediate attention of the farmers of the Lonlon and Western Districts to an advertisement in this day's Paper. A famous Cash price is in this day's Paper. A famous Cash price is now offered for the larticles therein enumerated. Need we impress on the farmers the advantage of preparing their wheat as soon as possible to avail themselves of the Market so have pectedly opened for thom. Let them be particular in cleaning the wheat, as none but the best quality, cleaned in the best manner, will, at present be purchased. We are instructed to say, "There will be no delay in the payment—Cash daven is the word!"

Any persons having wheat, flavseed, wool

Any persons having wheat, flaxseed, wool, heep and deer skins have a "golden opportunity" of converting them into cash.
The Agent's residence will be at Port Stanley—but he will visit Ryerse's Creek, Port Rowan and Rondeau,

NEW YORK MARKET, August 27. Grain.—Two small parcels of new wheat from North Carolina, about 1600 bushels arrived in the early part of the week, and sold at 1,62, quality inferior; about 2000 bushels middle county old, sold vance of 10 to 15 cents within ten days. Corn has also gone up, Northern is selt to all calls in that line of business.

ling at 1,12cts; Southern and Ohio at JOHN WESTLAKE.

MONTREAL MARKETS. Flour.—A slight improvement in prices has taken place, and the demand continues good.—U. C. fine is now quoted at 31s. 6d. and as high as 32s. 6d. have been obtained for the state of the

Sept. 6d. and as high as 32s. 6d. have been obtained for some lots. Superfine 34s. The price at Quebec is now 33s. 6d. for fine.

Wheat.—The price for some days past has been 5s. 9d. per 60 lbs. ex boat, for good lots, and 5s. 3d. a 5s. 6d. for inferior—5s. 9d. ninety days, for a good lots boat was, however, refused on Thursday.

Sept. 6

LLEN Ira

Annett Robert Bissell Friend 3

Baker Hosea 2

Bodine Abraham

Bennet John

Brody John

Brody John

Black William

Black William

day.

Provisions. A good demand still continues for pork and at increased prices mess has been sold at \$25 a \$26; prime B mess \$21 1-2; prime \$19 a \$19 1-2. Butter is still quoted at 9 1-2d.

In Westminster, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. David Wright, Henry Comstock, Esq. of the firm of Comstock, Barney, Martin & Co. Troy, N. Y. to Miss Lucretia S. Strobridge, of the former place. of the former place.

羽衫冠羽.

On Friday the 5th of August, at his residence in Adolphustown, Mr. Daniel Cole, at the very advanced age of 105 years, 1 mort and 12 days. He was natize of Long and N. V. and the oldest settler in this towaship. He was respected and beloved by all the known him. he was respected and beloved by all the known him. he was respected and beloved by all the known him. he was respected and beloved by all the known him. who knew him; having long performed his duty as a loyal subject, a faithful friend, a kind husband, an indulgent parent and an obliging of George the II. he lived under four Sovereigns, and saw many changes both in the land of his birth, and this of his adoption.— After witnessing the fifth generation, he died universally lamented by all his acquaintancs, leaving behind him, 8 children, 75 grand children, 172 great-grand-children, and 18 great-grand-children's children; in all 268 decend-

CASH

For Wheat, Flaxseed, Wool, Skins, &c.

ANTED immediately, to be de-livered at Colonel Bostwick's Warehouse, Port Stanley, London Dis-trict, Upper Canada,

50,000 bushels good Wheat, N. B. Farmers are particularly requested to bring their Wheat clean, as none can be purchased in a foul state. 5,000 bushels Flaxseed,

10,000 lbs. good clean Wool, Well washed previous to Shearing. 5,000 good Sheep Skins, 5.000 Deer Skins.

For Sale, 1,000 Barrels of SALT.

Rules which are strictly to be adhered to.
All goods bought and sold are to be said. All goods bought and sold are to be paid the time of delivery in current that the hand

All goods bought and sold are to be part of the time of delivery in current day this a foncey.

All purchase and sales are to be made dill James this factor of the time of time of the time of time of the time of the time of the time of time of time of time of the time of ti that we have advanced towards the middle of the nineteenth century. It savors a little too much of the policy of priesteral—the "trail of the rement" is too evident throughout. It and each bushel of wheat to be sixty-one

pounds.

Each person is to receive a ticket on

and price.

All deliveries to be made between the hours of 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.

No goods of inferior quality will be purabound and price.

Source of the goods, stating name weight, Kettleweil Rich. Kinght Charles Kinght John Kinght John Kerry Thomas All purchases for shipment on Lake List of Letters remaining in the

Erie, are to be closed on the 26th day of Octobera JOSEPH STRANGMAN. Agent for the Boston Woolen ? Company & Rochester Millers. S Rochester, 9th Month 4, 1836.

N. B. That no disappointment may arise to the Farmers, all really prime, clean Wheat, delivered by them at Port Stanley, previous to Tuesday, 20th September, instant, will be taken at Eleven Shillings, New York Currency, per bushel of 61 lbs. Weight.

List of Letters, remaining in the Post-Office, Port Stanley

Sept. 5, 1836.

A IKIN Geo. D. Loursbury Solomon
Anderson David Mills Cornelius Dickson William 2 Halton Joseph Page I. Powell Samuel Huggins William 2 Smith Joseph Smith Enoch Ward Peter. Jammers Timothy MacLarty JOHN BOSTWICK, P. M.

Notice. HE creditors to the Estate of the late SILAS ZAVITZ, are requested to send their claims, properly attested, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of December next, in order that some final arrangement may be made with the Heir at Law Postage in all communica-tions, by mail, must be paid by claimant. JAMES HAMILTON.

St. Thômas, Sept. 10, 1836. 37e. Notice.

persons Indebted to him, to settle their accounts, forthwith, either by immediate Payment in Cash, or by notes of, hand.

M. M'KENZIE.

M. M'K St. Thomas, Sept 14, 1836.

Auctioneer's Notice. HE subscriber hereby informs the Public, that he has taken out Auc-

List of Letters remaining in the St. Thomas, Post Office,

Sept. 5, 1836. Little John Lawton James Lamport Ellen Linfoot John Moore John Mihill Edward Munroe Colin McCollum Augus McCall Neil Morton Rufus McBravne Dugald Buchannan Alex Best Sarah McCall Donald Barnum D. W. 2 Murray Hugh Mann Jehiel Brown Dugald Munro Donald McWerter Alex McIntosh Robt. McKay Hugh McIntyre Hugh Mitchell John 4

Candy Miss Crippin John Morgan Edward McWeal John 2 McAulay John
McPherson Henry
Miller — Devon Curtis Sarah Miller — Devon McIntyre Mulcolm Mills B. H. Mills Morse Marg. McNelly Hannah McRae Donald Dodd James Decon William Moore Sarah Doyle Bart 2 Dangerfield The McCaabe Chas. 2 McFarland Marg. Moore Elias M. P. Drake Mary Douglas John Drake Margaret Monaghan James Netherclift Miss Dver John Ostrander William oan Benjamin Parker John 3 Perkins William Ellis John Pettifer Thomas Eveland William

Palmer Merrit Parker Geo. Pace John E. Fowler Levi other Nancy Ann Payne Henry Powel William Poweling Jesse Powers Nicholas ordham Finlon Peter Finanger Henry Speed Rumsey James Ferguson Duncan Rowly Myron II. Ferrin Samuel Randall Darius C. 2 Ribbell Henry Grain Obadiah Riely Isaac Riordin Hannah Guy Robert Simons Eben. Stockton Marg. German Scott Godfrey E. P. 2 Graham William Grsham William

Stringer John A. 3 Strang William Simpson Robert Saunders C. Griffin William Garnsey Rhoda Garrett James Sprague Thomas Sessions Thos. Smith Colin Gibson Peter Hughes Betsy Hayes B. H. Spier Mr. Secord Benj. Secord W. P. Henry William Hamilton Alfred Smith James Thomas Altred Thompson James Thayer Iris Hill Edward Hubbs William Hess John

Triger James Thomas Hovy Tisdall Sarah Thompson Margaret Willson Benj. Wilton Elizabeth Hollie Geo. Walters Townsend 2 Wardell Jonathan Voir Margaret Walters William S

Whitesali Aaron 2 Weishulm James BELA SHAW, P. M. Post-Office Yarmouth.

Thompson John

Sept. 5, 1836. Chase John Jones Archibald Johnston Squier Chapel Mary Conelley Charles Johnston Levi Cottingto Levi Lewis John Mcwessley Wm. Orr James Partlow Sarah 2 Chapel Mr. B. Prefler John Reilly John Sorword Charles Dennis Zekiel Secord Hephen-Stedman John 2 Smith William Saunders Charles Fassett Sands Eerguson John H. Fudin William Garrett & Gibbon Taylor Archabad Graves Elijah

Terrel E. Troman Daniel Gardner George Hylet Haneron Vanvelsor Jacob Hayled Mathew Huff Abraham Willcox William 2 Warwick William R. L. McKENNEY, P. M. Jones John IMPORTATIONS OF FALL AND WINTER

THE subscribers have now on the communication from Montreal, a very large and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS Fall and Winter Trade.

Imported by the recent arrivals at Que-Yerkshire, Manchester and Glasgow Markets. Their customers, and the trade generally, will, (by the middle of September,)

CAME into the enclosure of the sub-scriber some time in the latter part of Public, that he has taken out Anctioneer's Licence, and is ready to attend to all calls in that line of business.

JOHN WESTLAKE.

St. Thomas, Aug. 10, 1836. 32*

JOHN September 7, 1836. 36* Notice

S Hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders of "The Niagara and Detroit Rivers Rail-Road Company" will be held at St. Thomas, in the London Dis-trict, on the 20th day of September next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the management of said Company, as the

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

CHARLES BABY, Secretary, S. CHARLES DAD. Sandwich, Aug. 16, 1836.

NIAGARA AND DETROIT RIVERS Rail-Road Company. A T a Meeting of the Commissioners held at the Court House, in the town

of Sandwich, in the Western District of Upper Canada, pursuant to notice, on Monday the fifteenth day of August, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the first section of "An act to incorporate certain persons therein named, under the style and title of the Niag ara and Detroit Rivers Rail-Road Company," and the following Commissioners being present, viz. Francis Baby, John Prince, Bela Shaw, Alexander Chewett, John G. Watson, James Dougall, John B. Laughton, Joseph Woods, John Geutle, Adam Gentle, Charles Baby, William R. Wood, William G. Hall, William Elliott and Benjamin P. Cahoon; John Prince, Esq. in the Chair, the following Resoluons were adopted.

That a Meeting be held in the town of St. Thomas, in the London District, on the 20th day of September next, for the purpose of electing Directors for "The Niagara and Detroit Rivers Rail-Road

That for the purpose of receiving in reased subscriptions for the stock of the Rail-Road Company, the Books be re-oened at Sandwich, Amherstburgh, Deroit, St. Thomas, Buffalo and Black Rock, on the 22d day of August; and be returned to the Secretary on the 15th day of September next. CHARLES BABY,

Secretary to the N. & D. R. R. Co.
Sandwich, Aug. 15, 1836. 35*

Notice

S hereby given, that pursuant to a resfirst section of the act of incorporation o . The Niagara and Detroit Rivers Rail-Road Company," the subscription Books for the stock of the said Company, will be re-opened at Sandwich, Amherstburgh Detroit, St. Thomas, Buffalo and Black Rock, on the 22d day of August inst. for increased subscriptions. The Books will be opened at the following places, and by the following gentlemen in said towns. -UPPER, CANADA.

Sandwich-James Dougall, Esquire, Charles Baby, Esquire; Amherstburgh-The Hon James Gordon; St. Thomas— Bela Shaw, Esq. Postmaster, James Ham-lton, John K. Woodward and Edward

Ermatinger, Esquires. UNITED STATES. Detroit-at the Offices of the Michigan Bank, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank and the Michigan State Bank, Messrs, Dorr & Jones, O. Newbury, Esq. Messrs. Gray & Gallagher; Buffalo—at the Offi-ces of the different Banks, Messrs. Pratt, Tailor & Co.and Isaac H. Smith Esquire; Black Rock — Hogarth, Esq.

By order of the Board of Commissioners. CHARLES BABY, Secretary

Sandwich, Aug. 16, 1836. Lands For Sale

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF DELAWARE. Lot 18 in C Concession,
"18 in D "
SOUTH DORCHESTER. Lots 9 and 16 in_10th Con. NORTH DORCHESTER. Lot 16 in 1st Concession 9 in 1st

" 11 in 1st "
DEREHAM. Lot 18 in 3rd Concession, " 7 in 5th " 7 & 11 in 6th " Part of 1.7 in 10th " BLENHEIM.

N. 1-2 21 in 2nd Concession, WESTMINSTER. Lot 9 in 6th Concession, 200
Apply to JOHN HARRIS, Apply to London.

For Sale,

IFTY Acres of LAND, in the township of Dunwich, pleasantly situated on both sides of Talbot Street; thirty acres improved. It lies two miles from Col. Talbot's -three from No. Nine; one mile from a Saw-Mill, and three quarters of a mile from Lake Erie.

The above property is eligibly situated for a Store or Tavern, being only three quarters of a mile from Plumb Point, the landing place. The title is good. The above premises will be sold cheap, for Cash only. For particulars apply to the subscriber on the town line. Harwich: the Editor of the Liberal, St. Thomas; Mr Waters, Inn Keeper, Southwold; John Carley or John Thayer, Dunwich JAMES TAFF. July 21, 1836.

Paints and Oils.

UST received, by the subscribers, complete assortment of complete assortment of Paints, Oils, Brushes, &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co. London, June 9, 1836 .23* BLANK NOTES

For Sale, at the Liberal Office.

ENCOURAGEMENT To Mechanics.

The new Village of Strathroy in Adelaide, at Mr. Buchanan's Mills.

HE proprietor proposes to lease, to approved Mechanics as to character and capacity, having families, five acrelots of valuable land, at the annual rent of only five dollars a year for the term of His Majesty's life, or twenty-one years; and should the lessee not purchase the lot, or agree on the term of renewal, at or before the termination of the lease, the proprietor is to pay for any frame or permanent buildings which may be erected thereon. Lumber to the value of thirty dollars will be given to aid in buildings, to be repaid by five yearly instalments, free of interest. Twenty dollars will be added to build a Smith's Forge or Wheelright's Shop, to be repaid on the same terms as

the lumber. Building lots, eligibly situated, will be sold on truly liberal terms.

In the leases, or deeds of sale, a clause

will be inserted, to preclude the sale of Spiritous Liquors by any inhabitant of the village of Strathroy. Aware of the bane fal effects and ruinsus congeniences which proprietor is determined to enforce the exclusion of the sale of Spiritous Liquor, and hopes to establish a prosperous happy community, as the situation is well

adapted to that end. Five acres will be granted for the erec-on of a House of Worship, reserving tion of a House of ground for a School-House.

A Lawyer—a Blacksmith—a Wheel-

right-a Shoemaker and a Miller, having family, are invited to a situation where good employment will be found. A famiwho would board Mechanics and Laporers is particularly wanted.

None but persons of undoubted character, need apply at the village, to
JOHN S. BUCHANAN

September 1, 1836. N. B. A Miller who would take boardrs, can be accommodated with a house, communications must be post paid.

The (St. Thomas) Liberal will please

give the above six insertions, and forward their account to this Office.

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP. HE Partnership beretofore existing between the subscribers, under the Firm of Schwieger & Lindley, has, this day, been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be closed by A. W. Schwieger, to whom all arrears are hereby required to be paid, without delay, and by whom all debts due from the late Firm

will be discharged. A. W. SCHWIEGER.
J. LINDLEY. Carradoc, London District, August 25, 1836.

Great Bargains. EUROPEAN & AMERICAN eeenbs.

HE subscriber, returning thanks to his numerous customers for their patronage since he opened the

TALBOT STREET SCOTCH STORE. Announces the arrival of his

NEW GOODS: The latest importations from the Fiveropean and American markets, which being well assorted, will be found suitable for the season. From the advan tageous manner in which they were pur chased, he will be enabled to supply the inhabitants with

NEW AND SUBSTANTIAL GOODS,

At prices, for **CASH**, as low as can be purchased at the retail Stores of Montreal or New-York. A great variety of SUMMER CALICOES

And Gentlemen's READY MADE CLOTHES. GROCERIES

on hand as usual. Also: a general stock of LIQUORS Of superior qualities and low prices; suitable for Tavern-Keepers.

As the subscriber will sell at a small profit, he is determined to sell for CASE. r Ready Pay only. Please call and examine the Goods bere purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. PEDLARS supplied as usual. JOHN M'KAY. St. Thomas, July, 1836.

A Yearling Heifer TRAYED from the farm of the sub-

of Yarmouth, in the month of May last.
She is all red except part of her hind legs. Any person bringing said Heifer to the owner or giving information where she may be found, will be paid for their JAMES FITZSIMONS. rouble. Yarmouth, Sept. 7, 1836.

Salls.

HAW & CO. will pay one half.

Cash and the other half in Goods for good Salts at their Ashery St. Thomas. April 26, 1836.



HOLTRY.

WHY DON'T HE COME. Why don't he come! he promised me He surely would be here, And Pa and Ma are out to tea— For once the coast is clear.

I wonder what he wants to say? When last his leave he took
He asked me twice, at home to stay—
I wonder how I look!

Oh why! I'm almost out of breath! Suppose he asks? what then? I'll certainly be scared to death, I'm so afraid of men—

I think i'll have him though at last-But first I'll answer no For many a girl by hurrying fast, Outstrips her tardy beau.

r, here he somes—his step I licar, And now be'll soon begin! would not for the world appear In haste to let im in!

Maiscellaneous.

THE DENOUMENT. 'Lucy,' said Rodger; she turned tow ards him; a gleam of moonlight streamed through the leafless boughs of the peach trees beneath which they were passing, and fell strongly on her upturned face, the wavy outline of her eyelashes was distinctly to be traced in shadows on her cheek Roger thought she was very pale.

Lucy, will grant me one moment's at tention? She looked towards the door of his dwelling, where Anna Minor and Mr. Trumbull were then entering-she hesita ted and stopped.

Lucy-it-is a long time since I have had the pleasure of speaking to you.' It is about five or six weeks.

'They seem to me ages.' Do you not like your business?'

· I do like it because it affords me hope of rendering myself worthy of you. It has been told me (he spoke low and rapidly) that you are inclined to favor Mr. Trumbull (she did not speak) I am poor Lucy-I must labor. I am without friends, and must make my own way; it may be but as sure as I live, Lucy, I will-he paused, for though he had often indulged the hope, indeed belief, that he should rise superior to Trumbull yet he shrunk from expressing the anticipation. It seemed like a vain boast.

'You do not believe me then Lucy? he

ontinued after a long pause.

'I have heard nothing to believe. Had we not better go in, cousin will wonder what detains us.'

Perhaps Mr. Trumbull will likewise

wish to know. If he does, I shall not take the trouble

Lucy, will you tell me? are you en gaged ?

And-and-may I hope you never September, and October following

will be engaged—that is to nim. Lucy 1 IN THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT

was so surprised, so contained, the Contained was obliged to lean on his arm for support. October following.

For Town Lots in the Village lately for the Contained the Co so there was no opportunity for her to show much anger at his presumption. Roger had forgot that he had ever been poor and a shoemaker. The first consciousness of being beloved, seems to a young man, as the crowning point of his ambition. He feels elevated for he has secured the empire of one heart which he would not forego for the sceptre of

Roger walked into the parlor of 'Squire Hartwell that evening with the air of a man who has no farther cares for what may betide him in this life; and Anna Minor said he asked consent that very e-

Roger is well enough,' said Mrs. Hartwell, 'and I shall say nothing against the match now. A merchant's wife has a very respectable station, though nothing very grand. However, if Lucy has no ambition it does no good for me to talk 1

be a great man.

Yes, yes husband, I have heard you say a thousand times that he would be a great man, but I never saw any prospect of it for my part. Now Anna Minor, in my opinion, does marry well-Mr. Trumbull is a lawyer, and may be a

And so may Roger. Oh, that is impossible. He has never been educated, Mr. Hartwell.' · He can educate himself.

· Well, well, neither you nor I shall ever live to see Roger Sherman a Judge." But they did live to see Roger Sherman Judge and signer of the Declaration of Independence.—American Magazine.

Our brother over the way gave us specimen of Lincoln county poetry a few days ago. We think we have got a verse natch it, all the way from New-Jersey. When Peggy's dog her arms imprison, I often wish my lot was hisen— How often I should stand and turn To get a pat from hands like hern.

Nashville Republi

years ago prohibited smoking in the streets, and the law has been rigorously enforced. The smokers took refuge on the common, and now a law has been made expelling them from the common. "In our country," exclaimed an Italian, "in our country, sir, we have the ever burning Mt Vesuvius." "Have you, indeed," replied a son of merica; "and in our country, we have the Falls of Niagara, which would put it out in five minutes."

A YOUNG WIFE WELL MATCHED. Samuel Baldwin, a gentleman of Hamp-shire had, by his will in the year 1736 or-

that he made it for the purpose of disappointing a young wife, who had frequently assured him, by way of consolution, that she would—dance upon his grave!

The municipal authorities of Boston

Notice. COMMISSIONER FOR CROWN LANDS'? OFFICE, TORONTO 10th May, 1836. Friday HE times, and places for the Sale of Crown Lands, and Clergy Reserves, during the present year, will be as Fiiday follows:

IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT; For Crown Lands and Clergy Reserves, the County of Kent, and Town Lots in Chatham and Errol—at Chatham, on the first Tuesday in June, and on the first Tuesday in July, August, September, and Wednesday 17th, Tuesday in July, August, September, and

October following.

For Clergy Reserves in the County of Essex, and Town Lots in Sandwich and Amherstburgh-at Sandwich, on the 3rd Monday Wednesday in July, August, September, nd October following.

Reference may be made to the Agent

or the Crown for this District, Mr. Hen-y Jones, residing in Chatham, for further nformation.

IN THE LONDON DISTRICT; For Clergy Reserves, in the County of Norfolk, at Simcoc, on the 1st June; and on the 2nd July; 2nd August; 1st September; 1st October ad 1st November following.
For Clergy Reserves, in the County of

Oxford, at Blandford, on the 4th June; years before I shall take the situation in and on the 5th July; 5th August; 5th society which Trumbull now occupies; Soptember; 4th October, and 4th Novemter following.
For Clergy Reserves in the County of

Middlesex, and Town Lots in London, at London on the 8th June: and on the 8th uly ; 9th August; 7th September; 7th October, and Sth November following.

Reference may be made to the Agent or the Crown, for this District, John B. Askin, Esquire, residing in London, for

urther information.
IN THE HOME DISTRICT; For Town Lots in Port Credit, and Bronti; in this city, on the 23rd May,

And for such Crown Lands, and Clergy Reserves as are for sale; at this city, on the second Tuesday in June; and on he second Tuesday in July: August

The abruptness and impetuosity with which he spoke, seemed the effect of feel-Lindsay; at Peterborough on the first Tuesday in June; and on the first Tuesday in June; September, and

urveyed at the mouth of the Trent; in hat town on the 15th June; and on the

2nd Wednesday in July; August; Sep-tember, and October following. Reference may be made to the Agent for the Crown, for this District, Alexander McDonnell, Esquire, residing at Peter-

borough, for further information.
IN THE BATHTURST DISTRICT For Clergy Reserves in the Counties of Lanark and Carlton, at Bytown, on the 2nd Wednesday in June; and on the 2nd Wednesday in July; August; September, and October following.

For Town Lots in Richmond; at tha Town, on the same days.
IN THE OTTAWA DISTRICT;

For Clergy Reserves in the Counties of rescott and Russell, at Bytown, on the of persons who may favor him with their nd Wednesday in June; and on the 2nd

marrying well.

1 think my dear she is going to marry
well, said Spuire Hartwell, Roger will Naughton. Escuire. for further information.

Schedules of the particular Lots to be sold in each Township, specifying also the terms of sale, have been printed and will be put up at the Court-House, at the Offices of Clerk of the Peace and Sheriff, and in other conspicuous places in each District, which schedules may be had on application to the Commissioner for Crown Lands, or any of the above-named A

gents. Schedules are preparing for the Mid land and other Districts, in which there are Crown Lands or Clergy Reserves for Sale, and notices of these sales will speed dilv be given. 21ddn dily be given. PETER ROBINSON.

Lasts.

HE subscribers have just received from Rochester, a quantity of Shoe Lasts, Boot Trees & Cramps, Superior articles, which they will sell low for Cash. CHAPIN & HOLMES. St. Thomas, July 13, 1836

UPPER CANADA. DAKE ERIE. dered that, after his decease, his body should be thrown into the sea, which was accordingly complied with. In making enquiry into the motives for this singular disposal of his remains, it was discovered



Capt. Geo. R. Williams, The proprietor has laid out a large tract ply between Port Starlow, of land in BUILDING LOTS, with

BUFFALO. Wednesday 1st, Wednesday 8th, Monday Monday riday Wednesday 15th. Monday Wednesday 22d. Monday 27th JULY, JULY.

Wednesday 13th, Monday Wednesday 20th Monday Wednesday 27th, Friday AUGUST. Monday AUGUST. Wednesday 3d, Friday Wednesday 10th, Monday Friday

Monday Wednesday 24th Friday 29th SEPTEMBER. ednesday 31st, " SEPTEMBER, Wednesday 7th, Monday 12th, Wednesday 14th, Friday 16th. Wednesday 21st Monday Monday Friday OCTOBER. OCTOBER. Wednesday 5th Friday Monday

Wednesday 12th.

16th.

30th.

10th

Friday

Wednesday 19th riday. Monday Priday 21st, Wednesday 26th, 28ti For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Col. Bostwick, Port Stanley; John Burwell, Port Bur well; Mr. James Ellis and E. Dickinson, Esq. Port Rowan; E. P. Ryerse, Ryerse's Creek; Capt. Hebard, Steam Boat Victo-

ry and William Duff, Chippewa. SEARS, RUTTAN & Co. Agents

Storage,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION general that he has reduced his prices to the following rates, viz.

For receiving, storing and forwarding Merchandize, per bbl. bulk. Receiving, storing

ping Pork,
"Receiving, storing & shipping Flour, Salt. Grain, per bushei,

" Transportation of Flour, Pork, &c. from the Talbot Mills, storing and shipping,
"Iron, Hardware, Hollowware and Castings, per

The greatest attention will be paid to all property entrusted to his charge.
E. H. MOLLOY. Port Stanley, June 1, 1836.

Notice.

HE subscriber hereby informs his friends and the public in general, that the business at his

Ware-Housing and Forwarding Establishment, at Port Stanley, will be done on as favorable terms as at any other in the place. Prompt attention will, at all times, be given to the orders or wishes ustom. JOHN BOSTWICK.
Port Stanley, June 4, 1836. 23*

Selling off at first Cost. a Cash Store in London believe to announce to the public, that h desirous to sell off his remaining stock of GOODS, at St. Thomas, before the first day of August, for CASH ONLY. Persons wanting to purchase Goods at re duced prices are requested to call
JOHN JENNINGS.

St. Thomas, May 25, 1836. 9a21*

Removal.

erally, that he has removed his Saddle & Harness Manufactory, to nearly opposite the Liberal Office where he will attend to all calls, with hi usual promptitude, and supply every article in his line, of the best material and it a superior style of workmanship.

The highest price, in Cash, will be paid for Sheep and Lamb Skins

with the wool on, and free from Burs. LAOMI PEAKE St. Thomas August 24, 1836. 34du

TO EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS. Village Lots for Sale TARRANGEMENTS FOR 1836.

THE STEAM-BOAT In the village of New Sarum, six miles east of St. Thomas, fifteen from London, in the London District, Upper Canada, and ten from Lake Erie shore.

This village is situated in the county of iddlesex, on the Talbot road, through which daily Stages pass; the "Niagara and Detroit Rivers Rail Road" is expected to pass very near it, the neighborhood is ckly settled with respectable inhabitants, and the land is of the best quality and well atered.

ply between Port Stanley and a reserve for a Church, Church-yard and touching at all the intermediate Market Square; and, on the whole, it may ports (weather permitting) vlz. Port Burbe pronounced one of the most eligible, well, Port Rowan and Ryerse's Creek, LEAVES PORT STANLEY FOR LEAVES BUFFALO

The principal buildings already erected.

The principal buildings already erected. are a Distillery for making whiskey, Saw & Grist Mills, a General Store, a Tavern, Gunsmith, Blacksmith, Machine-maker, and Wheelwrights' Shops. There are

his particular notice, and a Pottery might be established, there being good clay for that purpose on the land. There is a Day that purpose on the land. There is a Day School established in the Village. Building Lots are selling at a nominal price to immediate settlers and the whole will be disposed of at a very low price.

The Village has been surveyed and mapped by a licensed Surveyor. Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Robert Coney, the pro-prietor, at New Sarum; to Mr. James lay, or Mr. Edward Mihell near St. Thomas; any of whom will show a map

of the Village. 20*
Dated, New Sarum, May 18, 1836. The New York Emigrant & Old ountryman will insert this till forbid and forward the account to this office.

Eligible Property FOR SALE.

Acres, being south or front half of Lot No. 6 in the 5th Concession, Yarmouth, There are about Sixty Acres cleared and a good Barn and Log House.

A never failing Stream intersects the property, which is within a mile of the Grist and Saw Mills of Abraham Zavitz, and within a mile and a half of those of Mr. James Thompson. It is under five miles distance from St. Thomas and Port Stanley; to both of which places there are good roads. ALSO

Acres, the north half of Lot 22 in the 2d Concession.
Yarmouth. This Lot lies one mile south of Acres, the north half of Lot HE subscriber, in order to neutralize the evil effects of Harbor tall, Sparta; two miles from Mr. Crysler's Saw on the prosperity of this place, account Mill, a Newport, and two and a hair the Merchants, Traders and Farmers in miles from Devonport. There are about seven acres cleared and the lot abounds with valuable timber. The proposed Rail-Road from the mouth of Catfish Creek to London will either intersect or run close

by it. Apply to BRYCE THOMPSON, or ROBERT THOMPSON Port Stanley, March 19, 1836. 12*

For Sale.

HE subscriber wishing to retire from business, will sell, on reasonable terms, Lots Nos. 15, 16 and part of 14, in the second range from the Lake road, in the Township of Southwold.

There are three Dwelling Houses—a good Frame Barn—a Grist Mill with two run of Burr Stones -- a Saw Mill and a Distillery on the Lots, with Fifty acres cleared.

This property is pleasantly situated on both sides of Kettle Creek, within half a nile of Port Stanley. Any person wishing to purchase will get every necessary in formation by applying on the premises, to JOSEPH SMITH. Southwold, Jan. 22, 1836.

To Let.

HE premises possessed by the late Mr. JAMES FERGUSON, Merhant, are to be let. They are well deserying the attention of persons engaged in trade: There are a Store and Store-House some goods and about 6 or 700 bushels of Wheat. Application may be made to Mrs. Ferguson on the place.
Furnival, Aldborough,

July 12, 1936. 29du So Editors of the Courier of U.C. & the Correspondent and Advocate are requested to insert the above advertisement three months, if not sooner countermanded, and forward the accounts to Mrs. Ferguson.

To be Sold.

FARM of 240 ACRES, within one mile of St. Thomas, on the Port Stanley Road. There are on the premises a Frame House & Barn, the subscriber begs leave to inform his customers, and the public gen lars apply to the owner, on the premises, March 16, 1836.

> For Sale. FARM on Talbot Road, about three miles from St. Thomas, containing Fifty Acres of excellent land, with a good Frame Dwelling House, and a Log Barn. Twenty-five acres under cultivation, and well fenced. For terms applications of the Subscript Published For terms applied to the Subscript Published For terms and the subscript Published For terms and the subscript Published For terms and the subscript Published For terms are subscript Published For the ply to the Subscriber. BELA SHAW. St. Thomas, August 1, 1836.

The Colborne Furnace TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. A T Gosfield, Western District, Up- Board and Education. A per Canada, formerly owned by Field & Cahoon, has recently been purchased by B. D. Townsend, and will hereafter be carried on under the Firm of the gentlemen of the London District, that

completed will render this one of the most amine all the new inventions and improve- French, Greek and Latin. ments in the United States and Upper

Canada, and they confidently assure the public that Hathaway's Patent Hot Air

COOKING STOVE Is, in all respects, far superior to any Stove or Fire-Place which they have any also several Dwelling Houses now being that also several Dwelling Houses now being the erected and the place has the advantage that all kinds of Business might be cartal kinds knowledge of. This opinion has induced

Agents will be appointed in the principal towns in the Province, which will af-ford the inhabitants facilities for procuring this valuable stove, which has been heretofore so much sought for and so difficult to be obtained.

Orders for these Stoves addressed to Bela Shaw, Esq. St. Thomas, will be immediately attended to, and the Stoves forvarded to any part of the Province.

Their Furnace will be in blast by the 25th inst. after which they will fulfil orders. Wholesale and Retail, for Potash Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves of all descriptions, Machinery and all other Castings usually made at Blast and Cupola Furna-

PLOUGHS. They have erected a Cupola Furnace, at which they are casting Ploughs from the best models, which they will sell at

ow prices, Wholesale and Retail. B. D. TOWNSEND, & Co. April 16, 1835. ST. THOMAS

FACTORY. HE subscribers having purchased the stock in trade, of Collins & Lemon, take this ethod of informing their friends,

Cabinet & Chair

and the public, that they have opened a WARE-HOUSE Nearly opposite Miller's Tavern, in this village, where they will constantly keep on hand a complete assortment of

Cabinet-Ware and Chairs. Ornamental and Sign PAINTING vecuted at the above established

All kinds of Produce and Lumbe eceived in payment, at the market price.
WEEKES & Co.

St. Thomas, May 19, 1836. BOOTS, SHOES AND

Leather. HE undersigned have just received, at the old stand of S. J. Chapin, supply of eastern Sole and Upper Leath-Calf Skins and Findings. They have er, Calf Skins and Findings. They have on hand, and are prepared to manufacto order, most kinds of Boots

and Shoes, of the best materials and workmanship. CHAPIN & HOLMES. St. Thomas, June 23, 1836. 25*

Cash paid for Deer Skins, in

Dissolution OF PARTNERSHIP.

HE Partnership hitherto existing between the subscribers, under the Firm of C. Hall, & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Cyrenus Hall, mainder to be paid in ten years in equal who is authorised to receive all debts due annual instalments, with interest the late firm, and to pay all debts that was contracted by the said firm.

BURLEIGH HUNT. CYRENUS HALL Westminster, April 1, 1836.

Salt. 500 BARRELS of SALT for sale, at 20s. per Barrel, and 5s. per Bushel; and if delivered at Port Stanley, 163, and 3d. per Barrel.
Apply to Joseph Defields, Dundas Street,

on. JOSEPH STRANGMAN, Age London, 8th Mo. 20th, 1836.

Ploughs.

HE subscribers have on sale at their Store-house a number of superior PLOUGHS from Niagara and Buffalo. A quantity of IRON suitable for waggon tires, and a number of grass SCYTHES.

Also 100 barrels PLASTER.

WINTEMUTE & THOMSON.
Port Stanley, June 8, 1836. 23*

For Sale.

HE 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 Aylmer.
P. CLAYTON.
c28*

B. D. Townsend & Co. he instructs a limited number of PUPILS They are making extensive repairs and additions to their works, which, when CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL

EDUCATION, extensive establishments of the kind in At his residence within half a mile of the kind in village of St. Thomas, where he will The proprietors, anxious to fornish the teach, on the most approved system, Engpublic with the best Cooking Apparatus lish Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geognow known, have taken great pains to ex-

From Mr. Mackenzie's experience in feaching, having superintended an extensive Grammar School in Scotland for nine years, he hopes to meet the approbation of such Parents and Guardians as may intrust him with the Education of their chil-

Mr. M. has still accommodation for one nore boarder. A few day scholars ad-nitted. Terms moderate, paid quarter ly in advance. May 25, 1835.

OFFICE OF THE Farmers' Joint Stock BANKING COMPANY.

TORONTO, 16th June, 1836.
OTICE is hereby given, that the Stockholders of the F. J. S. Banking Company, are requested to pay a fur-ther instalment of five per cent, on the Stock subscribed, on or before the 15th

day of September next.

By order of the Board,

H. DUPUY, Manager. The following papers will insert this advertisement:—Patriot, Kingston Whig, Cobourg Star, Niagara Herald, St. Thom-as Journal, (Liberal.)

Doctor McCosker,

Member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, of Glasgow,
EING duly licenced by the Governor, respectfully informs his friends
and the pubic, that he has established
himself in the village of **Vienna**, for

the purpose of practising the different branches of his profession Dr. McC. having had several years practical experience of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery both in Europe and the West-Indies, hopes to merit the patronage he solicits.

Vienna, July 18, 1836.

Middlesex Hotel. ST. THOMAS.

THE Subscriber, who is now proprietor of the Middlesex Hotel, informs his friends, and the public, that the Establishment is fitted up with every attention to comfort and convenience. His tention to comfort and convenience. peds are good, his bar well stocked with choice liquors, and his table supplied with every thing in reason, and in season. And ne hopes by the most assiduous attention, to all persons honoring him with a call, to merit a share of public patronage. Good Stabling, Hay and Oats orses taken the best care of.

His Ten-pin and Skittle Alleys are open or the amusement of his friends, &c. LUKE SWEETMAN. St. Thomas, Jan. 21, 1836. 3*

For Sale, The Woollen Factory

BRAYN, in Southwold, on a never failing stream, with fourteen feet of fall.

The Machinery is of the best construction for carrying on the Business in all its Branches One third of the purchase money will

RICHARD BRAYN. Southwold, April 1835.

THE LIBERAL: STABLISHED TO ADVOCATE PROVINCIAL REFORM—UPON BRITISH PRINCI-

PLES-AND TO DIFFUSE CEN PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY. John C. Kipp --- Printer TERMS.
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ail, is 15 shillings per annum, when paid in advance; or 17s 6d, if not paid till the end of To village subscribers, or companies of thirteen or more, who take their papers at the of-fice, 12s. 6d. per annum, when paid in ad-vance; or 15s. if not paid till the end of the

Letters to the Editor must be Post Paid. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—unless at the option of the Editor.
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or longer.

* * Advertisements without directions, in . ** Advertisements without directions, is serted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

AGENTS—D S. Dolson, Chatham,
H. D. V. Himman, Harwich.

James Farley, London.

Elisha Hall, Oxford.

Charles Collins, Howard,

Book and Job Printing, Executed at this office with neath spatch—and on reasonable terms.