

ton was given, and 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 Punishment. The health of Lord Hill was received with deafening cheers, as was also that of the King, the Queen, and the Princess Victoria.

UNITED STATES.

The conquest of Mexico.—The men who at present govern Mexico appear to be blind to their fate, and are inviting destruction upon themselves. Should they continue the contest against Texas, six months longer, an army of volunteers from the United States, will as certainly take possession of the City of Mexico as we exist; and that army need not exceed ten thousand men. In fact such a force will be sufficient to revolutionize the whole country from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific.—Alton Spectator.

MONTGOMERY, (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 whom are from near Columbus, Ga. and the others from Maryland. The known liberal character of the men of this company assures the most kind and humane treatment to the Indians. They have consented to remove the Indians to a tract of about 17,000 in number, at the head of the friendly chief Opothecah, and his party, of near 3000 Indians are to go first. It is thought they will get off by the 22d inst. It will probably be not before the last of next month that they all are removed.—New York Dispatch.

Horrible.—A few days since a party of Lowland County, Geo. volunteers, fell in with a party of Creeks near the Florida line, and killed ten warriors, and took eight women and children prisoners. The prisoners were taken 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 returning, 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 8th inst. Col. Wood, of Randolph, Geo. with only 23 men under his command, discovered a large party of Indians in a swamp. The savages challenged him to come into the swamp for a "fair fight." Notwithstanding his inferiority in numbers, he boldly charged upon them. After a desperate engagement had taken place, the savages fled in all directions. Twenty-seven warriors were killed and 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 peruse with attention the following letter from Mr. John Scollick, an English farmer, suggesting that it would be expedient to maintain the King and Parliament to relieve the people from the oppression of the Colonies.

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, has opened the door to hope from England. We assure our readers, on the best of all possible testimony, that Mr. Ellice has strongly censured the Reformers, applied harsh epithets 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.

Ma. Error.—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 Fenrit 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 England.

When at home I read Jolly's paper from Carlisle, and the Liverpool Mercury—a neighbor of mine took the Mercury and we regularly exchanged. He voted twice for Brougham, without summing up Westmoreland against the Lower interest, got one of his 4th of July medals, and was very proud 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 Lansdale, although their votes were under the control 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 nation.

Before sailing for New York, which he did from Liverpool the same month in which I took a passage for Quebec from Whitehaven, my friend urged me with great earnestness to make choice of the Western part of the State of New York,

and perhaps I would have done so, had not my wife been anxious to settle near a relative of hers who was then farming in the Niagara district and now resides in Chingacousy. We keep up, however, a friendly correspondence, which has led to the question of expediency on which your judgment is respectfully desired.

I drew 200 acres from government in the new purchase, paid the fees and took out the deed, and with the spare money I had after settling down in the bush, bought 500 acres more, 200 in Caledon, 100 in Vaughan and 200 in King, the other lots were wild land and remain in that condition. My family now consists of three sons and four daughters, we lost one boy through consumption; he was the eldest, English born, and promised well.

On comparing notes with my friend in Ontario County, N. Y. ten years ago, I found he had thriven far better than I. He could then have sold his lands for more than \$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 New York, I was a Candidate for the County, I was an Englishman I felt a pride in a continuation of our British connexion, and when you were sent to England by the people, my name and my dollar accompanied you there, and I looked forward with hope and expectation to Lord Brougham and the reform ministry for the removal of the cause of such of our complaints as it was in their power to relieve.

I have since then watched all the movements of the British government; their knocking down of 56 rotten boroughs in England and upraising of 57 rectories and parsonages here; their approbation of every 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 seen with disgust and abhorrence that the authorities are at the bottom of all the corruption and villainous proceedings by which the House of Assembly has been at length crushed; that our representatives had no more beneficial power in the Province than any other three score persons 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 giving us our freedom and independence, the liberty of assembling together to choose such a form of government as might be found best suited to our circumstances and necessities.

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

1. I would save a quarter dollar duty on 500 bushels 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.

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 line, 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, Newspapers, Salt, Castings, Leather, Stunnet, Dyewoods, Machinery; French, Italian, Spanish and Dutch goods, &c. would be reduced in price at least one-third, an advantage to a farmer, of my standing, his family and laborers, of at least, per annum, \$125.

4. Capital would be abundant. An extraordinary influx of American, English and 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 there 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 education and pay off our debt due in England; the great St. Lawrence river would be free to the people on both sides of its banks; the hundred Custom-house officers who are harassing the Colony and interrupting 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 not saleable at \$1,250—the annual difference to me in one year on this head alone would be at least, \$800.

5. The adding Bank to Bank in U. C. will not extend our trade and commerce—nor 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 induce wealthy and enterprising emigrants to settle in Canada. Why do the Tory gentlemen in Kingston and Belleville wish a law to enable Kegy to hold land here? Because they are dealers in land and want free trade and the choice of other 16 millions of wealthy customers.

Why did Mr. Gillespie want to go to New York for his Tea? Because Tea was there to be had best and cheapest, and he dealt in it. Why did Messrs. Allan and Sullivan petition the Assembly to interfere, so as to obtain for us the privilege to carry our goods to Sea via New York, and getting goods from Europe by the same channel? Because they saw it was for their own interest to do so. If the British government were to give us our independence my family would save yearly \$25 now shaved off our trading bills and currency by the partial legislation of the Colonial government, \$25.

6. In New York State the taxes are applied to the public service, under a strictly responsible monetary system—here it is otherwise. I consider that the newspaper tax, salt tax, and all the other duties I pay here are badly applied—and that I have not the power of checking the abuse—again, law is seven times more costly here than in the States. The saving by a free government on these items alone in a year would be at least, \$40. (To some persons involved in law it would be a \$1000.)

I am of opinion, that if the King and his parliament would grant Upper Canada independence, I should thus annually gain the above items of \$225, \$200, 25, 40, or in other words, \$465 yearly by the change. And supposing, which is the truth, that there are 75,000 farmers and trading persons landowners of Upper Canada, the increase in the value of their lands and labor would be, at \$10 per family (for I am far above the average) twelve millions of dollars yearly—the great freeholders would roll in wealth, the smaller ones would have a competence, all would have cause of contentment.

I have endorsed at the bank for three or 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 Canada will always be scarce of cash until as a state of the Union it is enabled to regulate its own trade and encourage its own manufactures. Bank paper cannot remedy the difficulty, but, when not based on a sound capital, may increase it.

Whether do you think it most advisable for me to sell out my lands at what they will fetch in this market, or, holding the opinions I do, to petition at once to His Most Gracious and benevolent Majesty to allow the people of Upper Canada to meet in Convention and form a written constitution under which they might govern themselves and be admitted a free and independent state of the great English Republic on our frontiers? I dislike violence and strife, and if you are of opinion that there is no hope of our being released from colonial bondage, I would be willing to quit the country for ever, although I have no fault to find with it except that it is a little sicker than the wickedness of the government. Many of my neighbors here have great difficulty in getting along with their families, and many more are poor, and many more are mechanics, and to be employed all next winter on the Erie Canal, widening and deepening it; this will induce many of our people to go there, especially the poorer class of emigrants. In this province the lawyers, the Bank, the parsons and tax gatherers, the Canada Company and the great landowners, have the mechanics and laborers almost entirely dependent on them. The poor fellows rent or buy farms at high prices, or live in hired houses in Toronto, and work like negroes for their masters, grow up in ignorance and vice; in electing they have no part, and were it otherwise their representatives would merely be an Assembly for forms sake. Tythes will be the next move, although the association is denied by our tormentors, just as they denied their intention by endowing rectories up to the very moment in which 57 of them were established in His Majesty's name. I saw enough of mob-law and the mockery of the elective franchise last election to induce me to advise my friends to steer clear of Canada, as long as this government holds the reins. Sir Francis Head's 6,000 deeds was the last card Downing Street could play against the farmers.—Yours,

JOHN SCOLLICK.

York County.

FROM THE SAME.

Sighs for Independence.—The leading Tories of Kingston have outstripped Toronto. 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 of America, by a manifesto in favor of encouraging our trade and commerce with New York, at the expense of Lower Canada, England and Quebec. The leading commercial 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 short out exclamations of surprise by stating, that all parties very well knew that if Upper Canada were a state of the Union, landed property would rise to four times its present value all over the Province within one month. "But," added he, "they wouldn't have us."

From the Upper Canada Gazette.

Notice.—The undersigned Inhabitants of the town of Kingston, in the Midland District, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Provincial Legislature at its next sitting, for the enactment of a Law authorising foreigners to possess real estate, in free and common socage in this Province under such stipulations as may be found necessary to guard against political interference, or guard against undue speculation tending to monopolization.

A. Manahan, J. P., M. P. P. Lawrence Herchmer, J. P., Thomas Greer, William Wilson, David John Smith, W. H. Gray, J. P., W. B. Smyth, James Fraser, R. M. Deane, Tho's. Wilson, A. Foster, C. Hales, Francis M. Hill, Charles Heath, James Williamson, W. Dean, C. Hatch, L. H. Hiley, Robert Anglen, William Bowmen, John P. Bower, H. Earl, N. Palmer, William Burke, Ephraim Cone, Tho's. Baker, John Cameron, T. Briggs, J. A. M'Nabb, R. B. Armstrong, Jas. Sampson, J. Macfarlane, J. P., John Mowat, J. P., George W. Yarker, John Mowat, T. Macneil, Joseph Bruce, Douglas Prentiss, S. Muckleston, S. A. Irons, W. M. Denn, E. H. Hardy, R. M'Lean, Thomas Mee, William Thirkell, Thomas Bamford, John Roy, Charles Willard, William Garret, James M'Donald, George Armstrong, P. Fleming, Kingston, August 10, 1836.

We have English dates, London to the 28th and Liverpool to the 29th ult. but they contain nothing of interest to the Colonies. 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 existed, or what is worse, remembered only to be insulted and oppressed. The heart sickens at the bare contemplation of our unhappy condition, for which, it would appear, there is no remedy, unless indeed we begin "to cast about in our mind's eye for a new state of political existence." This, to us, would be a last and a painful resort, but it will not be forgotten that it was first agitated by the Tories and their organ "The Courier," a few years ago, merely because of the merited dismissal of Messrs. Boulton and Hagerman from office, and was only silenced by their subsequent unaccountable restoration.—If for so trifling a cause, the Tories raised the cry of "a new state of political existence" as the only remedy against Downing Street injustice and oppression, can it be a matter of just complaint against Reformers, who constitute the great body of the people of this country, if they too, should begin "to cast about in their mind's eye," for such a modification in our political condition, as may be likely to render our frequent fruitless appeals to a tribunal 4,000 miles off unnecessary? To this point the mistaken policy of His Majesty's Government is leading the people. Instead of consulting the greatest happiness of the greatest number, they hand them over as serfs to a mean, mercenary, heartless, vindictive, illiterate nobility, to be trampled upon, insulted and despised. But there are limits to human endurance. There is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

However much to be regretted, we are of opinion that the Tory Question of separation will now be more freely and generally discussed. Our remonstrances to the Home Government are treated with silent contempt. The old system of espionage and misrepresentation prevails over our just and reasonable complaints. Our rights are disregarded—our claims to the unrestricted enjoyment of all the privileges of the British Constitution are justly denied, and in a country possessing a soil of unbounded fertility, our comparative condition is put to shame by the prosperity and independence of the neighboring Union. The causes which contribute to our retardation are at length being fully understood, and the whole people begin to see that the prosperity of a country is not so much the result of the fertility of its soil and the benignity of its climate, as of the wisdom and policy of its institutions. It is impossible that the painful result of so many years injustice and oppression will tend to strengthen the bond of union between this Colony and the Parent Country. By former injustice England raised up among the ranks of her enemies a nation which might have this day been the most attached and faithful of her friends; which if its rights had been respected would be still embodied with her empire and confirmation of her strength. Will not this dear bought experience teach her wisdom? Or has she still to learn that the reign of justice and tyranny involves in its very nature the germs of its duration and its fall? Despair sometimes begets resources even for the most oppressed, and the enemy of the most feeble, when it has justice ranged under its banners, becomes formidable even to the most powerful oppressor.

within a few minutes, stock was taken to the amount of nearly £15,000. When £50,000 shall have been subscribed, (and we have no doubt that the whole of that sum will be taken before many days, in the Home District alone,) the Company will be organized by the election of President, Directors, &c. and preparations made for the commencement of the work.

We congratulate the country at large, and particularly the Home District on this auspicious event. Besides the cheering prospects of commercial advantage it opens to this city, Oswego, and the whole line of Eastern New York State, to the sea, it will win from the wilderness civilization and immense fertile plains, and almost annihilate time and space between the Huron and the Ocean. It will not be 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 without them our resources and energies, as a people, must remain unawakened and useless. It is through improvements of this kind that agriculture receives a prodigious impulse—that trade can be promoted, and the general condition of the industrious classes ameliorated.

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 will not prove to be one of the most profitable investments in British N. America. Persons diametrically opposed to each other in political feelings, have but one opinion on this subject, more especially as it is distinctly understood that our precious Government are to have no concern in it. There can therefore be but little, if any doubt, of its success.—lb.

HAMILTON, August 30.

Sir F. B. Head has, at last, returned from his tour through the western country, and as if to prove that he had combined the "utile cum dulce," we are informed of his having been able to make the Indians cede their rights to upwards of two millions of acres of land, lying north of the Canada Company's Huron tract. This somewhat reminds us of the proverb, that one may sometimes step over shaves to pick up straws. We do 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 patriotism and rather more judgment shown in inducing emigrants to settle in the already partially peopled lands around, than in sending them into a trackless wilderness, to waste their energies and capital in making clearances, which however advantageous to their posterity, could be productive of little benefit to society at large, or to themselves individually. Why does not Sir F. B. Head reduce the price of the government lands, and thereby afford an inducement to settlers to remain among their kind, when their capital added to that already circulating, would not only return to them with ample interest, but also prove a stimulus 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-desert, which holds out no inducement to the settlement of the consumers of his manufactures. It has been said by one of the first political economists of the age that "dense masses of population are the actual cause of successful manufactures." If such is the case, then we must see the baneful effects of solitudes. Let the government lands be reduced to a fair and equitable rate of prices, and the effects will be more beneficial to Canada than adding all the deserts from Lake Huron to the Pacific. Certes, ten millions of acres has a most grandiloquent sound—but it is "vox et preterea nihil." The Canada Company has already blighted this Province and unless this new purchase is meant to enhance the value of their lands by inducing purchasers, to take up those lands for the sake of being in a well-settled neighborhood, we can see no positive attempt to turn the tide of emigration to that point.—Lord Gosford is indeed 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 country. We can look for no such effects in Upper Canada, under the present "re-gime." With the harpies of the Land Company on the one hand, and the stingy illiberal and partial measures of the government on the other, cheap land in the Lower Province behind them, and the like prospect in the United States before them, 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 neighbors with the seeds of a mighty empire in her bosom, she is still doomed to lag in the rear, and the very measures which elsewhere prove

blessings, in her case are turned into positive evils. Until a system is established very different from what is now the ruling principle, she must remain "like a young tree which has been girdled"—aye, and girdled by the very hands which were first raised in lamentation.—Express.

THE LIBERAL.

Thursday, Sept. 15, 1836.

LONDON DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

Here both Radicals and Tories may see the best illustration in the world of the kind of axioms 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!" See, &c.

In this column is an account of the sums of money paid out of the said out of the District taxes to the said Clerk of the Peace for one Peace for three successive years up to the 31st of March, 1835. His various fees not included.

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, £19 10 0

In the published accounts for the period from 31st of March, 1835, to the 30th of June, 1835, we find the following items.

John B. Askin, Esq. Clerk of the Peace on the 1st of April, 1835, £120 0 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 17 0 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 17 0 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 12 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 6 0 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 21 14 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 25 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 38 18 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 57 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 80 0 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 40 0 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 30 0 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 172 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 125 0 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 9 0 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 55 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 1 0 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 183 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

John B. Askin for his office, for one year, 1835, 8 10 0

Brought up £247 10 6	Brought up £486 15 6
making returns for the House of Assembly in 1833, J. B. Askin for taking an investigation in the case of Busted and Peter Vanevery, John B. Askin for stationery and fuel for his office to April, 1834, John B. Askin for making out 33 assessment rolls for Collectors and 3 supplement tiers ones, aggregate statement of assessment and aggregate statement of population for 1833	services as Clerk of the Peace, from April 1834 to the 31st of March, 1835, 172 18 11 Total for one year, £599 7 5
Total for three years, £519 17 6	56 10 0 £158 17 0

Thus has the Clerk of the Peace received £70 9 11 more in one year of Sir Francis B. Head's Reform Government, than in three years of Sir John Colborne's.

In 1832, his salary was £125. This year it has hopped up to £172 18 11. By what law, custom or usage does the Clerk of 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 lessen the surprise which the general 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 sent to 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 enunciation, we can think of only one reason for his forbearance. The same reason may be stretched to cover part of Judge Young's case, viz. there was a salary drawn in the midst of public functions during the period, that the House of Assembly had a majority of Reformers. They knew right well, it was the intention of that House to detect the delinquencies, and relieve the people from onerous impositions; and therefore, kept the eleven feet as much out of sight as possible.

Does not this view of the case, fairly account for the active part which men in office do not take in the Reform Candidates? And took against the Reform Candidates? 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 country.

It is not unreasonable to enquire, how it comes that Mr. Askin's services as Clerk of the Peace, and yet is amply paid for every separate service, either out of the taxes, as appears above, or by litigants and other individuals having business in his office? Can the London Gazette throw any sunshine on the subject?

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 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 Francis Head, to whom they pay twenty thousand dollars a year, or from any subordinate whom they likewise support out of their honest earnings?

Public affairs are managed differently at the other side of the Lakes. There the people who cannot be purloined, or squandered on favorites, and consequently they are contented with their system, and prosperous beyond any nation under Heaven. "When will Canadians 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 for printing the District accounts for the year ending June, 1833, £4 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 be 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 discontented?"

A NEW INVENTION.—A plan for effecting "the final arrangement" of the Clergy Re-

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 follows:

1. The Clergy Reserves and School Lands to be converted into cash; and to form two distinct funds, one for religion, the other for education.
2. A Provincial and Imperial statute to be passed, compelling all freeholders and leaseholders to pay a certain tax for the support of the Ministers of religion.
3. 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 denomination amount to £5,000 per annum, that denomination shall be entitled to an equal sum from the proceeds of the Reserves.
5. Any sect not numerous or rich enough to pay £5,000 per annum of the religious tax, and not having at least "three Ministers formed into an ecclesiastical order" to get no part of the Reserves 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 pay as well as others, and their taxes likewise to be divided among the Churches.

7. The scale of taxation proposed is—
4s. 6d. from leaseholders not over 25l. a year.
7s. 6d. from leaseholders from 25l. to 60l.
12s. 6d. from ditto do. 60l. upwards.
5s. 0d. from freeholders having under 50 acres.

7s. 6d. from freeholders having from 50 to 100 acres.
Freeholders having more than 100 acres to pay 7s. 6d. and a farthing an acre for every additional acre.

8. The taxes to be all paid into the hands of a "central Agent at Toronto appointed by the Assembly and approved of by the Governor." This Agent when he shall have ascertained what sum each denomination has paid in, is to pay the said sum and one of equal amount drawn from the Reserve fund, to the "Executive" of that denomination, (for instance to the Bishop of the Church of England, or the Methodist Conference), to be distributed amongst their respective Clergy, or to be laid out in building Churches.

9. A sum equal in amount or half the amount paid for the support of any Church to be paid to the "Executive" of said Church 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, superstition and stupidity if they would for one moment submit their necks to the yoke of taxation, which he would firmly fix upon them, "as new Barren mountains!"

To think of compelling, by Provincial and Imperial legislation, the people of Canada to pay taxes or tithes for the support of a priest-hood, even though that priest-hood be the one of their choice, is a little too hard, especially that we have advanced towards the middle of the nineteenth century. It savors a little too much of the policy of priestcraft—the "trail of the serpent" is too evident throughout. It will not do.

When the people of Europe are uniting to shake off the yoke of the Pope, 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 aid or interference from the State, what inducements have we to try the tender mercies of the compulsory system?

It is unnecessary to say more. If we could suppose, there are a dozen men in the Province, who could approve of the scheme under consideration, we would take some pains to 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 hint—and thus guard against mad dogs, dogs 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 London and Western Districts to an advertisement in this day's Paper. A famous Cash price is now offered for the articles 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 unexpectedly opened for them. 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 down is the word!"

Any persons having wheat, flaxseed, wool, sheep 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 Ryers's Creek, Port Stanley 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 at 1.75 to go South, none now remaining in market. Rye, very little here, a parcel of 5000 bushels Dutch was sold in the early part of the week, at 1.12-1.2. since then a little Northern has reached the market, and sold at 1.12, this is an advance of 10 to 15 cents within ten days. Corn has also gone up, Northern is selling at 1.12cts; Southern and Ohio at 96 cts. Northern Oats at 50 a 52 cts.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Flour.—A slight improvement in price 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 some lots. Superfine 34s. The price at Quebec is now 33s. 6d. for fine.

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

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

MARRIED.
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.

DIED.
On Friday the 5th of August, at his residence in Adolphustown, Mr. Daniel Cole, at the very advanced age of 105 years, 1 month and 12 days. He was a native of Long Island, N. Y. and the oldest settler in this township. He was respected and beloved by all who knew him; having long performed his duty as a loyal subject, a faithful friend, a kind husband, an indulgent parent and an obliging neighbor. Born in the 5th year of the reign 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 acquaintances, leaving behind him, 8 children, 75 grand children, 172 great-grand-children, and 13 great-grand-children's children; in all 268 descendants.

CASH
For Wheat, Flaxseed, Wool, Skins, &c.
WANTED immediately, to be delivered at Colonel Boatwick's Warehouse, Port Stanley, London District, 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 paid for at the time of delivery in current money.
All purchases and sales are to be made by weight, with weights and scales properly adjusted; no steelyards to be used, and each bushel of wheat to be sixty-one pounds.
Each person is to receive a ticket on delivery of his goods, stating name, weight, 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 purchased on any terms.
All purchases for shipment on Lake Erie, are to be closed on the 28th day of October.

JOSEPH STRANGMAN,
Agent for the Boston Woolen Company & Rochester Millers.
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.

ALIKIN Geo. D. Lou-sbury Solomon
Anderson David Mills Cornelius
Dixon William 2
Hilton Joseph Powell Samuel
Huggins William 2 Smith Joseph
Hight Reuben Stephens Mary
Jackson Archibald Smith Enoch
Jammers Timothy Ward Peter.
MacLarty JOHN BOSTWICK, P. M.

Notice.
THE 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 communications, by mail, must be paid by claimants.
JAMES HAMILTON.
St. Thomas, Sept. 10, 1836. 37c.

Notice.
THE subscriber hereby requests all persons indebted to him, to settle their accounts, forthwith, either by immediate Payment in Cash, or by notes of hand.
M. M'KENZIE.
St. Thomas, Sept 14, 1836. 37l.

Auctioneer's Notice.
THE subscriber hereby informs the Public, that he has taken out Auctioneer's Licence, and is ready to attend to all calls in that line of business.
JOHN WESTLAKE.
St. Thomas, Aug. 10, 1836. 32*

List of Letters remaining in the St. Thomas, Post Office, Sept. 5, 1836.

ALLEN Ira
Annett Robert
Baker friend 3
Baker Hoos 2
Bodine Abraham
Boswell William
Bennet John
Brody John
Burdan Jonathan
Black William
Barnes John
Barnes Pat
Buchanan Alex
Best Sarah
Barraun D. W. 2
Brown Dugald
Boyd Andrew
Bennet W. R.
Becker J. W.
Cousc John
Campbell John
Clute William
Candy Miss
Crippin John
Curtis Joseph
Corson
Clark Elijah 2
Cochran Benj.
Cochran Long M.
Coughlin John
Crawford Reuben
Deola James
Deon William
Doyle Bart 2
Dangereful Thomas
Drake Mary
Douglas John
Drake Margaret
Dyer John
Dean Benjamin
Eastman H.
Ellis John
Eveland William
Fleming Robert
Fowler Levi
Fryer Nancy Ann
Fletcher Thomas 2
Fordham
Filion Peter
Finger Henry Speer
Ferguson Duncan
Ferrin Samuel
Ferguson John
Gould Anson 2
Grain Obadiah
Guy Robert
Griffin Samuel
Gorman Scott
Goodyer E. T. 2
Graham William
Graham William
Garney Rhoda
Garrett James
Gibson Peter
Hughes Betsy
Hayes B. H.
Henry William
Hemilton Alfred
Hill Edward
Hubbs William
Hos John
Hughes David 2
Hawley Rev.
Harris Edward
Harris Edward
Harris Sen. James
Harris Margaret
Wilson Benj.
Walters Elizabeth
Walters Townsend 2
Wardell Jonathan
Wear Margaret
Walters William 3
Whitely Aaron 2
Warwick William
Wilton John
Weisheit James
Yous John
BELA SHAW, P. M.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office Yarmouth, Sept. 5, 1836.

BAKER Samuel
Chase John
Clapp Mary
Conley Charles
Cottoging Levi
Carroll James
Cox James 2
Chapel Mr. B.
Coughlin Benj.
Crawford Reuben
Deola Zekiel
Dennis Mr.
Fisk Isaac
Fassett Sands
Ferguson John H.
Fudua William
Garrett Eliph
Gardner George
Hayed Hanover
Hyle Mathew
Huff Abraham
Jones John R. L. McKENNEY, P. M.

IMPORTATIONS OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

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 Quebec and Montreal, from the London, Yorkshire, Manchester and Glasgow Markets.
Their customers, and the trade generally, will, (by the middle of September,) find their assortment very full.
ISAAC BUCHANAN, & Co.
Front Street, Toronto, }
August 29, 1836. } 36n

Estray.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber some time in the latter part of July last, a red and white COW, about four years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
JAMES FITZSIMONS.
Yarmouth, September 7, 1836. 36*

Notice

IS 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 District, on the 20th day of September next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the management of said Company, as the act of incorporation directs.

NIAGARA AND DETROIT RIVERS Rail-Road Company.

AT 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 Niagara 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 Douglass, John B. Laughton, Joseph Woods, John Gentle, Adam Gentle, Charles Baby, William R. Wood, William G. Hall, William Elliott and Benjamin P. Cahoon; John Prince, Esq. in the Chair, the following Resolutions 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 Company."

That for the purpose of receiving increased subscriptions for the stock of the Rail-Road Company, the Books be reopened at Sandwich, Amherstburgh, Detroit, 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

IS hereby given, that pursuant to a resolution of the Directors named in the first section of the act of incorporation of "The Niagara and Detroit Rivers Rail-Road Company," the subscription Books for the stock of the said Company, will be reopened 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 Douglass, Esquire, Charles Baby, Esquire; Amherstburgh—The Hon James Gordon; St. Thomas—Bela Shaw, Esq. Postmaster, James Hamilton, John K. Woodward and Edward Buntingger, Esquires.

DETROIT—at the Offices of the Michigan Bank, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and the Michigan State Bank, Messrs. Durr & Jones, O. Newbury, Esq. Messrs. Gray & Gallagher; Buffalo—at the Offices of the different Banks, Messrs. Pratt, Taylor & Co and Isaac H. Smith Esquire; Black Rock—Hogarth, Esq.
By order of the Board of Commissioners. CHARLES BABY, Secretary. Sandwich, Aug. 15, 1836. 35*

Lands For Sale

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF DELAWARE.
Lot 18 in C Concession, 200
" 18 in D " 200
SOUTH DORCHESTER.
Lots 9 and 16 in 10th Con. 400
NORTH DORCHESTER.
Lot 16 in 1st Concession 200
" 9 in 1st " 200
" 11 in 1st " 200
DEREHAM.
Lot 18 in 3rd Concession, 200
" 7 in 5th " 200
" 7 & 11 in 6th " 400
Part of 17 in 10th " 99
BLENHEIM.
N. 1-2 21 in 2nd Concession, 100
WESTMINSTER.
Lot 9 in 6th Concession, 200
Apply to JOHN HARRIS, 33*

For Sale,

FIFTY 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 Plum 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. 29*

Paints and Oils.

JUST received, by the subscribers, a complete assortment of Paints, Oils, Brushes, &c.
LYMAN, FARR & Co.
London, June 9, 1836. 29*

BLANK NOTES
For Sale, at the Liberal Office.

ENCOURAGEMENT To Mechanics.

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

THE proprietor proposes to lease, to approved Mechanics as to character and capacity, having families, five acres 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 Stratroy. Aware of the baneful effects and ruinous consequences which arise to communities and individuals, the proprietor is determined to enforce the exclusion of the sale of Spiritous Liquor, and hopes to establish a prosperous and happy community, as the situation is well adapted to that end.

Five acres will be granted for the erection of a House of Worship, reserving ground for a Blacksmith's Shop.
A Lawyer—a Blacksmith—a Wheelright—a Shoemaker and a Miller, having a family, are invited to a situation where good employment will be found. A family who would board Mechanics and Laborers 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 boarders, can be accommodated with a house, and fifteen acres of cleared land; communications must be post paid.
The (St. Thomas) Liberal will please give the above six insertions, and forward their account to this Office. 35f

Dissolution OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore 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.
Carrador, London District, August 25, 1836. 35u

Great Bargains. EUROPEAN & AMERICAN GOODS.

THE 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 European and American markets, which being well assorted, will be found suitable for the season. From the advantageous manner in which they were purchased, 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 CASH, or Ready Pay only.

Please call and examine the Goods before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. PEDLARS supplied as usual.
JOHN M'KAY.
St. Thomas, July, 1836. 29du

A Yearling Heifer

STRAYED from the farm of the subscriber, on the seventh Concession 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 trouble.
JAMES FITZSIMONS.
Yarmouth, Sept. 7, 1836. 36*

Salts.

SHAW & CO. will pay one half Cash and the other half in Goods for good Salts at their Ashery St. Thomas. April 26, 1836. 17*

