

Foreign.

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 London Morning Chronicle (a ministerial organ) speaks of it as follows:—

"Mr. O'Connell counsels peace; not, however, the peace of a base subservience, not the peace of an infamous submission to the insults of Baron Lyndhurst and the Tory Lords, but the peace which becomes proud freemen whom the law and the constitution have invested with ample power to crush their ruthless foes—the enemies of civil and religious liberty—the 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 subjects, their legitimate claim to the advantages guaranteed to their country at the period of the Union, to declare their determination to resist to the death any attempt to deprive them of these advantages, these are the duties which in 1804 they were told they should have a title to, if they assented to the amalgamation of the two local legislatures in one Imperial Parliament, to demand the fulfilment of the British portion of the contract—to equal rights and equal laws will they ever be satisfied, to point out to their British fellow subjects the justice of this resolution, and the manifold benefits that must flow from the generous compliance in so equitable a demand; to do all this Mr. O'Connell counsels his countrymen, and if he hesitated 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 Association of Ireland.

"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 submit my own opinion upon matters of detail to yours. I may be permitted to say that I should have desired to reserve 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 to assume once again a national attitude.

But there is one point which involves a practical principle, of great value, and a legal point of some necessity. I mean the keeping the association precisely as the Catholic Association was—perfectly free 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 Catholic Association struck its course untouched and unassailed amidst the quicksands and shoals of the law, under fly guidance, I am not, I trust presumptuous in expressing a hope that this new association will pay some attention to my advice; and that advice most distinctly and emphatically is, not to have any species of connection with any other body.

This, in my mind, is the more necessary, because there are now other bodies, of great value in themselves, and of great importance, which may be pressed upon you. I mean in particular the Trades' Union, the Central Committee, and the Parochial Committees, as well as the Registry Society. Among these the Trades' Union is preeminent in length and number, and the magnitude of services, and will, I trust, long continue to prove its undoubted patriotism and utility. But it should continue to move within its own sphere, and in its own orbit, as should all other bodies I have mentioned. There should not be, in fact, there cannot be, any jealousy or rivalry; but my most unequivocal opinion is, that the National Association should be totally unconnected with any other society, in order to display national utility, which cannot be without perfect freedom of self-action.

I would not dwell upon the topic, but I look up to the new association as the best, perhaps the only means of preserving England, and securing to Ireland the peaceful benefits of the Reform Bill. 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 neglect no precaution to secure to ourselves perfect free will upon one hand, and perfect freedom from legal difficulties on the other.

In plain truth, we have occasion for all the qualities that make men useful as patriots and good subjects—undisturbed patience, untired exertions, unremitting perseverance, perfect respect for the laws, but the most energetic and continuous determination 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 situation like men who deserve to be free, because they will not endure for one acquiescing moment the brand of slavery or unjust inferiority.

Let us then look to our difficulties in the face with a firm and unshrinkingly, we have formidable enemies to encounter, we 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, Catholic, Presbyterian & Dissenters, are once deeply convinced of the foul degradation now cast upon them, and of the worst mischiefs and horrors contemplated by their enemies; the result of that conviction will certainly be a peaceful, constitutional, 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.

THE LIBERAL.

VOL. IV. ST. THOMAS, U. C. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1836. NO. 37.

provided by law. Why do not the agents and almost doting; retire? Alas! you yourselves this question, and then you have if the Tories were once more in power.

Again look around you, and see who would fill that bench, and what hope there could possibly be of peace or tranquillity for Ireland, if the Leffroys, the Shaws, the Jacksons, were to be judges of the land? But this is too frightful a picture to look at without something like insanity.

Do I exaggerate the intentions of the Tory party? No. I diminish their intensity and their atrocity. There is the great organ of their party in which they publish their manifestos; there is their avowed authorized organ, *The Quarterly Review*.

This—simply this—to pacify Ireland, by appointing an officer with the talent and power of Cromwell, to rule Ireland for ten years! There it is; Cromwell reduced the population 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 massacre! The desolating sword of Cromwell! Such is the result that menaces Ireland.

But it is not men alone, nor justice; it is insult, bitter insult. We have borne, and may still bear injustice. But insult, Irishmen, insult! They tell us we are unfit and unworthy to be trusted; they tell us that the Scotch may be trusted; and even if we did, we may easily scorn to use them.

Let our association be single and independent of any other, respecting all unions and societies that struggle in any way in the same sacred cause, but amalgamating with none of them. Let our association be felt and understood all over Ireland.

Place it upon the basis of the "Justice Rent for Ireland." That I may practice as well as preach, I send my "Justice Rent for Ireland," for myself, my family and descendants for the year 1836.

Meet weekly; digest in committees every point upon which honest men may differ. Let every man be disposed to yield to others equally honest with himself, every thing but principle. Harmony, union, exertion—perpetual unremitting exertion.

I submit a list of those for whom I subscribe. I will be in Dublin as soon as the cause of the sermons of my heart will permit. I will officiate at a fervent prayer to God, for the success of his people, the cause of the oppressed, and sorrow.

I have the honor to be your devoted servant, DANIEL O'CONNELL. Imperial Parliament. HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY, July 19.

Lord John Russell moved the order of the day for the third reading of the Establishment Church Bill. Mr. Hume hoped Lord John Russell would not persevere with the Bill this Session. Time would not be given for the consideration of other important measures just put into the hands of members. He would move to read the order of the day that day fortnight.

Lord John Russell regretted that he could not accede to Mr. Hume's proposal. He had rather put off the Bill to next Session than not bring it on that night. Mr. Hume said, it would be impossible to press on the Bill that night. Lord John would find himself very much mistaken if he expected to pass the Bill that night; and if he attempted to pass it that Session, he would do much injury to his party.

formidable and organized force of Orangeism took the field at once against us, not figuratively, but in downright earnest.

Not with all these difficulties, with obstacles apparently insurmountable, we succeeded. The Catholic 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.

But why should I enter into details already familiar? We were true to ourselves, and therefore succeeded. Mark, I pray you, how we succeeded, without a crime or an offence—without a blow or a stain—without injustice to any man to the extent of a shilling—without a single drop of blood.

Always remember our three great objects. 1st. To preserve and support the King's Government—Lord Melbourne in England; Lord Mulgrave, honored name in Ireland.

2d. To preserve as far as we can, peace, good order, freedom from agrarian disturbances, and from crime of every description; violation of the law, no breach of morality.

3d. To procure a satisfactory settlement of the title question—a satisfactory, because a full participation with Scotland and England in municipal reform.

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Every body with whom he had communicated reproached the Bill, as a hasty measure. The clergy objected to be condescended to by a body whose authority they were unwilling to acknowledge.

Mr. Hume moved as an amendment, that it be read a third time that day six months. Mr. Lenard seconded the amendment. He objected to the Bill in principle and detail. The only benefit likely to accrue from it was the prohibition against Bishops holding livings in commendam.

CHILDREN, THAT THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IS THE PALLADIUM OF ALL THE RIGHTS OF AN ENGLISHMAN."

held by Catholics; and what became of the title of Protestants to it, if the State could not interfere with its use and destination. With regard to the Bill, it left the great and monstrous injustice in the Church untouched; and he opposed it as an implicit piece of legislation, and dangerous to the establishment.

Mr. 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 it was that they came forward to alienate their friends by supporting the proposition emanating from a commission appointed by Sir Robert Peel?

That Right Hon. gentleman had, it seemed, wanted only the pitiful salary, to which he attached no value, to be able to do so. He would have been rejected. He considered the measure, which professed to be for the abolition of pluralities, would have the effect of legalising them, and that as regarded the translation of the Bishops, they would be perpetuated.

He would assure the Government, that they could not go on carrying Tory principle into effect without losing the support of the country. Their present conduct was too much like that, which in 1834 enabled their adversaries to turn them out of office. The difference was this, they had now an opportunity of retrieving their error by following the advice which was pouring in upon them from their most sincere supporters.

By abandoning these Bills, which would never be considered otherwise than as measures of a colorable reform, they might yet secure the support of their sincere friends.

Lord John Russell could not remain silent after the speech of Mr. Buller. He pleaded guilty to the charge that he had not looked to this question with a party view. His object was to bring forward a measure which, though it might not go as far as he might desire, would still accomplish an effective reform of some great abuses in the Establishment.

Undoubtedly he might have introduced a Bill more agreeable to Mr. Buller and those who thought with him; but then, it would not have had the consent of gentlemen opposite; and he considered it more advisable to frame a measure which could be carried through Parliament with the consent of the Church, especially when, as was the case in the present instance, the Church party had made great and important concessions.

Lord John went into some of the details of the Bill, with a view to prove that it really would in many instances produce substantial improvements.

Sir Robert Peel denied that the passing of the Bill would be a great political triumph to him. He had appointed a commission, 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 too large, when their necessary expensures—the maintenance of their dignity, and the exercise of hospitality were taken into account.

Lord Ebrington objected to some of the details of the Bill, but would vote for it. Mr. Brotherton moved the amendment. Mr. Thomas Duncombe said, that notwithstanding the attempt of Lord John Russell to bolster up this miserable measure, this contemptible subterfuge, and notwithstanding 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 Appropriation clause—(Opposition, clerics) but the present Bill was to be the touchstone and test whether His Majesty's Government would retain the confidence of the English people. That confidence, it must be remembered, ought to proceed, not from persons interested in the abuses of the Church, but from the community at large. As to the commissioners in this business, who were they? Why, five of them were Bishops, another five members of the Cabinet, and three more very respectable and able members of their private capacity, but known to be High Tories, devoted to the protection of the Church in all its abuses. The parochial clergy were in no respect represented in this commission. It was one good thing, however, to have got the Deans and Chapters in opposition to the measure; and he did not slightly rejoice to see such a schism starting up between Deans and Chapters and the Bishops; for when these bodies fell out the public were much more likely to get their own. At a future more eligible opportunity, he should detail the great objections he felt to the proposed control. All he would observe on this occasion was, that if the proposition of arming a Central Board with such indefinite powers as these had been made by a Tory Administration, there would have been some 130 or 140 Whig patriots protesting against such a tyrannous attempt, and resisting it with all their might.

Mr. Humes interrupted Mr. Duncombe and asked if the question of the adjournment had been put? The Speaker replied that it had.

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A scene of confusion arose. Mr. 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 unbecoming behaviour of members, he should move to adjourn the debate.

The Gallery was cleared for a division, 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 Green & Anchor, for the purpose of considering the best mode of acting, in order to procure the liberation of Dr. Beaumont, a British subject, confined in France, for having a secret society in that country. It was 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 Philippe and his policy. It was arranged that a member of Parliament should propose such resolution, and a working man second it. This was done, and a man named Hoare made an admirable speech, as far as talent for the occasion went.

He declared himself an advocate for assassination, when a Tyrant filled the Throne, and hoped "the next attempt on Louis Philippe'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 Philippe 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 is forgotten. 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 of fashionable. She has since left for Paris. Lord Wynford has addressed a letter to the Editor of the Standard, in which his Lordship states, that he had not seen 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 of the merits of the case, nor of the witnesses by whose testimony it was attempted to be supported.—London Correspondent, Spirit of the Times.

New House of Parliament.—The expense of the whole building is expected to amount to £724,974, including 14 per cent, to cover contingent expenses, and any probable change in the value of materials; to which would be added about £200,000 for the purchase of ground in Abingdon-street, required necessary for the enlargement of the building as now proposed; and £40,000 for fitting and fixtures.

In the Asiatic Journal for the present month, we perceive the following amongst other notices of promotion:—Captain James Glencairn Burns, 3d native infantry, to be superintendent of Upper and Lower Cachar and Jyntee, in room of Captain T. Fisher. We need scarcely add that the gentleman designated is the youngest surviving son of the poet Burns.

Gipsies.—A meeting was lately held of a society established at Southampton for promoting the reformation of the gipsies now scattered over this country. It appears 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 exertions of the society above referred to, thirty gipsies have been reclaimed from their bad habits, and have become useful members of society.

Lord Lyndhurst.—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 fellow-countrymen of his poor parents. His mother's family (now respectable) live in Clare—the name is Singleton; his grandfather by the mother's side was Ploughman and care-taker to the late Sir Lucius O'Brien, of Droghda; Mary Singleton, his daughter, married a house-painter named Copley, of the city of Limerick, who went to America, and begot Lyndhurst, the columnarist of Ireland.—Dublin Freeman.

The latter whose original name, we understand, was Colopy, was a native of this city. He commenced life as a baker'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 pictorial art, for which he evinced considerable talent. He revisited this city, where there are to be found some specimens of his genius, amongst which is a painting of the Resurrection 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 Wellington.

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 them to a spot near the head of the friendly chief Opohegah, 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 annex the King and Parliament to relieve the people from the yoke of a despotic and tyrannical Government."

"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 contained a tissue of falsehoods, has done much to open the eyes of 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 Brown, and when I was in the 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 find 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 now 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 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 reap 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 except that it is a little poorer than the wickedness of the government. Many of my neighbors here have great difficulty in getting along, and are fast going to the States, and some are leaving. About thirty thousand mechanics, masons and other mechanics are 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 miserable pittance, and their children grow up in ignorance and vice. In electing their representatives would merely be an Assembly for farms sake. Tithes 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 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 monopoly.

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. Bose, Tho's. Wilson, A. Foster, C. Hales, Francis M. Hill, Charles Heath, James Williamson, W. Dean, C. Hatch, L. H. Hey, Robert Anglen, William Bowman, 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.

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 benefit attempting to turn the tide of emigration to that point.—Lord Glasgow has acted 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 error 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 fees on Tavern Licences, on issuing Writs, taking Verdicts, entering Judgments, &c. &c. &c. are of course not included.

In the published accounts for the period from 31st of March 1832, to the 30th of June, 1833, we find the following items.

John B. Askin, Esq. Clerk of the Peace on the 1st of April, 1835, £19 10 0

John B. Askin for services as Clerk of the Peace, and for the 1st of April, 1835, 57 3 6

John B. Askin for services as Clerk of the Peace, and for the 1st of April, 1835, 80 0 0

John B. Askin for services as Clerk of the Peace, and for the 1st of April, 1835, 40 0 0

John B. Askin for services as Clerk of the Peace, and for the 1st of April, 1835, 30 0 0

John B. Askin for services as Clerk of the Peace, and for the 1st of April, 1835, 21 14 0

John B. Askin for services as Clerk of the Peace, and for the 1st of April, 1835, 25 10 0

John B. Askin for services as Clerk of the Peace, and for the 1st of April, 1835, 38 18 0

John B. Askin for services as Clerk of the Peace, and for the 1st of April, 1835, 55 10 0

John B. Askin for services as Clerk of the Peace, and for the 1st of April, 1835, 1 0 0

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POETRY.

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.

Oh, here he comes—his step I hear,
And now he'll soon begin!
I wonder how he wants to say?
When last he 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.

Oh, here he comes—his step I hear,
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A YOUNG WIFE WELL MATCHED.
Samuel Baldwin, a gentleman of Hampshire had, by his will in the year 1736 ordered 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 that he made it for the purpose of disappointing a young wife, who had frequently assured him, by way of consolation, that she would—dances upon his grave!

The municipal authorities of Boston 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 America; "and in our country, we have the Falls of Niagara, which would put it out in five minutes."

Notice.
Commissioner for Crown Lands' Office, Toronto 10th May, 1836.

THE times and places for the Sale of Crown Lands, and Clergy Reserves, during the present year, will be as follows:

IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT;
For Crown Lands and Clergy Reserves, in 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 October following.
For Clergy Reserves in the County of Essex, and Town Lots in Sandwich and Amherstburgh—at Sandwich, on the 3rd Wednesday in July, August, September, and October following.

IN THE LONDON DISTRICT;
For Clergy Reserves, in the County of Norfolk, at Simcoe, on the 1st June; and on the 2nd July; 2nd August; 1st September; 1st October and 1st November following.
For Clergy Reserves, in the County of Oxford, at Blandford, on the 4th June; and on the 5th July; 5th August; 5th September; 4th October, and 4th November following.

IN THE HOME DISTRICT;
For Town Lots in Port Credit, and Brant; in this city, on the 23rd May, instant.
And for such Crown Lands, and Clergy Reserves as are for sale; at this city, on the second Tuesday in June; and on the second Tuesday in July; August; September, and October following.

IN THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT;
For Crown Lands, Clergy Reserves, and Town Lots in Peterborough and Lindsay; at Peterborough on the first Tuesday in June; and on the first Tuesday in July; August; September, and October following.
For Town Lots in the Village lately surveyed at the mouth of the Trent; in that town on the 15th June; and on the 2nd Wednesday in July; August; September, and October following.

IN THE OTTAWA DISTRICT;
For Clergy Reserves in the Counties of Prescott and Russell, 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 that Town, on the same days.

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 Agents. Schedules are preparing for the Midland and other Districts, in which there are Crown Lands or Clergy Reserves for Sale, and notices of these sales will speedily be given. PETER ROBINSON.

Lasts.
THE subscribers have just received, from Rochester, a quantity of Shoe Lasts, Boot Trees & Cramps. Superior articles, which they will sell for Cash. CHAPIN & HOLMES. St. Thomas, July 13, 1836 28\*

UPPER CANADA. LAKE ERIE.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1836. THE STEAM-BOAT.



THAMES, Capt. Geo. R. Williams.

WILL, during the present season, ply between Port Stanley and Buffalo, touching at all the intermediate ports (weather permitting) viz. Port Burwell, Port Rowan and Ryerse's Creek. LEAVES PORT STANLEY FOR LEAVES BUFFALO

Table with columns for dates (Friday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday) and destinations (Buffalo, Port Stanley, Buffalo, Port Stanley, Buffalo, Port Stanley, Buffalo, Port Stanley, Buffalo, Port Stanley).

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FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.
THE subscriber, in order to neutralize the evil effects of Harbor Duty, on the property of this place, and for the Merchants, Traders and Farmers in general that he has reduced his prices to the following rates, viz.

- For receiving, storing and forwarding Merchandise, per bbl. bulk. 2
Receiving, storing & shipping Pork, 3
Receiving, storing & shipping Flour, 2 1/2
Salt, 2 1/2
Grain, per bushel, 2
Transportation of Flour, Pork, &c. from the Talbot Mills, storing and shipping, 5
Iron, Hardware, Hollow-ware and Castings, per cwt. 2

Notice.
THE 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 of persons who may favor him with their custom. JOHN BOSTWICK. Port Stanley, June 4, 1836. 23\*

Selling off at first Cost.
THE subscriber, residing in London, has left to announce to the public, that he is 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 reduced prices are requested to call JOHN JENNINGS. St. Thomas, May 25, 1836. 9a21\*

Removal.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his Saddle & Harness Manufactory, to nearly opposite the Liberal Office, where he will attend to all calls, with his usual promptitude, and supply every article in his line, of the best material and 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 Burrs. LAOMI PEAKE. St. Thomas August 24, 1836. 34du

TO EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS. Village Lots for Sale.

IN the village of New Sarum, six miles east of St. Thomas, situate from London, in the London District, Upper Canada, and ten from Lake Erie shore. This village is situated in the county of Middlesex, 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 thickly settled with respectable inhabitants, and the land is of the best quality and well watered.

The proprietor has laid out a large tract of land in BUILDING LOTS, with a reserve for a Church, Church-yard and Market Square; and, on the whole, it may be pronounced one of the most eligible, healthy and pleasant parts of U. Canada. 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 also several Dwelling Houses now being erected and the place has the advantage of a Lumber yard and Brick yard. All kinds of Business might be carried on with every reasonable prospect of success. A Tanner would find it worth his particular notice, and a Pottery might be established, there being good clay for 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 proprietor, at New Sarum; to Mr. James Jay, or Mr. Edward Mihel near St. Thomas; any of whom will show a map of the Village. Dated, New Sarum, May 19, 1836. The New York Emigrant & Old Countryman will insert this till forbid and forward the account to this office.

Eligible Property FOR SALE.

100 Acres, being south or front half of Lot No. 6 in the 5th Concession, Yorktown. 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 100 Acres, the north half of Lot No. 22 in the 2d Concession, Yorktown. This Lot lies one mile south of Sparta; two miles from Mr. Cryser's Saw Mill, at Newport, and two and a half miles from Devonport. There are about seven acres cleared and the lot abounds with valuable timber. The proposed Railroad from the mouth of Catfish Creek to London will either intersect or run close by it. Apply to BRUCE THOMPSON, or ROBERT THOMPSON. Port Stanley, March 19, 1836. 12\*

For Sale.

THE 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 mile of Port Stanley. Any person wishing to purchase will get every necessary information by applying on the premises, to JOSEPH SMITH. Southwold, Jan. 22, 1836. 4\*

To Let.

THE premises possessed by the late Mr. JAMES FERGUSON, Merchant, are to be let. They are well described in the advertisement of the 11th inst. 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, Aliborough, July 12, 1836. 29du

To be Sold.

A FARM of 240 ACRES, with in one mile of St. Thomas, on the Port Stanley Road. There are on the premises a Frame House & Barn. The title is good. For further particulars apply to the owner, on the premises, to the editor of the Liberal. March 18, 1836. 11\*

For Sale.

A 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 apply to the Subscriber. BELA SHAW. St. Thomas, August 1, 1836. 31\*

The Colborne Furnace

AT Gosfield, Western District, Upper Canada, formerly owned by Field & Cahoon, has recently been purchased by B. D. Townsend, and will hereafter be carried on under the Firm of B. D. Townsend & Co. They are making extensive repairs and additions to their works, which, when completed will render this one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in British America.

The proprietors, anxious to furnish the public with the best Cooking Apparatus now known, have taken great pains to examine all the new inventions and improvements 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 knowledge of. This opinion has induced them to make arrangements with Mr. Hathaway to manufacture these Stoves in sufficient quantities to supply the market. They will be cast from new patterns, and will not be inferior in workmanship and appearance to any thing of the kind in the market.

Orders for these Stoves addressed to Bela Shaw, Esq. St. Thomas, will be immediately attended to, and the Stoves forwarded 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 Furnaces.

PLUGHS.

They have erected a Cupola Furnace, at which they are casting Ploughs from the best models, which they will sell at low prices, Wholesale and Retail. B. D. TOWNSEND, & Co. April 16, 1836. c19\*

ST. THOMAS CABINET & CHAIR FACTORY.

THE subscribers having purchased the stock in trade, of Collins & Lemon, take this method of informing their friends, 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 executed at the above establishment. All kinds of Produce and Lumber received in payment, at the market price. WEEKS & Co. St. Thomas, May 19, 1836. 20\*

BOOTS, SHOES AND Leather.

THE undersigned have just received, at the old stand of S. J. Chapin, a supply of eastern Sole and Upper Leather, Calf-Skins and Findings. They have on hand, and are prepared to manufacture, to order, most kinds of Boots and Shoes, of the best materials and workmanship. CHARN & HOLMES. St. Thomas, June 23, 1836. 25\* Cash paid for Deer Skins, in the hair.

Dissolution OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE 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, who is authorised to receive all debts due the late firm, and to pay all debts that was contracted by the said firm. BURLINGHUNT, CYRENUS HALL. Westminster, April 1, 1836. 29\*

Salt.

500 BARRELS of SALT for sale, at 20s. per Barrel, and 5s. per Bushel; and delivered at Port Stanley, 16s. and 3d. per Barrel. Apply to Joseph Dsfields, Dundas Street, London. JOSEPH STRANGMAN, Age London, 5th Mo. 20th, 1836. 34kat.

Ploughs.

THE subscribers have on sale at their Store-house a number of superior PLOUGHS from Niagara and Buffalo. A quantity of IRON suitable for wagon tires, and a number of grass SCYTHES. Also 100 barrels PLASTER. WINTENUTE & THOMPSON. Port Stanley, June 8, 1836. 25\*

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers For Sale, Cheap for Cash, or any kind of Grain, 100 Bunches of Warranted Shingles, Also, A quantity of Dry Lumber, At his STORE, in Troy and Aylmer. June, 23, 1836. c29\*

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. Board and Education.

THE Rev. David Mackenzie, from the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, respectfully intimates to the gentlemen of the London District, that he instructs a limited number of PUPILS in the various branches of a CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

At his residence within half a mile of the village of St. Thomas, where he will teach, on the most approved system, English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Mathematics, French, Greek and Latin. From Mr. Mackenzie's experience in teaching, 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 children. Mr. M. has still accommodation for one more boarder. A few day scholars admitted. Terms moderate, paid quarterly in advance. May 25, 1835. c24\*

OFFICE OF THE Farmers' Joint Stock BANKING COMPANY.

Toronto, 16th June, 1836. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Stockholders of the F. J. S. Banking Company, are requested to pay a further instalment of five per cent, on the Stock subscribed, on or before the 15th day of September next. By order of the Board, H. DUPLY, Manager.

The following papers will insert this advertisement:—Patriot, Kingston Whig, Colbour Star, Niagara Herald, St. Thomas Journal, (Liberal). 26\*

Doctor McCosker, Member of the Faculty of Physicians, and Surgeons, of Glasgow.

BEING duly licensed by the Government, he respectfully informs his friends and the public, 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. 30du

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 beds are good, his bar well stocked with choice liquors, and his table supplied with every thing in season, and in season. And he 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, and horses taken the best care of. His Ten-pin and Skittle Alleys are open for the amusement of his friends, &c. LUKE SWEETMAN. St. Thomas, June 21, 1836. 3\*

For Sale, The Woollen Factory AND SAW-MILL.

BELONGING to the late JOHN BRAYN, in Southwold;—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 be required at the time of sale; the remainder to be paid in ten years, in equal annual instalments, with interest. RICHARD BRAYN. Southwold, April 1835. c17\*

THE LIBERAL: ESTABLISHED TO ADVOCATE PROVINCIAL REFORM—UPON BRITISH PRINCIPLES—AND TO DIFFUSE OF REAL INTELLIGENCE. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY. John C. Kipp—Printer.

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Book and Job Printing, Executed at this office with neatness and despatch—and on reasonable terms.