

Bellville
Bellville
Officers of the Police, mounted:
Nabb, Dillings and Baldwin, mounted;
Thompson, and Superintendent of Police, in a carriage;
Coroner Stevenson, mounted;
Marshal and Sheriff, in a carriage;
The constables with badges:
PRISONERS,
And deputy marshal Bell, and Catholic Clergy, in a wagon.
Two Constables with Badges;
CART WITH COFFINS;
Two aids mounted.

At the time appointed by the Marshal, quarter past 11 o'clock, the procession moved from the court house to the place of execution, where, after praying and religious conversation until near one o'clock, at that hour the prisoners were executed. The day was cold but fair. A very large concourse of spectators were assembled, to behold the awful ceremony. Mr. Bell who assisted the Marshal in his duties, called upon the spectators, and read the following address:—
"My Friends—the execution of the pains and penalties annexed to the violation of the laws of God and our country, is a scene so awful, that it must at once banish every appearance of levity and command our highest attention and consideration.
"At the organ of the Marshal, whose important duties require his uninterrupted attention, I expect from this numerous assembly that silence and decorum, which its solemnity requires.
"Need I ask for your quiet attention, while, as the Minister of Justice, he reads the warrant, in which he is compelled to consign to the world of Spirits, the trembling, hoping, dying, penitent Malefactors.
"Need I solicit your silence while their Reverend Pastor addresses the Throne of Grace for their pardon and peace.
"A proper sense of propriety will ensure the one, and your best feelings will be engaged in the other.
"When the curtain drops which separates the convicts from terrestrial objects, may every aspiration be a prayer to the throne of Grace for mercy on the sufferers."
After this address, the Marshal read the death warrant, and concluded with the following remarks:
"I have now read to you, fellow citizens, the precept, which, while it authorizes, requires I should deprive these four unfortunate men of their earthly existence, and support their immortal spirits into the Eternal World. It confides to me a solemn duty and imposes an awful duty. And, citizens, if their crimes, since their commission, or their sentence, may add their beds, beds of thorns, the punishment of this high authority and the remission of a discharge of this painful duty did not place me on a pillow of roses.
"But amid the multitude of thoughts which have encompassed me, I have derived consolation from a reflection, that the command of society is an exact accordance with that high order of Heaven, which directs that "whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."
"Whatever may be the motives which have brought many of you to witness this sad scene of death, sure I am, that it cannot but awaken in every breast, those pious and solemn feelings so justly due to the occasion; and that while as citizens, you rally round the officers, intrusted with the execution of the laws, you will not hesitate to look with piety and reverence to Him who is above all, and to join with fervency and true devotion, the Minister of our Holy Religion, in imploring the God of all grace and supplication, in behalf of these unfortunate men, now about to be ushered into the eternal world, and the immediate presence of their God, and to enter on the morning of eternity.
"You are indeed strangers among us, far from kindred friends, or affectionate relatives, and in a foreign land; but it must be gratifying to you to know, that though the stern hand of Justice hath overtaken them, its corrections have been administered with mildness and sympathy; as it is a consolation also to believe that from every region there is a path-way to immortality, and that the spirit which religion has purified and refined, will, when freed from the body find its native country; for Christianity has assured us, that God is no respecter of persons—out of every nation, sect and people, they who fear him and penitently confess and repent of their sins and rely on his mercy, shall find grace to help them, in time of need."
At the termination of this address the Rev. Mr. L. supplicated the throne of grace for mercy on the prisoners, then most affectionately embraced and saluted each of them. They then signified to the Marshal that they were ready for execution, and ascended the Gallows—Williams leading the way, with much firmness and resignation. Williams bowed to the people. Whitecaps were then placed on them, and secured, and the Rev. Chaplain again shook hands, embraced and saluted all the criminals, who kissed each other. As soon as the Priest descended, the scaffold was let down and left them suspended. Williams died without the least movement; the others, particularly Frederick, died hard. After hanging some time, the haltar which held Roge away, and he came to the floor, but he was perfectly senseless. The haltar was replaced, and in less than three minutes he was again suspended, and struggled considerably.
After they had hung a short time the marshal read that part of his warrant, which had been purposely omitted, directing that their bodies should be given for dissection to such surgeons as might apply for them.
Williams was born at Chizee, New-York state, and was in his 30th year; Frederick bore in Minorca, Spain, aged 32; Rog, born in Denmark, also in his 30th year; and Peterson, in Sweden, and was in his 20th year.
Their conduct in prison, we learn, was very exemplary, and that they died in full assurance that their sins would be forgiven them. They expressed great gratitude for the kindness and attention paid to them, by Bishop Chewsey, Father Larascy, the Marshal, and Mr. Bell, the prison keeper.

It is estimated that the spectators of the execution exceeded 20,000.
FRANCE, Dec. 7.

On Thursday last (the 5th inst) the Assize Court of St. Omer condemned to five years forced labor in chains, to branding, and public exposure, Alexander Sinclair (otherwise Mulgrave) for uttering forged bank of England notes in the neighborhood of St. Omer, Dunkirk, and Calais. The prisoner represented himself to be a British naval officer, connected with the dock yard at Chatham and was accompanied by a Scotch woman, whom he represented to be his wife. He arrived at Calais, it was said on the trial, with upwards of 80 one pound bank of England notes amongst which there was not a single good one.
Dec. 19.—The Duke of Wellington is expected from Calais, to-morrow. Lord Castlereagh, who was to precede the Duke by one day, was expected last night at Dover.
Capt. John Ross, recently commanding the expedition employed on a voyage of discovery to the Arctic Circle, has been promoted to the rank of Post Captain.
It appears, that the small pox is committing serious outrages at the Hague. In the course of the last month no less than eighty persons died of it.—It has also appeared at Oudewater, and other places.

BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

The following extract of a private letter from Bombay, dated August 8:—
"We have seen letters from Sumbulpus of the 21st ult. which place the detachment hoped to enjoy a rest after their toils.
"The letters describe the country as abounding in gold dust; and the capital, Alson, called Raigleer, is a large town, on the Nelon Noudce, and surrounded by luxuriant topaz.
"The Rajad is supposed to be very wealthy.
"At the time the Killedan of this place entertained thoughts of resisting our approach; but afterwards changed his mind, and without firing a gun, gave it up to Major Rousledge.
"Diamonds are found in the country. Our letters represent the Mahrattas of this district as extremely civil.

GROWTH OF TEA IN FRANCE.

The Moniteur has the following:—
"This precious shrub, first introduced into France by a Russian, in 1814, promises to become naturalized among us. There are already three hundred stocks, which it is easy to multiply. This tea has received the approbation of the King's physician, and the first naturalists in France. The plants are to be sold by subscription."
Lockman the celebrated Persian moralist, relates the following story of himself: "I was once (says he) so poor, that I had not wherewith to buy a pair of shoes, and was obliged to go barefooted. However patient I had been till then, I was become very dissatisfied with my lot, and entered the temple of Cuffa extremely melancholy and discontented. I there saw a man who had no legs, reflecting on his condition, I no longer complained of wanting shoes, but gave thanks to God, from the bottom of my heart, that I could still walk though barefooted.—How much better it is thought I, to be without shoes than to be without legs! If this poor man could get his legs, how extraneous would be his joy though he should have no shoes."

MORE PIRACY.

The Hamburg ship Emma Sophia, Captain Fridm, from Hamburg for Havana, was taken possession of Dec. 10, off the Bahama Bank, by a small piratical schooner mounting one gun, and manned by about 50 men, carried into a small harbour on the coast of Florida, where she was robbed of goods to the amount of 50,000 dollars.—She had a valuable cargo of linens, laces, ankings, gold watches, &c. and part of it belonged to merchants in this town. The crew of the schooner was made up of Spaniards, Frenchmen Germans and Americans, and is expected that she was fitted out near, or at Havana—twelve of the pirates were put on board the ship each having a knife about a foot long, which they brandished, saying there was money on board, and if they did not find it, they would kill every soul belonging to the ship. The captain was a Spaniard, the lieutenant, a Frenchman, and Davis, (the boarding officer,) the most brutal rascal on board the schooner, was an American, and belongs to New-York; he acted as spokesman—called for a rope, and ordered his gang to hang the supercargo, (Mr. William Savage, of this town,) who to save his life jumped overboard; he was afterwards picked up apparently insensible. They took off his clothes, even to his shirt, and laid him on his back, upon the deck naked, and then put a blanket over him; in this situation he lay about five hours, without moving hand or foot. They seemed to have a particular spite against Mr. Savage, for they robbed him of all his clothes, and even stole a ring from his finger. The pirates left the ship on the night of the 24th and she arrived at Havana the 25th.
Bost. Gaz.

From the N. Y. E. Post of March 3.

The National Intelligencer during this morning, has not come to hand; but letters from Washington state that the committee appointed by the senate on the Seminole war, reported last Wednesday, disapproving in strong terms of general Jackson's conduct. A motion was made that the report should not be printed, which was lost. It is thought at Washington that notwithstanding the president has thrown his mantle over the general, it will not be sufficient to cover and protect him.
The senate have ratified the late Spanish treaty. Our correspondent has furnished us with the following outline of its contents:
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1810.
"The treaty adjusts and finally settles all controversies and differences between the countries. It cedes the Floridas in sovereignty to the United States, and establishes the southern and western boundaries between us. The line of demarcation begins at the mouth of the Sabine, and follows its right bank to the lat. 32 deg. thence north

to the Red-river, and up the same along its right bank to the 100th deg. of long. from London: thence north to the river Arkansas, and up the same along its right bank to its source in the Rocky mountains; thence north or south to the 42 deg. of lat. and along that parallel to the Pacific Ocean.
The United States release Spain from all claims of their citizens included in the convention of August, 1802, which convention is annulled. Second, All claims on account of prizes made by French vessels and condemned by French consuls, within the Spanish territory and jurisdiction; third, All claims on account of the suspension of the right of deposit at New Orleans; fourth, All claims of American citizens upon Spain for unlawful seizures at sea, and in the ports and territories of Spain or the Spanish colonies; fifth, All claims of American citizens on Spain, that have been presented to the department of state or to the American minister in Spain, since the date of the convention of 1802 or before the signature of the treaty—all these claims the United States assume for a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars.
A commission is to be created of three persons by the president and senate, and they shall sit at Washington; and within the term of three years they shall receive, examine and liquidate the claims aforesaid.
The payment of these claims, when adjusted, to be paid immediately out of the treasury, or by the creation of a 6 per cent stock, payable out of the proceeds of the Florida lands, or in such other manner as Congress may by law prescribe.
All grants of lands by Spain, before the 24th of January, 1818, (the date of the first offer of cession,) to be confirmed and the grantees allowed an equal term of time from the date of the exchange of ratification, to that mentioned in their respective grants, for the performance of the conditions of the grant."
In the house of representatives, on the vote for taking away the charter of the U. States Bank, twenty three only rose in favour of it—the question was then taken on issuing a sive facias, which was also lost, twenty three only rising in the affirmative. The House then took up the bill to regulate the Bank, and at 1-2 past 5 o'clock P. M. had not come to any decision; house still in session.

ST. JOHN, (N. B.) Feb. 2.

A large whale was drove on shore in the late gales, near Point Lapreaux, measuring nearly 70 feet in length, and about 20 feet thick.—Messrs. Dawson and McNeil, who first discovered this monster of the deep, and who consider it as their bona fide property, inform that from the number of bruises on the body and head, it must have been previously entangled among the breakers, where it probably wallowed until it died.—When found, the tongue projected out of the mouth about 6 feet. It is of the female kind, and will probably yield about 80 barrels of oil—the body lies in the shape of a curve, and is drove an incredible distance up the beach.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Upper-Canada Herald.

At the last Assizes holden at Sandwich in and for the Western District of this Province, Lord Selkirk and a number of the Hudson Bay Company were prosecuted for an alleged conspiracy against the North West Company. His Lordship attended in person with his witnesses. The agents of the North West Company also, and their witness were present: the bill of indictment was laid before the grand jury, but they refused to sanction it. His lordship and several of his party had before attended at the court of Sessions in that district, in pursuance of recognizances entered into by them; but were discharged. At the last session of the Provincial Parliament, an act was passed, authorizing prosecutions for transactions in the Indian territory, not within any organized county or township, although in the Western District, to be brought in any other District; and, at the late court of Oyer & Terminer holden at York in the Home District, upon the prosecution of the North West Company, the grand jury of that District have found a bill of indictment for a conspiracy against Lord Selkirk and a number of his company, in his absence. His Lordship is now in Europe. Under these circumstances, it seems reasonable, that the public opinion, respecting this part of the controversy between these two rival companies, should be suspended, until both parties and their witnesses can be heard upon it.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

Geographical treatises are two often composed of hasty and inaccurate reports of travellers, or compiled from other books, without due examination into the correctness of their contents. These errors are propagated from one writer to another; and the science of geography is subjected to reproach. The author of the book entitled Guthrie's Geographical Grammar, a work of considerable reputation, speaking of this country, "says wolves are scarce in Canada; but they afford the finest furs in all the country; their flesh is white and good to eat, they pursue their prey to the tops of the tallest trees."
How false and ridiculous these assertions appear to an inhabitant of this country! Yet, in other parts of the world, they have been heretofore read and taught, as geographical truths. We who reside in the Province are sensible that, notwithstanding the bounty which the law has allowed, to encourage the killing of wolves, and the voluntary subscriptions entered into by the inhabitants of every township, for the same commendable purpose, these voracious animal are yet so numerous, as to present a serious obstacle to the profitable keeping of sheep. Their flesh is not more fit for food, than that of dogs. Their fur is of the coarsest kind, and they are incapable of climbing any tree.
The American Geographer, Morse has fallen into several errors in his description of this Province, of which I will at present mention only two or three. He says, "Grand River, having its source from lake St. Clair, passing through the Rice lake, by the Bay of Quinte, mingles with the waters of Ontario," and that "the River Trent empties into the Bay westward of the portage;" whereas the Grand River, as it is commonly called, empties into Lake Erie, and the Trent falls into the bay northeast of the carrying place. In describing the minerals, he says, "Iron ore has been found plenty." That iron ore is found in a few places in the Province, is a truth; but it is not true, that there is a plenty of it yet discovered.

FOR THE UPPER-CANADA HERALD. THE PROMPTER...No. II.

Internal improvements, particularly in the means of inland travel and transportation, seem to be the order of the day, among our neighbours on the other side of the Lake. In such works of public utility, the state of New-York holds the foremost rank. The present Governor of that populous state urges it, with all his personal and official influence, and is seconded by the Legislature, and supported by the voluntary exertions of the citizens residing on the routes of the projected roads and canals. Vast sums of money and labor have been applied, and are in a train of application, to the formation of the western canal, intended to open a communication between the waters of Lake Erie and the Hudson's river, and to be connected in its course, with various stage roads.
Such efforts on that side of the Lake will inevitably give our enterprising neighbours a decided commercial ascendancy over us in this Province, unless we make some corresponding exertions; to which we are invited, not only by a spirit of fair competition, but also by the superior advantages, which the God of nature has put into our hands.
Between Montreal and Lake Ontario, the river affords us at least as good natural accommodations for navigation, as they have on the other side, and more convenient situations for the artificial aids of locks and canals. Kingston is a far better commercial depot and outlet from the Lake, than any on the opposite shore. Between the St. Lawrence and the head of the Lake the superiority of advantages for navigation is on our side and the facilities of inland communication are still more decisively in our favour. From Kingston towards York, we have a natural Canal superior to any artificial one which could be formed at the expense of millions, and extending seventy miles at least, through one of the most fertile and populous Districts of the Province. From the head of the Bay of Quinte, there is a road, capable of being made by reasonable exertions, an excellent stage road, directly to York, the capital of the Province. It passes through a range of townships of the first order in point of fertility, and most of them already containing a considerable population which is rapidly increasing every year. The increase would be accelerated by a liberal improvement of the means of travelling. The soil, in general, is not only fertile, but favourable for a good road. It is true some of the lands on this route are owned by non-residents, a circumstance which has hitherto operated unfavourably, as to the settlement of those townships. But it is hoped, the proprietors, if they do not wish to have their lands immediately settled, will esteem it their interest, as well as their duty, to unite in contributing to the improvement of that important public road. The inhabitants of the townships, through which it passes, it is presumed, will feel a commendable emulation to promote so valuable an object. Those who cannot pay money, should contribute labour, to be applied, under the direction, and to the satisfaction of some judicious superintendent of the work. For this purpose a subscription should be circulated before the opening of the Spring. By such exertions for promoting the practical improvement and prosperity of their country, they will more effectually prove their attachment to it, and do more to gain the boasted superiority of our neighbours on the other side of the Lake, than by the loudest professions of patriotism and loyalty, or the most eloquent invectives against our national rivals.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

Among all the various benevolent and patriotic associations, lately established or projected among us one of the most useful and necessary institutions has been unaccountably omitted; and that is the establishment of a Work House, for the use of two descriptions of persons; 1st. Those who do nothing because have nothing to do; that is because they cannot find employment or procure materials of labor; 2nd. Those who are idle, because they will not work, through laziness, or habits of vice and dissipation. For these different classes, there should be distinct apartments, with appropriate regulations.
Wherever there is an Alms-House, there should be, by the side of it, a House of Labor. One objection against any house of charitable provision is its obvious tendency to collect, as candidates for admission into it, persons who are not entitled to be admitted, and who being rejected, will remain a burden upon the charity of the inhabitants of the place where the charity house happens to be. Kingston already is, and probably will be still more, burthened with such persons claiming charity. A work-house, under proper management, may in some measure remedy the evil. Persons not received into the Hospital or the Compassionate Society's charge may be turned over to the Work house, and there required to do something towards earning their own support. If it should be objected, that the Law has not provided for such an establishment; it may be answered, that the Legislature have not thought proper to make any provision at all for the support of the Poor. The court of Sessions find they cannot lawfully tax the district for it, being only authorized to allow accounts and lay taxes for the legal charges of the district, and there being no law charging the District with the support of the poor. Nor is it made a provincial or a township charge; but is left to the voluntary contribution of charitable individuals or upon this principle, various societies are already formed and proposed associations. I hope, therefore, the Magistrates and others will have a public meeting, and form another association, to be denominated the KINGSTON WORK-HOUSE SOCIETY, with proper officers and regulations to carry the project into effect. PROJECTOR.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

It having been suggested, that the signers of the Ernestown letter to the Lieut. Governor, in answer to the letter of his Secretary, requesting a specific statement of the grievances of which they had complained in general terms, were influenced by some other person or persons, who contrived the statement and prevailed on them to sign it.
I take the liberty to mention as a matter of personal knowledge, that that letter was drawn up by some of the subscribers, in behalf of themselves and others in doing which, they made such use as they thought reasonable, of the resolutions moved in the House of Assembly by Mr. Nichol, and

other statements and observations which had been published from time in the News-Papers; but that they were not influenced or advised in what they did, by any other person or persons whatever. The letter thus prepared, was adopted at a public meeting, held on the occasion, and signed by those who were present and approved of it—and afterwards signed by others who were not at the meeting.
A Signer of the Ernestown Statement.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

The inhabitants Ernestown, who, in their statement to the Lieutenant Governor, expressed a wish to have the principle of the statute for the equal distribution of personal estates extended to the descent of real estates, in preference to the common law rule, which gives the whole real estate to the eldest son, have been charged with disrespect to the mother country, for thinking that the law of primogeniture is not adapted to the circumstances, habits and manners of the people of this Province. In answer to such an insinuation, I beg leave to remind the public, that at a session of the Provincial Parliament, two or three years ago, a Bill was brought into the Legislative Council, by the present Chief Justice, and passed by that honorable body, for making the very change in the law, by providing that the real estate of intestates shall be equally distributed among the children, in the same manner as personal estate. The house of assembly being equally divided on the question, the Bill did not pass. But it was published, and was expected to be moved again at some future session; and the subject was discussed in the News-papers; from which publications the Ernestown petitioners borrowed some expressions to convey their own ideas.

Now, I would ask, why the inhabitants of this Township are more chargeable with disrespect to the mother country, for thus expressing their wishes in favour of an equal distribution of intestate real estates, than the Council were, for voting in favour of the same principle? By their votes, the majority of the Council and one-half of the Assembly declared their conviction of what these petitioners have since said in their statement, that the principle of equal distribution is better adapted to the circumstances, habits and interests of the people of this Province, than that of primogeniture. The suggestion of disaffection or disrespect to the mother country, or to government, is the mere effusion of prejudice or party spirit, and ought to be treated as such by every man of sense.—Let the question be considered upon its merits, and let it be decided by those to whom the Constitution has confided the decision. It is a proper subject of Petition and of Provincial Legislation.

A FREEHOLDER.

Ernestown, March 10, 1819.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.
Mr. Printer—To show how little foundation there is for the assertion, that there were no grievances complained of in this Province, until Mr. Goulay pointed them out and persuaded people to complain, please to insert the following Resolutions, moved by Mr. Nichol, in the Provincial Assembly, in 1817; the three first of which were adopted, but before the House came to a decision upon the others, the Parliament was prorogued.
HISTORICUS.
Resolved, That an act was passed in the 13th year of George the 3d for naturalizing such foreign Protestants and others therein mentioned, as were then, or should thereafter be settled in any of his Majesty's Colonies in North-America.
Resolved, That an act was passed in the 30th year of his Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for encouraging new settlers in his Majesty's Colonies in America."
Resolved, That the said acts were enacted for the express purpose of facilitating and encouraging the settlements in his Majesty's American Dominions.
Resolved, That the said acts are still in force; and that the subjects of the United States may lawfully come into and settle in this Province, hold lands, and be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of natural born subjects therein, on complying with the several formalities required by the said acts and the existing laws of this Province.
Resolved, That during the war with the United States, from the want of population, the operation the King's armies were frequently delayed and defeated, the country itself much injured by the frequent calls upon the people for militia service and for transport,—and an enormous expense occasioned to the mother country from the insufficiency of transport and supplies.
Resolved, That the Province contains immense tracts of uncultivated land, of the very best quality, which, if occupied by an industrious population, would, in a short time, furnish ample supplies of provisions and lumber for his majesty's West India Colonies, increase the carrying trade of our mother country, and add considerably to the general wealth and prosperity of the British Empire.
Resolved, That, at the present moment, from the discouragement given to settlers from the United States, very many respectable and valuable settlers have been prevented from emigrating to this Province.
Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, stating the injury that has been sustained by the province, and the check given to its population and prosperity, by preventing emigrants from the United States, from taking the oath of allegiance to his majesty, and praying that he will direct any orders, that may have been made, prohibiting the admission of persons from the United States to take the oath of allegiance, to be rescinded.

Resolved,

Crown and the province to the formation, which importance in and keeping with great political still more out great in of the United of partially rewarding t consequent.
Resolved, reserves, in present) a heavy charge, and try from all ment, and that in f its wealth at seventh of the support appropriation that from the be erected charge to the obtain so des representative Parliament, lands now aces be sold, and that in f instead of the Township re

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A FR Bellville, M

UPPER C

TUESDA

We cannot era with any l New York pa a report of the Senate, for a circumstances war, &c. &c. and censures throughout.