

To the Electors OF THE County of Frontenac.

WHEREAS, His Majesty's Royal Proclamation hath been issued for the purpose of calling together a Legislative Council and House of Assembly for the Province of Upper Canada; and Whereas by a certain act of this Province, passed in the Forty Eighth year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled an act for the better representation of the Commons of this Province, in Parliament, and to repeal part of an act passed in the Fortieth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled an act for the more equal representation of the Commons of this Province, and for the better defining the qualifications of Electors, it is declared and appointed that the county of Frontenac shall be represented in the said House of Assembly by one Member.

And Whereas by a certain instrument under the sign Manual and sealed with the seal of his Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, I have been nominated and appointed Returning Officer for the said county.

And Whereas by a certain Writ under the Great Seal of the Province of Upper Canada, by me received, I am thereby directed to cause one Knight Gilt with a Sword the most fit and discreet to be freely and indifferently chosen to represent the said county in Assembly by those who shall be present at the day of Election. NOW KNOW YE that by virtue of the said nomination and appointment, and in Obedience to His Majesty's said writ, I shall at the Court House in the town of Kingston, on the Twentieth day of May next, attend at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and proceed to the Election of One Knight to represent the said county in the said House of Assembly, and hereof all Freeholders of the said county are to take notice and attend accordingly.

JOHN KIRBY,
Returning Officer.

Kingston, 30th April 1816. 48

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

GENTLEMEN,

Having had the Honor of representing the county in Parliament for several years, I again beg leave to offer myself as a candidate at the ensuing Election.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most ob't. and very
humble servant.

ALLAN MacLEAN.

Kingston, 3d May, 1816. 48

TO THE ELECTORS of the Incorporated Counties of LENOX and ADDINGTON.

WHEREAS His Majesty's Royal Proclamation hath been issued for the purpose of calling together a Legislative Council and House of Assembly for the Province of Upper Canada; and whereas by a certain act of this Province, passed in the Forty Eighth year of his present Majesty's Reign intituled an act for the better representation of the Commons of this Province, in Parliament and to repeal part of an act passed in the Fortieth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, intituled an act for the more equal representation of the Commons of this Province, and for the better Defining the qualifications of Electors, it is declared that the counties of Lenox and Addington shall be represented in the said House of Assembly by Two Members.

And whereas by a certain Instrument under the sign Manual and sealed with the seal of His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Upper Canada, I have been nominated and appointed Returning Officer for the counties of Lenox and Addington.

And whereas by a certain writ under the Great Seal of the Province of Upper Canada by me received, I am thereby directed to cause two Knights Gilt with Swords the most fit and discreet to be freely and indifferently chosen to represent the said counties of Lenox and Addington in Assembly by those who shall be present at the day of Election, NOW KNOW YE that by virtue of the said nomination and appointment, and in Obedience to his Majesty's said writ, I shall at the Court House in the township of Adolphustown on the twentieth day of May next attend at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and proceed to the election of Two Knights to represent the said counties of Lenox and Addington in the said House of Assembly, and hereof all Freeholders of the said counties of Lenox and Addington are to take notice and attend accordingly.

CHARLES STUART,
Returning Officer.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT: } WRIT of
EXECUTION, issued out of His Majesty's court of Kings Bench, holding civil pleas in and for the Midland District aforesaid, at the suit of Gaius Dean, of the Township of Haldimand, in the District of Newcastle, yeoman, against the lands and tenements of David Johns, of the Township of Earnest Town, yeoman, to me directed, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said DAVID JOHNS, Lot No. 18, on the south side of the East lake, in the Township of Hallowell, containing by admeasurement 200 acres, be the same more or less. Now I do hereby give notice that the said tract or lot of land will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my office in the town of Kingston, on WEDNESDAY the FIFTH day of JUNE next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the condition of sale will be made known.

CHARLES STUART, Sheriff.

And every person or persons having claims on the above described lot of land and premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance are hereby advertised to give notice to the said Sheriff, at his office in the town of Kingston, previous to the sale thereof.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, May 3, 1816.—48

TIMBER.

WANTED to be delivered at the Naval Yard, in the months of June, July August and September next, rafted for the Quebec Market, and to be of the quality sent there to be exported to England.

White Oak, } Not to be less
do. Pine, } than twelve inches
Red Pine, } square, one third
to be 30 feet long,
one third 35, & the
other 40 feet long.

Any person wishing to deliver a specified quantity of the said timber must tender for two thirds Oak and one third White Pine.

Sealed Tenders will be received at this Yard on the 1st May, expressing the prices for delivering it in or out of the water, when the parties are requested to attend.

EWD. LAWS,

Agent for receiving the said Timber.

Naval Yard, Kingston, }
April 20, 1816. } 47

NEW GOODS.

Of almost every description just received and offered for sale on terms the most accommodating, by

PETER WEISEL.

Among which are a very extensive assortment of

Dry Goods;

Together with a choice assortment of

Silks & Ribbons;

Ladies' Bonnets;

Gentlemen's & Boys'

HATS.

Fresh Teas, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar, Plug, Ladies' Twist and Paper Tobacco; Scotch, Rappe, and Macoboy Snuffs.

Old Jamaica Spirits, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Shrub, Peppermint, Port, and French Wine.

Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger, Allspice, Ground Pepper, Mustard, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Currants, Raisins, Figs, Pollard Starch, Fig Blue.

Powder and Shot.

Corn and Hair Brooms.

Window Glass and Putty.

Axes screw Augurs, Steelyards, Showels, Frying Pans, Iron and Steel; 4d and 10d cut Nails; 8d and 10d Wrought Nails.

Together with a general assortment of

Hard and Hollow

WARE.

ALSO,

3 doz. Coverlets,
136 doz. Worsted Hose,
12 doz. Oil'd silk Hat Covers,
3 doz. Looking Glasses, of various sizes, and of a superior quality.
30 Bbls. Mefs Pork,
200 lbs. Hog's Lard,
300 Gallons raw and boil'd Linseed Oil.
200 Prs. Men's Boots of different qualities
500 do do Shoes,
100 do Ladies' Boots,
500 do do Shoes,
1000 do Children's Boots & Shoes.
Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Harness Leather, and Sole Leather.

ALSO,

98 Bushels Corn,
30 Bbls, Strong Beer,
Oats and Flower.

FROM THE ST. DAVID'S SPECTATOR.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at York, to his friend lately returned to N. A.

YORK, April 2d, 1816.

MY DEAR SIR,

Our Parliament was yesterday prorogued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, after a longer session than had ever been known. Returning to the relations and habits of peace from an arduous but successful contest, a much greater press of business than usual necessarily came before them—It was also the last session of the House of Assembly, which has now to be replaced by a new Election; a circumstance likewise tending to its longer continuance.

On the doath of a political body, as well as on that of a private individual, we naturally return to the examination of its character as gathered from its proceedings, and their value greatly depends upon the difficulties to be encountered and overcome. Now this Parliament sat during a very arduous period; it may therefore be amusing if not instructive for you to know, whether the members have acquitted themselves as the representatives of a free and loyal people—whether they have attended more to the good of the public than to their own private views, interests and passions; and whether during a time of uncommon pressure and unexampled danger, they have not only afforded a proper example to their constituents of patience and moderation in private life, but of courage and fortitude in the field.

You will recollect that in the Spring of 1812, our relations with our neighbours were very gloomy, and though not apprehensive of war, some precautionary measures of defence appeared wise and prudent. With this impression, steps were taken in the last session of the fifth Provincial Parliament to put the Militia in such order that they might be able to make some resistance in the event of a sudden attack, Flank Companies were formed not to exceed one hundred men each, or one third of the strength of the battalions, from which they were selected.

Before resort was had to the ballot, volunteers from the regiment were admitted, and such was the ardour of the youth, that these companies generally consisted of the finest young men in the battalion, who were ambitious to excel in military discipline. But before these measures came to any degree of maturity, hostilities commenced.—The flank companies had been indeed formed, but they had not yet advanced far in military knowledge.

The declaration of war by the United States was totally unexpected, and found us altogether unprepared; but though a subject of wonder, it was not a cause of dismay, and when General Brock assembled the new Parliament in July 1812, the general wish appeared to be to adopt such measures as might rouse at such a crisis the patriotism of the people, and strengthen the hands of Government. Two traitors, who had become Members of the House by deceiving the people, attempted indeed to obstruct the measures of Parliament; but their attempt was vain.

Their views were exposed, and a firmness and decision exhibited by the majority, which has seldom been surpassed. Finding at their meeting the Province actually invaded, half measures were no longer to be tolerated. The provisions of the militia law, too weak for actual war, were strengthened and extended. They knew that their constituents were willing to make every sacrifice to repel the enemy, and to give efficacy to the means of defence. Every person capable of bearing arms was considered a militia-man, and liable to punishment if he refused, when commanded, to march against the enemy. Clauses were introduced relating in some degree the liberty of the subject, during a state of war with the United States; a measure rendered absolutely necessary from the number of our inhabitants, who had emigrated from that country.—But in doing this the House proceeded with all possible moderation, and trusting to the well tried loyalty of the great body of the people to assist in the execution of the laws, and in the detection of doubtful characters, and secret traitors, they were induced to adopt the most lenient measures, which a due regard to the general safety would admit.

On presenting the money bill to his honor General Brock, president of the Province, the speaker intended to make the following short speech, but the General's extreme anxiety to march against Hull, hurried the prorogation and prevented its delivery. As it is highly honorable to the speaker and the House, and completely indicative of the general feeling on that occasion, you will not be sorry to see it in this letter.

"In humbly requesting your honor's assent to this bill in his Majesty's name, the House of Assembly have to regret that their means are far from being commensurate with their wishes; but they hope that as they have given all that was in their power, it will be graciously received—that it will be con-

defence of the Province, which their conduct shall uniformly exhibit, and of their determination to cling to that brave and illustrious nation of which they have the happiness to form a part, and which combats for the rights and liberties of the world."

In ten days they completed the measures necessary for the defence of the Province, & before separating they published an animated address to their constituents, which after presenting them with the true character of their enemies, the advantages we enjoyed under the protection of Great Britain, and our excellent constitution, and the dreadful consequences of subjugation to a foe which had already driven many of us from our paternal roofs, and the inheritance of our fathers, and calling upon us to shew ourselves worthy of our parent state, conclude as follows—"Persevere as you have begun in your strict obedience to the law, and your attention to military discipline—beem no sacrifice too costly, which secures the enjoyment of our happy constitution; follow with your countrymen in Britain the paths of virtue, and like them, you shall triumph over your unprincipled foe."

On finishing their legislative labours, the Representatives departed, not to peaceable occupation, but to the field—You saw them in all quarters animating and leading the Militia Encouraged by their example and the great talents and energy of general Brock the yeomanry became veterans, and were enabled with the assistance of a few regulars, to capture two invading armies, and to drive the enemy to his own shore.

The Parliament assembled late in the spring of 1813, and in a short session of about fifteen days matured a number of wise laws well calculated for the defence of the Province and the annoyance of the enemy. An act was passed to facilitate the circulation of army bills issued under the authority of the Legislature of Lower Canada. This law renewed from year to year has been of the greatest utility, for the scarcity of gold and silver made it impossible to proceed without a circulating medium.—The Parliament next proceeded to make such alterations in the Militia law as experience appeared to suggest. Among other improvements it was determined to raise regiments of Militia to serve during the war. In this the good intentions of the Legislature were not so successful as was expected. The terms of enlistment were unfortunately changed.—The promise of a crown reserve at the end of the war was undermined—a jealousy arose on the part of the sedentary Militia The new regiments were supposed by many to have too much the appearance of regulars. The gentlemen employed to raise them, meeting with such unexpected impediments were disgusted and became less active; and nothing but a determination to serve at such a crisis prevented many from resigning. To these and other causes, and not to the want of ardour in the young men to defend the Province is the failure to be attributed, for so few enlisted that the whole were consolidated into one battalion. But this did not weaken the real energies of the country, because the sedentary Militia were called as usual on every emergency. The distillation of spirituous liquors from Grain was prohibited at this session by law, from policy as well as good morals.

The men being called so much out, many of the crops were left to rot on the ground; it was wise therefore to preserve that part of the grain, which had been received, for the subsistence of man. The Parliament was not forgetful of those who had fallen, or been disabled during the war, and hastened to pass an act providing pensions for persons severely wounded, and for the widows and orphans of such persons, inhabitants of the Province as might be killed in His Majesty's service. This salutary law passed in the very first year of the war would alone confer lasting honor on this House of Assembly. It exhibits them as a council of humane and brave men, highly worthy of the distinguished situation conferred upon them by their fellow subjects, and alive to the just claims of their brethren in arms. The session concluded with placing all the money the house of assembly could command at the disposal of the president for the pay and comfort of the militia.

Many vicissitudes happened in the campaign of 1813, owing in a great degree to the imbecility of the Governor in chief, and the Generals commanding in Upper Canada. The resources of the Midland, Johnstown, and Eastern Districts were lost or misapplied or not properly called forth from the miserable arrangements of the Commissariat; which was the occasion of difficulties of the most serious nature. To cover their faults General de Rottenburg was induced to issue a Military order respecting provisions; a measure warranted perhaps in these Districts by necessity arising from the misconduct of the Commissariat department. Many things happened during the recess, not pleasing to individual feelings; and particularly under this order shameful outrages were committed. For these and other grievances, the session of 1814 was expected to be stormy. But the friends of the country were agreeably