

being some informality in the petition, it was withdrawn to be amended.

A petition was presented from the Lord of the Manor of Eastham, in Essex, claiming to act as Caterer and Armourer to the King, and to have all the fees and profits belonging to that service.

Mr. Mitchell, of the Vote-Office, claimed to act as Chief Constable of the Verge of Parliament, and to have the fees annexed to that office.

A petition was presented upon the part of the Baroness de Ruthven, claiming that a substitute should carry a gilt spur before his Majesty.

The last petition was from a clergyman, the Lord of the Manor of Buckingham, in Norfolk, who disputed the Butlership to his Majesty with the Duke of Norfolk.

#### PARIS, JUNE 12.

On Saturday evening various regiments of infantry and cavalry, and corps of artillery were drawn up in the neighbourhood of the theatres. The assembled crowd uttered cries of—*the Charter for ever!* but the military did not charge, nor was public order sensibly disturbed. The evening of Friday was most deplorable.—*[Constitutional of Monday.]*

It is not ascertained how the Duke de Reggio was wounded, during the tumult of Friday evening. He has been twice killed. The King and Princes send to make inquiries after his health.

The *Gazette de France* states—“We learn from Grenoble, under date the 5th instant, that some disorders were committed there during the night of the 2d inst.—An individual named *Lemaire*, has been taken into custody, on whose person were found thirty copies of a seditious pamphlet entitled “*Thiers as they are.*”

*French Funds, June 10th.*—Five per Cents. 74f. 6c.—Bank Stock, 1542f. 50c.

At a late hour last night the following communication was received.—

*Calais, June 13th 11 o'clock. P. M.*  
A telegraph dispatch was received here this evening at eight o'clock, informing us that the famous law concerning the Elections has passed the chambers—152 for it—95 against it—57 in favour of the ministers. All was quiet this morning in Paris.

“Monday night, 10 o'clock—Numerous persons have again assembled on the Boulevards, in the neighbourhood of the Portes St. Martin, and St. Denis, but no tumult has been manifested, nor have any seditious cries been heard. Detachments of the National Guard, of the Royal Guard and of the troops of the line are there drawn up. At the moment we write these lines, all is tranquil.—*Journal de Paris*.”

“The same hour—Similar precautions have been taken on this as on former days to preserve the public peace. Troops of infantry and cavalry are posted on the Boulevards, from Chateau d'Eau to the Faubourg Poissonniere, and on the place Vendome and the place des Victoires.”

London, June 15, P. M. Last night Sir James Mackintosh moved for a new writ for Dublin, in room of the late Right Hon. H. Grattan. The eloquent praises of the deceased were echoed by Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Wilberforce, and assented to by all sides of the House. Sir James concluded his speech on the subject, with the following lines:—

“Never to the tombs where all the mighty rest,  
Since their foundation come a nobler guest;  
For'er was to the bowers of bliss conveyed  
A fairer spirit or more welcome shade.”

On this occasion, Mr. Becher (member from Mallow) said he should not have risen, but for the purpose of presenting a document, which had been communicated to him, at the dying exhortation of Mr. Grattan to his Catholic countrymen; and which he asked leave to read in his place.—The document is to the following purport:—

“I wished to go to the House of Commons to testify with my last breath my opinions on the question of Catholic Emancipation; but I cannot. The hand of death is on me. I am not afraid of death; but I fear for my country if the object which I have so long cherished should not be accomplished. I wish the Catholics to be relieved from the oppression under which they have so long been laboring, because I have always considered them to be loyal men, worthy to be placed upon a footing with the other members of the community, and to be allowed to worship God according to their own consciences. I wish the question to be settled, because I believe it to be essential to the permanent tranquility and happiness of the country, which are in fact identified with it. The Catholics have behaved well under many trials. I most earnestly deprecate any coalition on their part with the advocates of Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliament. Were the friends of those doctrines to be successful in their object, nothing would ensue but the subversion of the Constitution, and the establishment of the wildest Democracy. There is one thing more. The Catholics must cautiously avoid becoming parties to any dissensions that may unfortunately prevail in the Royal Family.”

#### Manufacturing Distress.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, Mr. Maxwell presented a petition from the mechanics of Paisley, complaining of the distress, and praying for relief. He said that it would become the House of Commons to avoid the imputation of being indifferent to such distress. He thought it advisable that some capital should be advanced by the government to such as would settle in Canada and that

this should be paid out of the rates on the land.

#### LONDON, JUNE 17.

It is with much pleasure we announce the entire suppression of every unpleasant symptom connected with the refractory conduct of the battalion of the guards which we spoke of yesterday. The misguided men are already deeply penitent, and have come forward to implore intercession in their behalf with the commander in chief, and promise by their future conduct to evince their loyalty to the king. The only overt act was committed by one man, who refused to obey orders. He will be tried by a court martial. The other wing of the battalion, were marched off for Portsmouth this morning in perfect order. Attempts were made by the rabble to avail themselves of this occurrence for their own base purposes. Last night, between 9 and 10, a mob collected round the horse guards, shouting and huzzing “Long live the queen.” They tried every thing to excite the guards to mutiny, but without effect. Towards evening also, many persons assembled round the gates of the king's mews, which were closed. As it grew dark, the crowd increased very much, and became so noisy and riotous, that the police interfered and several broken heads were given and received. Two or three of the mob were eventually secured and sent off to Bow-street, but this only increased the turbulence of the others, and about 11 o'clock it was thought necessary to call out a detachment of the life guards. No serious disturbance, however, took place—Many idle rumours were current this morning, that other regiments of troops have manifested symptoms of disobedience, but they are wholly without foundation. It will be seen with general satisfaction, we are sure, that his Majesty's government has at length yielded to the pressing solicitations which have been addressed to it, and consented to afford relief to the embarrassment which exist in the south of Ireland, in consequence of the numerous bank failures which have occurred there. The Chancellor of the Exchequer last night laid upon the table a variety of papers and documents connected with the subject, and proposed a resolution that a sum of £500,000 should be granted, to be applied, under the control and responsibility of commissioners, in such manner as may best tend to obviate the effects now felt from the stoppage of Irish banks.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople;—

“An affair has just occurred here which has caused a great deal of noise. Two Albanians, on horse back, rode briskly up to the door of the Grand Seigneur's Chamberlain, Pashow Bey and on the chamberlain's looking out at the window to know what they wanted, they both fired their pistols at him. The balls whizzed past the bey's head, fortunately without touching him. The assassins immediately scampered off at full gallop by the road to Adrianople. A well mounted party was in a few minutes, in pursuit of them, and at a village about sixty miles off, they came up with one of the fugitives, whom they seized and brought back to Constantinople; the other effected his escape. The Albanian at first refused to say a word in explanation of the extraordinary and daring adventure in which he had been engaged, but on being put to the rack, he confessed, what was believed to be the case, that he and his companion had been hired by the famous Ali Pacha to murder Pashow Bey.”

#### EMIGRATION.

The ship *Ben Lomond*, Ratlay, master, for Quebec, was cleared out on the 31st ult. and has just sailed from hence. She has on board no less than 218 passengers, from various shires of the kingdom, including this county and the county of Ayr, Lomark, Duncarton, Stirling, Perth and Argyle. From the latter shire alone there are 45 individuals, and from those of Stirling and Perth 53. By far the greatest proportion of the whole are respectable agriculturalists, and possessed of considerable property; in proof of which we have to state, on good authority, that the *Ben Lomond* carries a sum in specie little short of £30,000 belonging to persons on board. We have already expressed our opinion, that this is not the sort of emigration which we should desire to see extended; these are not the persons whose absence might be deemed a relief to the country; they are in fact, the very sinews of a country's strength; and by emigration, even to our colonies, their valuable labours are comparatively lost to their native land for ever. Yet have we no quarrel with them for their decision; in many instances, we have no doubt, it will be found, on inquiry, to have been forced upon them by prudence and necessity. It must have been to them a serious matter, to find the hard won earnings of other times melting away under the change of circumstances, which peace, following a war of such duration, brought with it, and from which no relief presented itself, either in an improved state of commerce, or such a diminution of the war rents as to accord with the existing rates of agricultural produce.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

#### THE SHIELD OF WELLINGTON.

Five or six years since the merchants and bankers set on foot a subscription for a piece of plate to be presented to the Duke of Wellington. The form was decided to be that of a shield, relieved with sculptured emblematic of his principal victories. The committee with suitable

delicacy, kept the particulars of the subscription secret, and they extended this delicacy, we are not as sure, with equal fitness, to the progress of the work. But the number of designers and sculptors to be employed on a labour of this magnitude precludes total secrecy, and the shield of Wellington, as it approaches its finishing, has found its way into conversation. The respectable manufacturers to whom the commission was given, with a spirit worthy of the occasion, set about it with a disregard of every thing but the production of the finest work that has ever appeared in its style. The designs are by Stothard, the celebrated painter; and some of our leading sculptors, to whom it has been necessarily shown for their advice in its progress, have been lavish of their admiration of its beauty, its expressiveness and its splendor. The centre of the shield is filled with the equestrian figures of the duke, and the peninsular generals in *alto relievo* of living and vigorous excellence. Two pillars, palm trees, with groups of the different orders of troops serving in his campaigns, are to be placed aside the shield. The whole is probably three hundred weight of silver; it is to be gilt, and will form at once one of the noblest trophies to the British hero, and one of the most brilliant tributes to the arts in the present age. We must hope that when it shall be completed, the public may be indulged with an opportunity of seeing it. It would make the finest possible centre for an exhibition of what has been, or rather can be done in the sculpture of the precious metals in England. An accurate detail ought, however, to be published, and we should suppose that, with sketches of the reliefs, it would make a volume of singular interest to the artist and amateur.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased, at the recommendation of the Medical Board, to grant Licences to Hiram Weeks, Gentleman, of the Midland District, and Samuel Throckmorton, Gentleman, of the London District, to practice Phycic, Surgery, and Midwifery, in this Province.  
York, July 8th, 1820.

#### From Hogg's Winter Evening Tales, Vol. II.

The following is a copy of a letter written by Aedie o'Aberlofk to a great perfonage, dated Aberlofk, May 27, 1806.

#### To George the Third, London.

“Dear Sir—I went thirty miles on foot yesterday to pay your taxes, and, after all, the bodies would not take them, saying, that I was too late, and that they must now be recovered, with expences, by regular course of law. I thought if your majesty was like me, money would never come wrong to you, although it were a few days too late; so I enclosed you £27 in notes, and half-a-guinea, which is the amount of what they charge me for last year, and four pence half penny over. You must send me a receipt when the coach comes back, else they will not believe that I have paid you.”

“Direct to the care of Andrew Wilson, butcher, in Hawick.”

“I am, dear Sir,  
Your most humble servant,  
“A\*\*\* B\*\*\*.”

#### To the King.

“P. S.—This way of taxing the farmers will never do; you will see the upshot.”

It has been reported all over that country, that this letter reached its destination, and that a receipt was returned in the due course of post; but the truth is (and, for the joke's sake, it is a great pity it should have been so) that the singularity of the address caused some friends to open the letter, and return it, with the money, to the owner, but not before they had taken a copy of it, from which the above is exactly transcribed.

\* Should the reader imagine that this curious epistle is a mere coinage of my own, I can assure him from undoubted authority, that both Aedie and his letter are faithful transcripts from real and existing originals.

#### Sporting Anecdote.

When the present Marquis of B. came to the title, he was very anxious to preserve the game upon his estates, and desired that none of his tenants should keep sporting dogs. One of them, who had a favorite of that description, being unwilling to part with him, attempted to retain him by a metamorphose of his appearance. Some time afterwards a gentleman seeing this animal following a man driving a team, enquired to whom it belonged? “To farmer \* \* \*” said the fellow. “Of what breed is he?” “Why, Sur, he was a greyhound, but Measter cut his ears and tail off, and made a mastiff on um.”

#### Question and Answer.

A parishoner enquired of his Pastor the meaning of this line in Scripture—“he was cloth'd with curses, as with a garment.” “It signifies (replied the Divine) that the individual had got a habit of swearing.”

#### VARIETY OF PIES.

Swift in passing through the county of Caven, stopped at an hospitable house. The bountiful lady of the mansion, rejoiced to have such a guest, with eagerness and sipping a-b's him, what he will have for dinner? Will you have an apple pie, fir? Will you have a gooseberry pie, fir? Will you have a cherry pie, fir? Will you have a currant pie, fir? Will you have a plum pie, fir? Will you have a pigeon pie, fir?—Any pie, madam, but a *magpie*, said Swift.

#### From the Illinois Gazette.

“What's the news,” said a Quindnuc to Paddy M'Shane,  
“Of our foreign relations—and what about Spain?”  
“Our foreign relations!” cried Pat, with a tear,  
“Och! their hanging them up by the dozen my dear!”

#### Anecdote.

The fat Stephen Kemble was one day mentioning in company something he had done, for which he was likely to be hauled over the coals—“Then,” said Ralph Wewitzer, “all the fat would be in the fire.”

Lord Norbury, when delivering a charge one day in court, in Ireland, found himself interrupted by a voice from the outside of the court: (it was an Ass braying) “What noise is that?” said his Lordship. One of the bar (counsellor Parsons) got up, and in a liping voice said, “My Lord, it is only the echo.”

#### Kingston Chronicle

KINGSTON, August 11, 1820.

Our United States papers, together with a file of late English papers, kindly sent us by the Editors of the *New York Spectator*, have furnished us with a mass of European news, so highly interesting, that for the gratification of our readers we have this week given a supplement. The attention of the British public is wholly engrossed by the return of the Queen, her reception at London, and the proceedings in Parliament relative to her conduct during her six years residence abroad. From the postponement of the spirited debate in the House of Commons, and the sense of the injurious consequences likely to arise from an investigation (whether she be innocent or not) of Her Majesty's conduct, expressed both by Ministers and the Queen's friends, it is to be hoped that the discussions so much to be deprecated will be avoided. We think it a fair conjecture that by mutual concessions, a compromise will ultimately be effected, and that probably the King will tacitly admit the innocence of his consort by relinquishing the prosecution of any charges against her, and by allowing her the income and rights of a British Queen, provided Her Majesty on her part will consent to quit England, and select a place of residence somewhere on the continent. This, with perhaps some modifications, appears to us to be the only way by which the country can be relieved from the painful embarrassments that would attend a more rigid enquiry, consistent with the safety of public morals, the tranquility of the nation, or the honour and dignity of the Crown; for the firm character of the King, and his rooted aversion to his consort, forbid all hope of a reconciliation between them. Our veneration for the high office held by His Majesty, and our recollection of the bright example of domestic happiness and correct moral conduct exhibited by his revered parents, serve to increase our regrets on this occasion.

A mutinous spirit is said to have manifested itself among the soldiers of the 1st Battalion of Foot Guards, while on duty at London, —an imperfect account of which will be found in another column. It appears that these troops soon recovered from their delusion, and expressed the utmost contrition for their misconduct. The reports that the spirit of insubordination has spread itself among other regiments are without doubt unfounded.

The South of Ireland is involved in the greatest distress by reason of the failure of eleven Banks in that part of the Island. The immense sum of £1,100,000 is stated to have been suddenly withdrawn from circulation in consequence of these failures. Parliamentary relief was applied for, and was about to be granted.

In our supplemental sheet will be found some details of proceedings in Paris in the beginning of June, not very honourable either to the character of the Parisian populace, or the members of the Legislative Chambers. The famous *projet* respecting elections was passed into a law on the 13th June, 1820 for it, 85 against it, leaving a majority of 57 in favour of the Ministry. The volatile temperament of Frenchmen seems to render them unfit for the gravity and patience required in the investigation of important national concerns; and it will, we apprehend, be long ere they will be able so to subdue their natural vivacity as to equal in their Chambers the sober deliberations of the Senates of England and America. The Crown of the King of France must assuredly sit somewhat uneasy on his brow, and his throne seems to totter on its foundation. He has been accused of having acted injudiciously in bestowing honours on the adherents of the ex-emperor, —and so far as regards the regicides the charge appears well founded. But in promoting the worthy officers of the Imperial regime to posts of confidence he has certainly acted wisely — and the support his police receives from the soldiery at the present moment justifies this line of conduct. The cry raised by the opposition against the employment of gens-d'armes instead of the national guard, by the police, shews that the soldiery are firm in their allegiance to the government, and that consequently there is no danger of any immediate revolution. The number of troops quartered near Paris, however, is a proof not only of the excitement which prevails in that metropolis, but of the care and vigilance of the Government.

In an article on Emigration in our paper of the 28th ult. we took occasion to allude to the assertion made in the British Parliament, that the Colonial Governments of North America had sent home urgent remonstrances against the encouragement of emigration on an extended scale to this country. Our observation was founded on the speech attributed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is made to say, in the House of Commons, on the 28th April, that “the British Provinces of America are also overloaded with emigration, that the strongest remonstrances had been made on the subject by the Government of Canada.” We are, however, happy to be assured, by the Editor of the *Upper Canada Gazette*, that “no communication complaining of the redundant Emigration” from the mother country to this Province, “has been made to His Majesty's Government in England by that of Upper Canada,” that “on the contrary it has been the invariable policy here to promote emigration, and it was evidently with this view that the poorer classes of Emigrants have lately been relieved from any demand for the Deed on grants of 50 Acres of Land.”

In Montreal the day appointed for the coronation of His Majesty George the Fourth

was celebrated with great ceremony by the inhabitants of that loyal city. Salutes were fired from the Shipping in the Harbour, fire works were displayed, and two balloons were let off. We regret that we have not room for the insertion of particulars.

Mr. Macvicar being detained in this place longer than he expected intends to preach on Sabbath the 18th instant. He begs leave also, to inform the public that Mr. Green is to preach here on the two last Sabbaths of this month.—*Communicated.*

A regular communication by Mail has just been established between the Rivers Ottawa and Saint Lawrence, via Hull, Richmond, and Perth.

Quebec, 1st August.—Shipping arrived this season 414—Settlers 3375.

#### ERROR CORRECTED.

In the list of Members returned to serve in the present Parliament, given in our last number, for “John Cameron, Esquire,” read Alexander McMartin, Esq.

#### MARRIED.

At Edinburgh, on the 28th April, by the Rev. Richard Shannon, JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART, Esq. Advocate, to SOPHIA CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of Sir Walter Scott, of Abbotsford, Baronet.

At St. Andrew's Church, Liverpool, on the 28th May, Mr. ERASMUS FOWKE, of Port Hope, Upper Canada, to Miss MARY WILSON, of the former place.

On the 6th instant, at Sydney, by Jacob W. Meyers, Esq. Mr. HENRY JONES, to Miss WHITE, daughter of Reuben White, Esquire, M. P.

In this town, on the 8th inst. Mr. WILLIAM FISHER, to Miss MARGARET COCHRANE.

#### St. Mary Foundry.

THE Subscribers, Proprietors of the SAINT MARY FOUNDRY, foot of the Quebec Suburbs, have to announce, that they have lately made a considerable REDUCTION in the prices of their CASTINGS; and having now a CUPOLA in operation at their works, they are enabled to execute the orders of Country correspondents on the shortest notice. From the general improvement made at their works, they are confident that the different goods of their manufacture, will be found equal in quality and appearance, to similar articles from the mother country.

Castings in Brass, Boring and Turning, Patent Screws of any size, fit for Clothier's or Tobacco Presses, Steam-Engine Machinery, all kinds of Mill work, and Blacksmith's work generally, will be executed with dispatch, and finished in the best style.

They have constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

Stoves, single and double; Dutch Ovens, Dog Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Pipes for spouts, and sets of Weights, on an improved construction, &c. &c.

Orders left at the WORKS, or at their OFFICE, in St Paul Street, will meet with prompt attention.

ALLISON, TURNER & Co.

A few BARK MILLS for sale on an improved plan.  
Montreal 29th July, 1820. 32 w6

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of Hand, given by the subscriber to AMOS AWSLEY, Senior, sometime in the autumn of 1818, for £49 12s. 6d. and payable the ensuing autumn, as it was given for land, for which he has given me no title, and will not be paid until he does.

STEPHEN MILES,  
Kingston, 31st July, 1820. 32 w3

A Contract will be given for Ploughing fifty acres of ground, and also for cutting Bushes, and clearing a quantity of Land.

B. WHITNEY.

Kingston, Aug. 9th 1820 32f

STRAYED OR STOLEN, FROM the pasture of the Subscriber on the morning of the 4th inst. a bright bay horse, with white hind feet, and a star on his forehead, a switch tail having some of the hair rubbed off on each side of it. He is of a middle size—good carriage, and in excellent condition for service, was seven years old last spring. A reward of

#### Ten Dollars

Will be given for the delivery of said Horse to the owner at his farm, on the front road, one and a half miles from Kingston.

WM ABBOTT.

Kingston, August 10th, 1820. 32f

#### Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having entered into Co-partnership under the firm of FAIR AND RUSSELL, propose on Tuesday next to open that shop now occupied by Mr. TRINDER, opposite the Market-Place, where they will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

#### Spirits, Wines,

AND

#### GROCERIES,

of the best quality, which they intend to sell on the most reasonable terms to those who may be disposed to favour them with their custom.

JOHN FAIR,

WM. RUSSELL.

Kingston, 11th August, 1820. 32w6