bad buly involved hime it in new & ficalities in endeavoring to escape from those he had alreads encountered; he stated, that, while at Paris, a gentleman came, accompanied by Krouse, and told fora, that it would be necessary for him to change his name, because it would be dangerous for loss to come to England in his own, " Did he tell you that any tunnit had taken place? He told me some tumult, some disorder." " On would occasion did be say that tumuli had taken place? He told me nothing else." Being forther pressed upon this point, he had resorted to the invariable expedient of witnesses, when driven into a corner by stating, "I have repeated what that gentleman told me." He (str. Brougham) could not dony what Sacchi augus have imagined; but he insisted that it was as impossible that any gentleanan, known or caknown, could at that period have given him farbludged line, as that any may should, by chance have written the Hast. He was at aid, that their lucicities did not feel this point with the force it deserved; at contar, at the present mofacult, ever bads talked of famults at large, on the arrival of value or negliget the Quien , but writing back to July, 1812, when Saccas Fest changed his rathe, was coner, ha his most fanciful mood, ever desput the pasts a remort would bewar in Law Free Carlant, it was nothing more than an invention by the leadings to cover as reserge from a position in what's no bad been warmardy entrapped. It was only by such encountraces as these that property were decided and this Ich him to remark, that is active see were convicted of vatron says, any na conductal johns. how trivial suggest down night he, it but are einto all their credibility in the maid lacts of the conspirincy. One of Prese many high, as far as related to the restrict of haren and Kaster's, another discharged a paint, was of a battle of sediscussing and outen ever one no rely it difficult even manake the lightest athenous to it. This their landships turns it very likely that any woman-the might nineral may the most meanuable prostune descharged from Bridewell - would commit, in the face of open does, what had been charged a painst one that it is the artist. Would they believe, that we have he mininge that a confree was travelling by torondrois are current, e, the blinds of which might so thised, the Queen amount run the risk of blasting her commercial, even asmong the taost abandoned of her sex, by going to sleep in the position described by Saichi as that in which he had discovered the Princes and | and write, and a large number of both fexher Chamberiain ! -- That the credship of the house must be alreadied yet many degrees; for it Et coxld persuade useff that this har happened once, it would be nothing to what Secret had sworn he had been in the constant name of g again and again. He (Mr. Bougham) appealed to their lordships, whether this story but the smallest appearance of probability; whether, unites the pacties were all-chately instanc, such conduct could be accorated for. He was non saying nothing of her physical impressionly of the thing, at a true when the carriage was travelling at the rate of marrier or outcome hour, over such readens are four dim that part of Italy, with their hands placed across each other, while the parties were both Lie astrop, and of course, without any power ever their himbs. To overcome this difficulty would require the evidence of philosophers, who had wice-sed an experiment so new and so strong". The wither a had consistence of the second contribution orders. excepting that is odd establish but what went their Lord-neps ay if it should be proved to have been an high-b carriage, with grash and spring Dieds? What if he fall, b.) showed that the blinds could not be raised without opening the door to get as the spring upon the taside ranstill more, what if he should prove that Sacch was not the courser who went on that journes He did not say that it was necessary for him a prove this; on the contrary, he denied that b was called upon to do so. Why had not the orac: side established their case; & if east-oil service to would not afford them a sufficient evidence, war, had they not reserted to the cattle in attenuance upon her Majesty? He again chiretaird Lordships to remember - lor to was a cardinal point, that aught not in be largotten-that an accuser was not relieved from producing -ulicien! evidence, because good witnesses were to be follow on the side of the accused. The had no right to call upon the accused to produce mose white, irs; for it was the business of the acceser to establish guilt by all the evidence he could produce. Em seas there any other person in the carriage. "Non mi ricordo," was the answer of Saccha adopting the language of the celebrated Maj icchi; and this que time was not put to him by surprise, nor was it a point that might have ccaped his memory. It was a thing he could not have forgotten; he must have conde the observation, whether there was any ' rer person presout, while the Queen and the Chamberlata we a fying there expliced. In the next place, there a person had witness id such a scene, was it like a. that from that moment his tips should be becometically scaled?-that he should never even whoper juto any person? - mat he should never dream of confiding it to one walling our of the gentle. romande, and sympa home its Mant. He had enjoyed a soft interconver with her, both here and abroad; and if he never wheepred it to her, it no doubt acese from that extreme a laracy and a presented become them, or a degree or. known in regions less jure and refined. When the question was port in him, a healer he had not related it to any one, in pure and that concewhich he thought must afe and best carrainred to severa bon from conframenon-" I told it to people," said be, " has a consequentied any our to whom I told it " Lod ust any man pe exitethat if such a tart ? In I pa was, and he has need an eye-untage of the both the affect and related it to may one, tur we are could not have faired to recalled to whom we had to did it have come to the exidence of Mrs. I to the hearth, of Carlsrube. Total and as hiptory total she could not state the greater where a green water the face the scene she described in despituitive in the that she was command that but on the for exce

Earl Grey here into pased inbeering tool to the we lock, the bour managers of an adjust see, held arrived; and the learned channel did not appear

ning that the Proposed and false agreed at the

to have arrived must lit come usion. The Last of Last word word, that if an extension of a quarter of an ager would have bee referent for the constraint, the house would probably not have objected to proceeding; out Most, in the presence statute, did not seem to be to delice.

The Lord Character adved, that it would be sayon-like for Come of the buff since in the call, if they were limited within at yappened a more than thought it much be the that the mose should wisjuarn till to more one -- Adjourned at d o'dlock.

(To be exacteded in our next)

The Rev. J. W. Continuents of Har row on the Hill, has addressed the johnering Letter, through the prefs, in S. C. Whitbread, Esq. M. P. for Birddiesex. Sir,-As a Freeholder of the great county which you reprefent, -- as an individual for whose vote and affillance in the county you have more than once been pleated to expects a defire-and as the Minis- from Sunday to Sunday-" Fear God"ter of a paint, bordering on that on which | "bonour the King"-" uncleanneft, let it you are probably at this moment inflicting not be once named among you." The the milance of which this letter complains clergy are the condituted " guardians of -I take the liberty, however reluctantly, morals" in the country; and now, if ever, of addreshing it to you.

indignation a placard post deser many of plague" of political anarchy and moral the walls in the neighbourhood, announ- ; pullutioncing that you were to take the chair at a Meeting on Paddington green, from end to collect and can't y the condulance, fyorpathy, and approved and a state of the and a

Females" of the vicinity to the Queen, and to take into confideration the investigation now pending in the House of Lords,

Now, Sir, my anxiety for the interells of good morals in general, and especially for those of my own parish, a part of which is almost fure to be drawn within the vortex of this public Meeting; and the fear that fuch meetings may be multiplied, and other honourable men be tempted to pre fide over them ;-all these motives constrain me, with much pain to my own feelings, thus to address you.

I wish, then, to take the liberty of asking what benefit you conceive likely to be conferred on individuals or on the State, on the cause of legitimate freedom or of found morals by the convention of fuch an affemble?

Confider the plain circumstances of the case. The Queen is not, indeed, proved to be guilty or adultery, but fhe is folemn. ly charged by the Ministers of the Crown, a body of men acquitted even by their enemics of perjury or cruelty, and by a Committee of Peers, comprehending in their numbers individuals politically opposed to thate ministers, with crimes of the most gofsand detellablenature: And this charge is supported by the tellimony of an immente body of witnesses, as yet unconvict. ed-and, according to the perfusion of thousands of reflecting and importial individuals, not likely to be convicted-of perjury.

What, then, I repeat the question, is the good likely to refult from fuch a meeting? Is it your object to vindicate the Queen? Surely no reafonable man will be the more fatisfied of her innocence because you, with a few gentlemen who can read es who fluink from all fuch aristociatical didinctions, think proper to offert it in speeches, or in thouts upon Paddington-

Is the object to alarm the House of Feers into a decision favourable to her Malesty? But furely, Sir. you know too much of the high spirit of your countrymen in geneal, and of that noble House in particu har to believe that they will yield that to terror which they deny to argument, honour, or humanity.

Is your object to get rid of the present Ministers ? But who will not prefer what is called the tyranny of Ministers, that is of men of fense and honour, to the worlt of . I sey annies, that of, a mob., under whofe durinion it is the natural tendency of such meetings to place us?

Is your delign to gratify the political party with which you act? But how different a rine have most of the leaders of that body purfued in Parliament! Have they lubilituted clamour for reafoning-treated the admitted fan iliarities of the Queen with her courier as a light offence—or called on their own wives and daughters, or on the wives and daughters of others, to trumpet forth the praises of a woman who may within a month be proved to have violated all the common decencies of life?

Finally, is your object what I would least suspect it to be, the scating yourself permanently as Representative for the county of Widdlesex? A feat to won and to prelerved would be neither an honour nor a comfort to the winner.

But, Sir, if you cannot inftruct us as to the advantages of fuch meeting, you will pethaps, allow me to speak as to their

1. In the first place, you are encouraging others to infult your Sovereign as a Inborner of perjored witnesses.

2. In the next place, you are bringing into contempt the highest Court of Judi

cature in the land. 3. You'are, by giving light names to grofs offences, fapping the very foundation

4. You are, with the maxim in your mouth, that " every man is to be effeemed innocent till he is proved to be guilty," treating all the witnesses against the Queen as perjured liars, though as yet unconvieted of falshood; and the Miniflers of the Crown as base and profligate conspirators, though their honour and humanity have never yet been called into quellion.

5. You are holding out to the females of the country, as a model, an individual of whose purity you must at least entertain lowe question, and whom you probably would not fuffer a wife, mother, fifter, or daughter, re vifit.

6. You are cherifling in the mind of the multitude the spirit of "radicalism!"a spirit of which the first elements are a rejuction of Scripture, and a contempt of all the infilitations of your country, and of which the refults, unless averted by a merciful Providence, must be anarchy, athe-

ism, and universal ruin. You, Sir, will not, I think, he ungenerous or unjust enough to say, in reply to all this, that I am " a Clergyman, and have nothing to do with subjects of this nature." Others, however, may urge this objection. To them, therefore, I would fay, that this is not a mere queltion of politics, but of morals, of decency, and religion-a question involving, in my judgment, the moral purity of all our families, and parishes, and counties. This brief letter is but a practical comment on the doctrines I am commanded, on the highest authority, to teach they are called upon to " ftand in the I have feen with a mixture of regret and | breach," and endeavour to " flay the

> I am. Sir, Your obedient fervant, I. W. CUNNENGHAM-

Harrey or the Styl. Sept. 11, 1820.

CHELTENHAM, Sept. 36. The King .- Yesterday about 3 o'clock his Majesty arrived at the Swan inn, in this city, on his way to Brighton. The royal standard had been previously hoisted on our venerable tower, and the magnificent brewery of Messrs. Humphry, at Westgate. A large concourse of people, including the most respectable gentlemen of the city, were assembled to greet their sovereign. The balcony in front of the inn and the windows of the adjacent houses, were crowded with elegantly dressed females, who by the waving of handkerchiefs, added much to the effect produced by this gratifying display of loyalty. His Majesty appeared in most excallent health and spirits, and after remaining about five minutes departed amid the animating cheers of the mul-

From the London Blovn. Chron. Oct. 4. Accounts from Madrid of the 19th ult. state, that the Spanish Bishops who had assumed a part of the power of the Inquifition, in prohibiting the circulation of certain works, had been forbidden by a

decree from exerciting any fuch functions. A " National Dinner" was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in London, on the 2d of Oct. " to celebrate the Triunph of Civil Liberty in Spain, Naples, Sicily and Portugal," Sir Robers Wilson in the chair. The names of 122 Stewards are published: among them are the Duke of Leiceller, Sir F. Burdet, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Denman, M. P. &c.

A new conspiracy in the Ionian Islands against the English has been detected.

> From the Boston Centinel. IXTRACT OF A LETTER

" I.andon. Oct. 2 .- The true motives of the State Profecution, is not known abroad. It is more political than personal. The Queen Consort has great power, reveunes and patronage, independent of the King. This, and other circumstances, make her an invaluable rallying point of Opposition: They know if the is not dethrowed, the ministers mult shortly be unborsed. The ministers know this also; and having dead majorities in both Honfes of Parliament, it is easy to calculate that the bill will pais them both. The King fays, he does not care a firaw whether the divorce claufe is paffed or not; as he is refolved never to live with her."

LOSTON, Nov. 13. SUICIDE BY AN EMPEROR! Henry 1, of Hivti, (Christophe) committed frieide about 10 days before the failing of the Barracoa, whose arrival from Gonaives will be found under the Baltimore shipping head. He had been striken with a paraytic affection in July. The army took acvantage of his incapacity to act, and revolted-link at St. Marks, where they killed the Governor. Five regiments at the Capes were then ordered by Christophe to march against the infurgents. When allembled, they refused, and turned their arms against him. These are the leading faits as yet communicated.

We find (fays the New York Mercantile Advertuer) is our file of papers by the Adonie, Capt. Dowdall, from Antwerp, Bruffels papers of the 3d of Oct. three days later than our previous dates through the Lordon papers. Under the head of Naples, Sept. 12th, it is announced, as intelligence by telegraph, that "all Sicily had submitted to the Constitutional Government." This date, it will be obferved, is the same as that of the letter received at London, which mentioned the total defeat of the Palermitans, by the Royal troops under Col. Cofta, who it was fail entered Palermo on the 9th. With the exception of this article, the papers contain no political news. Vienna dates are to the 2111, but the extracts relate only to local aff irs. CONTRACTOR DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

Kingston Whronicle

KINGSTON, NOVEMBER 21, 1820.

Though the continuation of Mr. Brougham's long speech of course occupies the greater part of this paper, we have nevertheless reserved a place for the Reverend Rector of Harrow's letter to the Member for Middlesex, a letter accidentally met with in a file of English newspapers, obligingly sent us by a gentleman of this garrison, and which is justly characterised as "a manly, dignified, and unanswerable appeal." The worthy Rector probes to the bottom the motives of those persons, who are now railing so loudly against the King, the Ministry, and the House of Peers, though by this open expression of his sentiments he has exposed himself to ail the coarse abuse of the Radical press.

It is singular to observe how many persous fasten on Mr. Brougham's speech, and taking his assertions for absolute proof, already acquit the Queen of all guilt, and even think her innocence established by the evidence produced against her. We would humbly recommend to such persons, not less than to those who rush into the epposite extreme, to suspend their judgment ;-for while due respect should be rendered to the legal maxim so often alluded to by her Majesty & her partizons, that " every person should be considered innocent until proved to be guilty," it ought not to be forgotten, that "evidence on oath is also to be considered as true until proved to be false, or fairly shewn to be liable to just suspicion." Every man is undoubtedly at liberty to form his own conjectures on this head, and, while we admit all the ingentity of Mr. Brougham's remarks on the nature of the evidence, we will not conteal, that in our estimation, that evidence stems not to be materially invalidated. An advocate's assertions, when pleading for his client, are not entitled to implicit belief, our are they thus received in ordinaty enses, matil supported by proof-and if this rate han second in such cases, it ought to have equal veight in the present extraordustry our. Mr. Broadham's impression of the duties an adviscate ower his client is explayed in the beginning of his speech-but we cannot persone our selves that, in fulfilling those of these distances respectable would!

actually jeopardize the tranquility of his country, or, in order to promote his cause, knowingly utter downright faishoods and traduce the character of the dead. In proof, however, that Mr. Brougham may grossly, though perhaps ignorantly, mistate matters, we have before us the private correspondence between Mr. Hownam, the Queen's Secretary, and Baron Ompteda, the Hanoverian Minister at the Court of Rome. Mr. Brougham, it may be recollected, in the first stages of the investigation of her Majesty's conduct, accused the Baron of having basely endeavored, by means of a false key, to pick the lock of her private desk and examine her papers-He further asserted, that the Queen's Secretary, fired by this insult to his Mistress, challenged the Baron, who refused to fight though pursued from place to place, until he was in the end disgracefully "kicked out" of the Austrian territory by order of the government. This story, thus boldly told, no doubt gained universal belief until the production of the correspondence between Lieut. Hownam, Baron Ompteda and others, demonstrated how little foundation it had in truth. Baron Ompteda, in his capacity as Hanoverian Minister at Rome, had probably orders to inquire into the injurious reports then in extensive circulation respecting her Majesty, but it cannot without proof, be credited, that in the execution of any such orders, he could have committed so mean an act as that of picking a lock. All his letters shew a most scrupulous sense of honor on his part, and the greatest anxiety to meet his antagonist in Switzerland-While it is also shewn, that in consequence of the Queen herself having disclosed the matter to the Governor of Milan, the intended duel was prevented. It further appears, that Baron Ompteda afterwards narred Manheim, in Germany, as a place of meeting, and that he repaired thither with his second at the time appointed and waited two days without seeing Mr. Hownam, or receiving any explanation of the cause of his absence. This correspendence, which clears away the calumnies heaped on the Baron, is entitled to complete confidence, as it is produced by Count Munster, the Hanoverian Minister at London, and embraces letters from other living men of rank and honour. A communication to Count Munster from Cardinal Gonsalvi, the Pope's Prime Minister, announcing the sudden death of Baron Ompteda, unequivocally displays the high reputation the deceased had enjoyed, and the love and esteem which he had secured among his acquaintances, by his many amiable qualities and virtues. The sentiments of foreigners respecting the suite of our gracious Queen may be guessed at on perusing the Governor of Milan's letter, dated in May, 1317, to Baron Ompteda, which says "that the obscure characters by whom Madame the Princess of Wales has the misfortune to be surrounded, carry their audacity so far as to fill the public papers with the grossest falshoods."

The statesmon-like speech of the Governor of New-York, on meeting the other branches of the Legislature, at Albany, is contained in the American papers, and we regret that other matter, more important to ourselves, prevents our giving it a place in our columns.

An expression used by us last week in noticing the letter of Counsellor Phillips, seems to have proved a stumbling block in the way of the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald. An impertinent per-un, in our acceptance, means one " who enquires and interposes where he has no right or call." We would ask, what should entitle Mr. Phillips to interpose between the King and his Consort at any time, more particularly while the latter is undergoing a solemn trial before the first tribunal of the nation, or what good object could Le propose to himself by thus officiously meddling in a matter wherein the aid of the Counsellor's talents was uncalled for, and the authority of the name of Charles Phillips could avail nothing .-This letter may, indeed, in the estimation of some, and particularly of the Radical tribe in England, be considered a proof of "manly frankness and independence," but we are certain that we are joined in opinion with a vast majority of our fellow subjects, in thinking, that it is insulting to the King as well as di-respectful to the Parliament, and that it betrays strong marks of vanity, presumption, and self conceit in the writer. Mr. P. might have indulged himself in writing and publishing as many anonymous letters as he chose in the Newspapers, in the way of admonitions to his Sovereign, and of panegyrics on the Queen, and all this too in his own "characteristic style" but he should have had the modesty to remember that the name of Charles Photips, with all his talents, may never acquire the celebrity of the fictitious Junius, and he should have had more discretion and respect for himself than to have followed the example of the notorious and impudent Cobbett. Mr. P. in publicly addressing a letter to his Sovereign through the medium of a Newspaper, certainly forgot his own place as an individual subject of the Government, and the just respect due to the illustrious Head of that Government.

Without making any additional observations on Mr. 12's style and manner, which the Editor of the Hernld says is so " pointed and impressive," we content ourselves with copying the following remark from the National Gazette, by one of the first literary characters of the United States.

"This letter is a tissue of rhapsodical phrases, hambastic metaphors, and distorted sentiment. calculated to corrupt the literary taste of this country, in the same manner as the evidence on the trial of the Queen, is fitted to taint our morals. So much mawkish common place, and "harlotry of ornament," ought to surfeit the greediest appetite for the meretricious style of writing. Mr. Phillips loses no opportunity of appearing on the public stage, with his tinsel and bells and his rant of pathos."

" We are tempted to quote a few passages of the letter as specimeas of the mock heroic in

" Her own parental house (the court of Brunswick!) was purity itself, and yours might have bound Republicans to Royalty; it would have been little less than treason to have doubted you; and oh! she was right to brush away the painted vermin that infest a court who would have withered up her youthful heart with the wild er-

rors of your ripe minority!" " She was banished from her husband's Society and abandoned to the pollution of every slanderons sycophant who choose to crawl over the ruin"-" Was it right to fling the shadow of a husband's frown upon the unsullied snow of her reparation?"--"The day beam fell not on a happier creature-creation caught new colours from her presence: joy sounded its timbrel as she passed and the flowers of birth, of beauty and of chivalry bowed down before her."-" Lord Ellenborough a man who dandled accusations from his cradle,

"If the reader should seek for what Dr. Parr calls 'a luminous galaxy of imagery' he will had it is the following sentence of Mr. Phillips ;"

" A kind of sacramental shipfold-a packed and a-sorted eargo of human affidavits had been consigned, it seems, from Italy to Westminster; three thousands pounds of the people's money paid the pedlar who selected the articles; and with this infected freight, which should have performed quarantine before it vomited its moral pestilence among us, the Queen of England is sought to be attainted."

The following more particular account of the late wrecks on Lake Ontario is taken from the Sacket's Harbour Gazette.

The Schooner Triumph, Cap. Davis, with 153

barrels Salt, was driven on the Genessee bar,vessel and cargo totally lost, The Schooner Swallow, Cap. Pond, in ballast, on shore in Braddock's Bay,-vessel bilged and

will be lost. The Schooner Minerva, Cap. Hugunin, threw overboard 130 bbls, sait, and afterwards struck on Oswego bar in attempting to make that barbour, and we are informed since receiving the following communication, that she got off with

the loss of her cargo, in all about 400 bbls. salt. The Schooner Wolcott, Capt. Stutson, rode out the gale, and kept the lake with the loss of 10 bbls, flour, washed from her deck, with her boat and galley stove. The water which covered her, fermed such a bond as alone secured the remainder of her deck load.

The Schooner Ontario, Capt. Hugunin, left Genessee river on Saturday afternoon, in company with the Wolcott, with a heavy deck load, and we have yet no reports from her. The Schooners Morning Star, Julia, and Java,

from Sackett's Harbor, bound to Niagara, sailed on Saturday previous to the storm, and we feel anxious for their safety. The crew of the Triumph was taken from the

wreck, by a boat from the Steam Boat Ontario, which lay at the mouth of Genessee river, and as yet we have heard of no lives lost. We shall doubtless hear more of the effects of this dreadful

The Schooner Levantia, with a cargo of about 300 bbls, of sait, was lost at Little Sodus, and the Schooner Phanix at the four mile Creek, in ballast, a few days before the gale."

In addition to all these disasters, we have further intelligence of the loss of several other vessels during the storm of the 12th instant. The schooners called the Kingston Packet, and the York packet (late the Comer) are driven on the beach at Niagara, and the latter very much injured, if not rendered wholly irreparable. - The old schooner Wellington is totally wrecked near Stony Creek, and three American vessels (perhaps those alluded to in the Sacket's Harbour Gazette) are said to be on shore at the Head of the Lake. The Schooner Catherine, in ballast, belonging to Mr Lyons, of Presque Isle, went on the rocks near Pultneyville, during the night of the 11th, and is completely wrecked. Our fears for the safety of the Commodore Owen are unhappily realized. That schooner passed the Ducks about seven o'clock at night, with very little canvass on, and before day break struck the ground near Oak Orchard, on the American side, about 40 miles below Niagara. The Cap--tain immediately let go his Anchors, but finding his Cabin fast filling with water, and seeing the futility of attempting to save the vessel, he slipped his cables and got as near the shore as possible, for the purpose of preserving the lives of the crew and passengers, as well as the cargo. The storm was so violent that no landing could be effected until Mouday afternoon. The interim was spent by the people on board, thirteen in number, in a state of much anxiety and suffering. They were exposed to every surf which broke over the vessel, and one or two persons had their extremities touched by the frost. At the last accounts the crew and passengers had got safely on shore, and were employed in landing the goods, all of which are damaged, and the greater part will be totally ruined, as there is no shelter near at hand .-The Captain, who is one of the most attentive and cautions on the Lake, cannot account for the manner of his words. Alle was on deak himself the whole night, and almost continually looking at the compass, and directing the helmsman to steer the vessel towards York. He attributes the error in his course to a circumstance commonly believed by the seamen on the Lake, viz. that a compass will not traverse when exposed to a snow storm. Whether this opinion be founded in fact, and can be maintained on philosophical grounds, we profess not to decide, but it appears to us to be more reasonable to attribute the misfortune to the faulty construction, of the instrument itself rather than to any effect which the snow could have on the action of the needle.

Thus have twelve or thirteen vessels been wrecked on the shore of this Lake within a very few weeks-forming altogether an aggregate of loss unprecedented in any former year.

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On Saturday the 12th inst. by the Rev. G-O. Stuart Mr. WM. B. LAMB, Merchant, to Miss TURPIN, daughter of Mr. Thomas Turpin, Merchant; all of this place.

HE first KINGSTON ASSEM-BLY will be held at Hart's HOTEL, on Wednesday Evening, the 29th inflant .- Tickets to be drawn at half past seven o'clock.

Managers for the Season, Thomas Markland, John Cumming, Esquires. Peter Smith, John Kirby, Hon. George H. Markland.

Thos. R. Cartwright, Secretary. Nov. 24th 1820.

T a MEETING of the Stewards, & Leaders of the British Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, held in the BAY of QUINTY, on the 16th Nov. 1820; after minutely confidering the step taken by the British Missionry Committee in their late decision to withdraw the Missionary from this place; and supposing this unpleasant circumstance to have originated from a number of falfhoods collected by the American Elders and Preachers in this Province, and by their Delegate laid before the British Committee; duty impels us to remonstrate against the decision, for which a Petition willshortlybe submitted to the public for signatures for the continuation of a British Missionary here, and we feel little doubt of its being figned by every lover of truth. As British subjects, with our brethren, we are resolved to support a British Ministry; and affure our friends, and as well the enemies of truth, we will not be governed by foreigners. We wish to have for our fpiritual guide, a man whose political tenets, as well as moral and religious conduct, comports with the word of God. By order.

DAVID LOCKWOOD, Sec'ry.

For Sale, at this Office, HE Right Reverend the Lord Bishop's Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese-delivered in the year 1820. Nov. 24, 1820.

OFFICE OF ORDNAMCE, Kingston, U. G. 24th Nov. 1820. A NY persons willing to supply the De Ordnance Office at Point Henry with Fifty Cords of Fire Wood, to confift of Beech, Maple, or Hickory, and to be delivered when sleigh commences, are requelted to fend in sealed Tenders, addreffed to " The Respective Officers of H. M. Ordnance" by Monday the 18th of December next, at twelve o'clock.

> KINGSTON, U. C. PRINTED FOR THE EDITORS.