

**GENTLEMEN** who reside at York, Upper Canada, or at any place between York and Kingston, can be supplied with the Spectator on application to John Macaulay, Esquire, Post Master, Kingston.

John Crooks, Esquire, Post Master at Niagara, U. C. and William G. Hepburn, Esquire, of Queenston, are also Agents for the Spectator.

His desire of vengeance is deeply seated, knows no limits, and increases by delay; neither does he possess the least portion of that magnanimity of soul which can requite valour and generosity in a foe.

As Ali gazes at power with an eagle's eye, so he clings to wealth with the appetite of a vulture. His avarice is so excessive that one might think his desire of dominion proceeded from the wish of gratifying this insatiable cupidity. In procuring wealth he has recourse not only to a legal revenue, but to the meanest artifices and the most shameful extortion. He has not political knowledge enough to see that the encouragement of commerce and agriculture, with equitable laws and financial arrangements would, by an increase of capital and extension of credit, augment his revenue and support his government; but he prefers to fill his treasury by forced exactions and grievous excisions, annihilating industry and sifting all the bounties of nature in their birth. A vast deposit is always kept unemployed, and used as the exigency of the times may require; when this is satisfied, the expenditure is replaced by additional contributions. The great repository of this fabulous wealth, the amount, which would consist of more than two millions sterling, is a lofty tower in the garden of his temple at Tepelem; but he possesses jewels of no immense value, with numerous stores of furniture and utensils of all kind, which he has pillaged not only from individuals but from cities and towns taken by assault or received under his protection. On one occasion he distributed many thousand pounds weight of brass kettles, pots, and such implements, to the French engineers at Joannina for the purpose of a cannon foundry which they had established by his orders.

To no art does he owe more of his success than to that of bribery, and his gold has often penetrated into those places which were proof against his aims; neither does his inordinate avarice repress, but rather promotes this system, for he scarcely ever fails to recover the bribes, sooner or later with interest, whilst the life or liberty of the traitor is sacrificed to his skillful hypocrisy; yet with the power of assuming the most winning manners and clothing his stern countenance in complacent smiles, he contrives to draw fresh victims into his fatal snares, directs their villany to his own advantage, and persuading each deluded votary that his fortune will be more prosperous than that of others, overwhelms at last both adversaries and adherents in a common ruin. He once gave a man a bouyouree to kill another who was obnoxious to him; the bloody deed was perpetrated, but the assassin found in the pocket of his victim a similar bouyouree for his own defence. He carried it to the vizir, and expressed some signs of astonishment; when Ali, laughing, replied, "Hey Murrie, if I had not given him this, he never would have put himself in your way, and you would have had no chance of offing your purpose." In fact, the tyrant wished to get rid of both or either of them.

With regard to the domestic habits of Ali Pasha, his attention to business, and the distribution of his time, are amongst the most extraordinary. Singular is he of power, that he rarely calls upon the services of his ministers, but transacts all affairs of government himself. He rises very early in the morning, and takes a cup of coffee with his pipe; he then gives audience to his various officers, receives petitions and decides causes, pronounces judgment, settles the concerns of his army, navy, and revenue, till noon; he then dines upon very frugal fare, a few plain dishes, and a moderate portion of wine. After dinner he sleeps for an hour or two, and then smokes his Leuka whilst he is occupied in smaller occupations till six or seven o'clock at night, or even much later; he afterwards takes his supper and retires to his harem. No one knows beforehand where he intends to transact.

**ALEXANDER ASHER,**  
*Merchant Taylor.*

Has received from Montreal a most choice and excellent assortment of the best West of England superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, with Trimmings, and every thing complete.

A. ASHER informs his friends and the public that he is now working up these Cloths, &c. at his old stand, where orders will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms for Cash or short approved credit.  
Kingston, Dec. 1. 1820. 37tf

**BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,**  
For sale at this Office.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.  
Kingston, U. C. 24th Nov. 1820.

ANY persons willing to supply the Ordnance Office at Point Henry with Fifty Cords of Fire Wood, to consist of Beech, Maple, or Hickory, and to be delivered when sleighing commences, are requested to send in sealed Tenders, addressed to "The Respective Officers of H. M. Ordnance" by Monday the 18th of December next, at twelve o'clock. 47

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has established a **PAINT SHOP** a few rods south of Mrs. Patrick's Tavern, where will be kept constantly all kinds of PAINTS prepared ready for the brush. Likewise all kinds of *House, Sign, Waggon, Sleigh, and Ornamental Painting,* done at the shortest notice, together with raw and boiled Oil, which will be disposed of as cheap as can be procured in this town, for Cash only.  
THEODORE BROCKETT.  
Kingston 6th April, 1820. 14tf

**YORK**  
Land Price-Current Office,  
**KING STREET.**

**WANTED,** Axe-men to contract for clearing Lands in the Township of Lincoln, Niagara Districts and in the Townships of York, Chingawacoway, and Simcoe, in the Home District. Land will be given in exchange for labour, at a price to be agreed upon.

**ALSO,**  
the use of 35 acres of newly cleared land, situated within one mile and a half from the Town of York, will be given for a year, to any person who may be desirous of enclosing and cropping the same upon equitable terms with the Proprietor.

Capitalists wishing to purchase improved Farms, or Wild Lands in Upper-Canada, may be furnished (monthly) with a periodical Price-Current List of Estates, on sale in various Townships, on payment of FOUR DOLLARS per annum—one quarter in advance.

Commissions for buying, letting, leasing, and registering Estates, faithfully executed.

TERMS

For the Registration of Land

	s.	d.
For 100 Acres and under	1	0
From 100 and not exceeding 200	2	3
— 200 to 250	2	6
— 250 to 300	3	0
— 300 to 500	4	0
— 500 and upwards	5	0

All letters addressed to Mr. ANGELL, Director of this office, must be post paid.

On the 1st day of September next, will be published a MONTHLY Land Price-Current List of Estates on sale in Upper Canada, to be circulated hereafter in England, Ireland and Scotland, and Wales.  
34tf

**NOTICE.**

**THE** Land Board, for the Midland District for the ensuing six months, will meet on Wednesday in each week, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of receiving applications for lands, from the undermentioned description of persons, viz.

Emigrants, and others coming to the Province and bringing due Certificates of being British born subjects.

All able settlers that have resided in the District previous to the late war, and produce Certificates of having done their duty in its defence.

The terms of the grants are the performance of the settling duties within Eighteen Months from the date of the location, and the payment of the following fees; established by an order in Council of 14th December, 1819.

On Grants of 50 acres to Indigent Emigrants no fees.

On Grants of 100 acres, £12 Sterling.

On Grants of 200 do. 30

Payable in three equal instalments, viz.

The first on the receipt of the Location ticket; the second on Certificate of location of settlement; the third on the receipt of the Fiat for the patent.

No petition can be entertained unless accompanied by a written character, or a satisfactory reason shown for such not being produced.

By order of the Board.  
**JAMES NICKALLS, Junr.**  
Clerk.

Kingston, Feb. 14th, 1820. 8

N. B. To prevent disappointments to persons applying for lands: it is necessary to state that the Board has no power to grant Lands to the Children of U. E. Loyalists; Militia men who served in the Flat companies during the war; Naval or Military claimants, all such must make application to York.

**BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,**  
For sale at this Office.

**BURNS'S ALE,**  
Just received, and for SALE, by the Subscriber,  
WM. BAYARD SMYTH.  
Kingston, 16th Nov. 1820. 46tf

**FOR SALE,**

A HOUSE and Town lot, in the Town of Kingston, with good stables and other convenient out-houses; likewise, a FARM of 100 acres of land in the Township of Frederickburgh, with 50 acres improvement; a large framed DWELLING-HOUSE, a good log-barn, and a small orchard thereon, in a good settlement and is a good situation for any public business.

Also, lot, No. 4, third concession Richmond 200 acres; and the west half of lot No. 16, Sixth concession Kingston, 100 acres with 10 acres improvement; the above mentioned property may be had very reasonable for cash.

For particulars apply to  
**SAMUEL MERRILL.**  
Kingston, 2d Nov. 1820. 44tf

**Board and Education.**

MRS. NEWALL most respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she has removed her school four miles above Brockville, to a more eligible situation, where young ladies can now be accommodated at the moderate rate of £24 per annum, including the price of Tuition, Board and Washing.

The Branches taught in the school, are, the English language, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Writing and Arithmetic, with plain and ornamental needle-work.

Drawing will be charged £1 per quarter extra.

Brockville, Oct. 30th 1820. 44x6

**York Land Price-Current Office**

MR. ANGELL respectfully informs the public, and Emigrants who may be desirous of forming a settlement in this Province, and to purchase improved Farms, that he has on the register, for sale or exchange, an extensive variety; together with many thousand acres of uncleared land producing the valuable timber peculiar to the most fertile soils, which he is directed to dispose of in quantities at from half a dollar to 100 dollars per acre.

These Estates are advantageously situated in the desirable parts of well selected Townships, within the Province of Upper Canada, and watered by navigable rivers, creeks, and most brilliant springs.

The capitalist may at all time find an opportunity of investing money at this office, secured upon FREE SIMPLE ESTATE, which will afford to him an ample Interest. Non-resident Landholders may depend upon the most faithful and active attention being paid to any Agency entrusted to the care of the Director.

Terms of Registering Lands, either to be sold, leased, exchanged, or for the performance of settling duties:

	£	s.	d.
100 acres and under	0	1	3
100 to 200	0	2	0
200 to 250	0	2	6
250 to 300	0	3	0
300 to 500	0	4	0
500 and upwards	0	5	0

N. B. These rates include the charge for insertion in the General Land Price Current which will be revised and published monthly, and hereafter circulated throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and the West India Islands.

All letters addressed to Mr. Angell, Director of this office, must be post paid.  
York, near the Crown Office, } 35tf  
22d August, 1820.

**Passage from Dublin to Quebec next Spring.**

THE fast sailing coppered Ship ELIZA, James Purdy, Master, 363 Tons Register, (a regular Trader) is intended to leave Dublin for this Port April 1st, 1821. Settlers in Canada can secure a passage for their friends by application to the Subscriber, and paying their passage or earnest, on or before 1st January next.

WM. PEMBERTON,  
Agent for the Owners.  
Quebec, 14th Oct. 1820. 43

**WANTED,**  
By the Subscriber from 3 to 4 Thousand Bushels of WHEAT.  
THOMAS DALTON.  
Kingston Brewery, Oct. 25th 1820. 43tf

THE subscriber, being appointed Administrator of the estate of DANIEL WASHBURN, late of Kingston, Esquire, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit them, properly vouched; and all persons indebted, to settle and make payment with out delay.

B. BIDWELL.  
Kingston, October 23d, 1820. 43tf

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

Foreign Intelligence.  
**HOUSE OF LORDS.**  
OCTOBER 4.  
**THE QUEEN'S DEFENCE.**  
MR. BROUGHAM'S SPEECH,  
Concluded.

At twenty minutes after ten o'clock, the Council for her Majesty were ordered to be called in.

Mr. Brougham, Mr. Denman, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Williams, Mr. Wild and the Solicitor were introduced to their places. The Lord Chancellor then ordered Mr. Brougham to proceed with the statement in which he had left off yesterday.

Mr. Brougham immediately resumed the Queen's defence in nearly the following words:—

My Lords,—I ask how it comes to pass, that with no want of care in getting up of this cause, no want of sagacity on the part of those who had to prepare it, for I see the greatest skill and management in all the parts of it, how comes it, I say that after all this, and with the boundless resources entrusted to them, to bring all its faculties into play there should be one deficiency even in the arrangement of the names of the very witnesses? Such unfairness to the several States to which they respectively belong; such a contrast between those from some countries and from others; so that though in the management I found every class in society, from the middling ranks downwards represented, yet when I have to come to the representation of the Helvetic Republic, I find only a single nymph to personate that people. When I look, too, to the whole circle of the Germanic Empire, I find the representation embodied in one German chambermaid. I see none from the capital; I see none from any large States of Germany, where her Majesty resided; I see none from that capital, of which she is a native; I see none from those numerous places in which she spent so much of her time, and where she must be so generally known. All that I can find from Germany is one single chambermaid at an Inn; one single cellar maid or girl of all work, for it is doubtful from the story of Barbara Kress to which of these classes she has belonged. When I speak of the scantiness of witnesses from Germany, and when I allude to the same scantiness from Switzerland, save and except the Swiss chambermaid, I must put in a claim for two witnesses from Germany, and these shall be the first introduced for my defence. I must now begin by calling your Lordship's attention to what appears in the evidence of this single German chambermaid. I must here, to do this woman justice, have recourse, as I had before, to her own statement of herself and her affairs. Kress appears then, from her own account, upon a calculation of the years she has alluded to, to have commenced at the tender period of thirteen years of age, the reputable, unsuspecting, and unexperienced office of chambermaid, at a little German Inn. The little difficulty of tracing the history of such a personage, is in no small degree removed by looking close at the story of her own biography. She first tells us where she was at 11 years of age; she was then a servant with somebody whose station and occupation she was under no anxiety to disclose. It however turns out that he was a small Inn keeper, and she his cellarmaid or assistant cellarmaid. I entreat you Lordship's close attention to the manner in which this woman gave her evidence, for the purpose of your following her up, step by step and attaching to it that degree of credibility to which you may ultimately deem it entitled. I the more particularly solicit this attention to the German woman's testimony, for you will find by her confession, that there was no lack of effort in Germany, to obtain witnesses—the agents were then pursuing the investigation with their accustomed activity, their usual address and their ordinary resources. And here I must say, that however disgusted I feel at the conduct of some natives of my own country connected with the business of the Milan commission, I find that there was in Germany natives of that part of the Continent, who furnished me with the consolation of knowing that they outstripped my own countrymen in the past which they thought proper to take in this business. For instance, I find there that the Baron Grimm, the Minister of Wurttemberg, the Minister of that power on whose throne a British Prince of the Royal Family sat, was most active. I find this Baron Ompteda as Minister at Rome, & who is now there in that capacity. I find these two persons actively employed against her Majesty. I find Raven treating the Queen of England, that Lady who was his Queen as well as your Lordships' in such a manner as made it impossible for her Majesty, even if her presence had been rendered indispensable here by the proceedings instituted against her station and honour, to reside any longer at Rome. These two persons I find to have been throughout these proceedings unscrupulous agents in the transactions to which I have to call your Lordships' attention. I find the Baron not scrupulous in throwing away and flinging far from him all those feelings which an ordinary man in the common incidents of life, may not cast away, without forfeiting all pretensions to honour and respect. It may

perhaps in the conduct of diplomacy do for a Minister to justify himself for acts for which, as a man, he would stand without defence—he may do in the one station, what in the other he dare not, without degradation; he may for such conduct curry favour with the master who employs him—he may get honour for discharging duties which in another capacity, would obtain him not honours, but dishonours and disgrace. Perhaps however he acted merely as a diplomatist, to whom all things are to be equal.—Baron Grimm, my Lords, was living in his own apartments, when the Queen arrived at the place of his residence. To compliment her Majesty and promote her convenience, he instantly resigned his own apartments; he artfully and insidiously gave them up for the use of the Queen; he kindly left the principal apartments without a moments delay, for the purpose of having it appropriated to the accommodation of her Majesty. He left his own house, and encountered all the inconvenience of inferior and comparatively ill fitted apartments that he might show his respect for the Princess of Wales, and have the honour of condescendingly contributing to her temporary convenience. Such was the Baron's courteous conduct to that illustrious lady. But what would their Lordships think of his politeness and demeanour when they knew that on that very day, nay the very hour, on which the Queen quitted the occupancy of these rooms, the Baron, together with another person, whose name though used by the witness, I at this moment forget, were seen running up and down the rooms, as the woman Kress expresses it, prying into every hole and corner, turning up and looking at the furniture which had been used by the Princess, examining the beds and the bed furniture, and performing all those degrading offices, to endeavor to please those who I know and feel are above sending any men to degrade themselves, by performing such mean and dirty missions. Such, however was the conduct of these men, they demeaned themselves in the way I have mentioned, sedulously and unscrupulously, regardless altogether of their own dignity, and prying into the minutest matter that had a chance of gratifying their private ends. You have heard of all this of Baron Grimm, from the chambermaid Kress. After all this condescension, why has not the Baron condescended to be a witness at your Lordship's Bar? Why has he not ventured to be a witness to sustain the testimony of the chambermaid? Why has he not shown the same boldness here in facing your Lordships, that he has shown elsewhere in facing the reprobation which his conduct so well deserved to call down upon him? But here the Baron was not forthcoming; here alone he was not to be found, though here, and here above all, he was, if this story of Kress' be true, a paramount and most important witness: indeed, the most important by far, for he actually entered the Queen's apartments the moment she left them, and if Kress spoke true, must have had an early and immediate opportunity of speaking to the thing in such a manner as directly to corroborate her evidence. The Baron was absent and the only witness obtained by all the industry and exertion and skill of the agents, the only one they could gather in all Germany, was this single German chambermaid. On looking at the evidence of Kress, some estimate could be formed both of her motives and of the consistency of her uncorroborated story. She swears she came over to England to be a witness by compulsion; and yet when you come to turn over the next page in her book, you find what? That she was to be paid; that is, to get a little compensation for loss of time. She had made no terms, given in no bill, she had made no express or implied bargain, nor had she any reason to expect payment for the evidence she was expected to give. This was her story; but it soon came out that she had got a little payment, and the scale at which it was meted out to her was also observable; for it was wrung most reluctantly from her. Look at her examination, page 93:

Were you ever examined before? Yes.  
Where? I was once taken to Hanover.

What had you for going there? I dont recollect; it was so little, so little that I dont recollect.

She it seemed did not, nor could not recollect this remuneration, because it was so little. But it subsequently turned out that it was not because the reward was so little, but because it was so great, she could not recollect it. What if it was larger by five times, by ten times her ordinary wages at the inn? She was asked, what if it doubled her whole year's salary, wages perquisites and all, at the inns at Frankfurt? still she could not recollect it. When this payment doubled that annual sum, will any man, my Lords, of plain and common understanding, pretend to say he can believe this woman, when she states she does not recollect such a circumstance when the amount paid for a six days' journey so far exceeded her annual profits? Was it possible after such a confession as this, to credit her belief? Could she be depended upon in her memory of facts, who did not recollect receiving for a trip that from beginning to end, did not cost a fortnight's time, more