

Mr. Brougham admitted that it could not; and stated, he would have no wish to offer such evidence, if the proceedings against the royal client gave her the same advantages which she would have had in any of the courts below.

After some argument the Lord-Chancellor stated, that it was the opinion of the house the evidence could not be received.

Lieutenant Hownam appeared and delivered in his diploma of the order of St. Caroline. Being written in Italian, it was read and translated by the interpreter.

Mademoiselle De Mont was then called in, and asked some questions by the counsel for the queen, to lay a foundation for the examination of another witness.

The principal evidence adduced (up to the time we are writing) since the conclusion of that part of the defence relating to this tampering with the witnesses, is that of Alessandro Oliviera, a colonel in the French army, and joint Chamberlain with Bergami to the Princess of Wales. This witness deposed in substance, that he was with the Queen during all her abode at Rome, and that her Royal Highness was there visited by persons of the first distinction in that capital.

In answer to questions as to the general conduct, demeanour, & intercourse of her Royal Highness, he further deposed, that he had never beheld any thing in the conduct of her Royal Highness indecorous or improper—that her treatment to her servants was uniformly affable, but dignified—and that the demeanour of Bergami towards her Royal Highness was such as became a servant, respectful towards his mistress. This witness also deposed to the important point of the Countess Oldi's being in the carriage with the Princess of Wales, the child Victorine, and Bergami, during the journey from Rome to Sinigaglia. This was the journey to which Sacchi's indecent evidence refers. Colonel Oliviera also attests that Carlo Forti was the courier who attended the Princess on that journey.

The evidence of Oliviera is, upon the whole, very much in favour of the Queen, and has no appearance, so far as may be judged from its reception by the house, of having been given under any unfair procurement.—We congratulate Her Majesty and her Counsel, on having so many respectable witnesses; and we trust that her defence will be so far established within a few days, as to put a stop to the further progress of this trial. We have no hesitation in avowing, that we sincerely wish the country a happy and speedy riddance of this business, and simply upon the ground that we can see no possible good of sufficient value to incur the probable peril.

There is some appearance, and we regret to say it, that the second reading of the bill (with some slight alteration) will be carried in the Lords, but we trust that it will be thrown out in the Commons, and we understand that this is the general feeling and opinion. The King being in respect to his own conjugal life what he is, should not have meddled with the complaint; no one in common justice or fairness can wish to give any relief between the King and the Queen, considered as the two parties; and as to the State, there is a manifest greater interest in peril than any possible fruit of the trial can justify. Under these circumstances, we repeat, let the bill be rejected, and let there be an end to a business which now interrupts every other.

*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*  
**PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.**

FRIDAY, Oct. 22.—This day the house went up to the Castle and presented the following Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency, We His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Assembly of Lower Canada, convened in Provincial Parliament, beg leave to return Your Excellency our humble thanks for your Speech from the Throne.

We beseech your Excellency to receive our acknowledgments for having called us together at the earliest period that circumstances have permitted, in order to bring under the consideration of the Provincial Parliament, the state and interests of the Province, which we consider with Your Excellency to be matter of more than ordinary necessity from the recent interruptions of the regular Sessions of the Legislature.

The death of his late Majesty following soon after that of His Grace the Duke of Richmond, are dispensations of an all-wise Providence, to whose decrees we submit with humble resignation.

When the British Empire expressed its unfeigned sorrow upon the loss of a Monarch in whom the whole world acknowledged every public and private virtue, we assure Your Excellency that none lamented that loss more sincerely than His Majesty's Canadian subjects.

We cordially join with Your Excellency in the honourable tribute which Your Excellency has been pleased to render to the memory of His Grace the late Duke of Richmond, founded on a friendship of long duration; and we deeply regret with Your Excellency that his life was not pro-

longer experience in the affairs of this Province and a more perfect knowledge of its inhabitants had enabled him to render those services which we have no doubt he contemplated.

When the accounts of the general expenditure in the administration of the Government, during the last two years are laid before us, according to Your Excellency's directions, they shall have our earliest and serious attention: and we shall also take into that respectful consideration which is due to every communication on the part of His Majesty's Government, the accounts which Your Excellency is pleased to lay that he will lay before us, of the expenses annually incurred in payment of the salaries of Civil Officers permanently established for the honor and support of His Majesty's Government in this Province, including such occasional payments as are unavoidable under it.

We should, however, hold ourselves to be wanting in that sincerity which is due to the frankness of Your Excellency's character, in that duty and respect which we owe to our Sovereign, by whose command Your Excellency has submitted the proposal of an additional and permanent appropriation which, with that already made, would exceed half the usual amount of the whole Provincial Revenue, were we not, even in this early stage of the proceedings, most humbly to represent, that the declared sense of our constituents, the duty which we owe to our posterity, and to that constitution of Government which the wisdom and beneficence of the Mother Country has conferred upon this Province, together with the variable and uncertain future amount of that Revenue, which, as well as our resources, depend on a trade at this moment peculiarly uncertain, will preclude us from making any other than an annual appropriation for the general Expenditure of the Province, conformably to the recommendations of His Majesty's Government as signified to the Parliament of this Province by His Excellency Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, late Governor in Chief, in his Speech delivered from the Throne at the opening of the Session, on the 7th January, 1818.

We pray that your Excellency will accept our humble assurance of the unalterable disposition of this House to vote annually in a constitutional manner, according to that recommendation and to the solemn effort of the Assembly in the year one thousand eight hundred and ten, all the necessary expenses of His Majesty's Civil Government in this Colony, in the honourable and permanent support of which none are more deeply and sincerely interested than His Majesty's loyal subjects, whom we have the honour to represent or more anxious to merit the continuance of the confidence which His Majesty is graciously pleased to express of our loyalty and duty.

We are duly sensible of the exertions of your Excellency in visiting as much of the country as the regular dispatch of business permitted your Excellency to reach in the course of last summer, and we feel assured that the local information already acquired by your Excellency, will tend to the general advantage of the Province.

The constitution of the several courts of law of the Province, is indubitably a matter of the utmost importance to its welfare and we shall accordingly refuse its consideration without delay.

The establishment of permanent Taxes being impracticable, we shall carefully investigate the effects which may result to this Province and to the mercantile classes in particular from the duration of the Revenue Laws; and we shall endeavour to adopt every means in our power to inspire confidence into all His Majesty's subjects, and especially the mercantile classes, by applying to this important subject all that consideration which it merits.

We shall also attend in compliance with your Excellency's recommendation, at an early day to the laws which have recently expired, or that are about to expire, and among these the Militia Laws.—That system of constitutional defence is rightly appreciated by your Excellency in its adaptation to the state of this Province, and the events of the late war have amply shown how justly the confidence of His Majesty's Government may rest upon it in the day of danger.—The knowledge of what the Canadian Militia is capable of, teaches the wisdom of watching over it, of holding it also in a state of readiness, complete in its formation, and respectable in officers.

The improvement of the Agriculture of this Province, and of the roads and internal communications are assuredly objects of great moment, and your Excellency may rely upon our giving to them that attention which a subject of such importance deserves.

We humbly thank your Excellency for having called our attention to the settlement of the waste lands of the crown, which we consider to be an unequivocal proof of the lively interest which your Excellency takes in the prosperity and advancement of this Province. The great tide of emigration to these Provinces promising to continue, we shall apply ourselves to make, in this respect, such Legislative provisions as circumstances may require.—Your Excellency, though sensible of the advantages which this Province may derive from the acquisition of so many thousands of British subjects, could not fail to observe that Lower-Canada possesses, in itself, an abundant population to settle those lands, as also the yet unoccupied Seigniorial Lands within this Province. We venture to assure your Excellency, that an infallible means of encouraging the people of the Province to spread more widely, would be to hold out to them the inducements suggested by your Excel-

lency, such as the erection of Parochial Churches, and laying out of roads of access to distant Wood-lands.

The subject is, indeed, difficult, and may be of distant accomplishment, but its importance requires our most serious attention.

We are deeply sensible of the importance of the great and arduous trust which His Majesty has been pleased to repose in your Excellency. The power and prerogative of the Crown can alone ensure the able and diligent execution of the Laws by all the subordinate authorities and the harmonious co-operation of the other branches of the Legislature for the general welfare. We have the utmost confidence in the wisdom and abilities of your Excellency, founded on your high reputation and His Majesty's choice. In your Excellency's declaration that it will be your constant study to administer the Government according to the Laws, in equal justice to all classes of His Majesty's subjects, we recognize the language and sentiments of our Gracious Sovereign, whom you have the honour to represent.

In the course which Your Excellency has thus adopted as the general rule of your Administration you may rely on the constant support of this House.

To which His Excellency the Governor in Chief was pleased to return the following Answer:

*Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.* I thank you for these expressions of your confidence in me, and desire to assure you of my fullest reliance, that all your proceedings will be guided by the true principles of the Constitution.

An adherence to these principles and a mutual confidence between us, cannot fail to produce that harmonious co-operation so highly desirable for the benefit of His Majesty's Service, and for the welfare of this Province.

**DALHOUSIE.**  
**ST. JOHNS, N. B. Nov. 18.**  
**FIRE!**

On Sunday night this City was visited by one of those distressing calamities which we seldom have occasion to record.—About twelve o'clock, the Stable owned by James Cudlip, Esq. in Prince William street, contiguous to his Premises, then in the occupation of Mr. Jesse, was discovered to be on Fire. The alarm was instantaneously given. Citizens, Military and Sailors rushed to the spot with their usual alacrity, but notwithstanding their most extraordinary exertions and the skill evinced by the managers of the several Engines, they were unable to arrest the flames until they had consumed the stable and dwelling house mentioned above, and part of the out-houses recently erected by Mr. J. C. McPherson, together with a Boat builder's shop, owned by Messrs. Chapman and others. The wind at the time blew strong from the eastward, and the very valuable property of Thomas Hanford Esq. near the scene, though often in the most imminent danger was happily preserved.

The Fire Ward, officers, and men of the Royal Artillery, and 74th regiment, Masters and seamen of the different vessels in the harbour, and citizens generally, distinguished themselves. His Worship the Mayor was on the ground during the whole night, and contributed greatly to animate the citizens to exertions by his example.

The Members of the different Fire Clubs were also eminently conspicuous for the deliberate coolness and care they manifested in the removal of Goods from the houses in danger.

It is impossible to ascertain the origin of this calamity, and the reports in circulation respecting it, are as numerous as they are different.  
*N. B. Courier.*

**Kingston Chronicle**  
**KINGSTON, DECEMBER 29, 1820.**

We have received London news 23 days later than our last advices, viz. to the 2d November, at which period it will be observed that the Queen's defence had been closed, and the question of the second reading of the Bill agitated in the House of Lords. The decided and perspicuous manner in which the Lord Chancellor declared his conviction that the Bill will finally pass the Upper House. What its fate may be when referred to the House of Commons it is not so easy to conjecture, though from the language of some Members on the 17th October it is clear that, when the matter comes fully before them, it will be discussed with great intemperance. We have endeavoured to select from the American papers the most important portion of the English news. We have not yet received the minutes of evidence taken from the 10th to the 20th October; but were it in our possession, it would be impossible, coming as it does in a mass, to give room to the whole in a detailed form, as we could have wished. It appears that Her Majesty's Counsel stopped short in the midst of their defence, and did not produce any of the Bergami family, Count Sebastiani, Hieronymus, William Austin, Mariette Demont, &c. whose evidence it might have been supposed would have been of great importance to the cause. Many reasons are assigned, but the real motives for declining their examination do not yet distinctly appear.

The question relative to the admission of Missouri into the American Union was decided in the negative by the House of Representatives on the 18th instant.—The obnoxious clause in the Missouri Constitution was one which prevented free negroes and mulattoes from coming to and settling in said State under any pretext whatsoever. It is considered repugnant to a provision in the Federal Constitution, which prescribes that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." The debates on the subject are said to have been conducted with much calmness and temperance.

*The weather.*—Our winter has set in with a degree of steadiness and severity rather unusual so early in the season. The snow, which has fallen at intervals during the last seven days is about five inches in depth, and unless a settled thaw, of which there is some prospect, should take place, it will soon make good roads. The ice took on Sunday night across the river and some distance out on the Lake, and is now so strong that it will probably remain until April. On Tuesday morning several persons crossed to Wolfe Island. We understand that the American channel is also frozen over, and that the ice in the Bay of Quinty is already 10 or 12 inches thick.

A Steam Boat, on her passage from New York to Albany, took fire on the 16th inst. and was burnt to the water's edge.

On the afternoon of the 25th instant, while the good people of this place were enjoying their Christmas Dinners, they were suddenly interrupted by an alarming fire in the heart of the town. A large two story wooden House belonging to Mr. Robert Walker and Mr. Nickalls, and situated between the Hotel of the former and Mrs. O'Neil's house, was observed to be on fire in the roof, and before anything could be done to arrest the progress of the devouring element, the building was wrapt in flames and more than half consumed. Fortunately the wind was light and from the northeast. Had it been blowing strong from any other quarter the consequences might have been much more serious—for as the Engines, by reason of the intense frost, could not be brought into use until they were supplied with hot water to thaw the hoses and render them pliant, the fire would, in all probability, have extended to the neighbouring buildings, while there was no means of stopping its ravages. The fire is supposed to have been communicated from a stove pipe in the upper story to a piece of timber near the chimney, but it does not seem to be distinctly ascertained in what particular way it originated.

Commissioner Barrie, Col. Otteley, Lieut. Col. McGregor, and other naval and military officers hastened to the spot on the first alarm, and were very active on the occasion. Much praise is also due to the soldiery of the Artillery and 70th Regiment and the people from the Naval Yard. We wish that we could speak as favourably of the exertions of our fellow citizens generally; but though the members of the fire companies and some others, under the direction of the Magistrates did certainly exert themselves to the utmost of their power, too many persons remained with their hands in their pockets, apparently indifferent spectators of the scene, and even some who affected to be active seemed to be too fond of their own opinions to act in concert with others. The want of efficient regulations in cases of fire is indeed felt and acknowledged by all; still nothing is done to remedy the evil. The fire companies, whose proper business it is to direct the operations of the Engines, ought to be furnished with a supply of water by their fellow citizens, under the superintendance of the Magistrates. It is only by a proper division of labour, and a regular concert in action that a multitude can do any thing effectual, and this cannot be brought about but by a due subordination to those whose duty it may be to direct and give orders. The inhabitants of Kingston have hitherto been remarkably fortunate. It should however be recollected that most of the houses in this town are composed of wood, that in several of the squares or blocks, the buildings are contiguous and stand in thick clusters, and that in the event of a fire occurring in those places it would be impossible to save the adjoining buildings without better order, and more effective exertions than we have hitherto witnessed. It is not impossible that we may yet suffer the fate of Troy and Savannah, and may have to regret when too late the want of those regulations which might have saved our town.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Walker's part of the property was insured at the Montreal Fire Insurance Office for £300, and Mr. Nickalls' for £200.

As it may be gratifying to many of our readers to be informed of the flourishing condition of the new settlements on the Rideau, we annex an extract from a letter dated Perth, 20th Dec. instant.

As you mention our new village I will give you an account of the rapid progress it has made since my arrival, on the 2d August, 1816. At that time there were about fourteen acres cleared on the Town side, but not a single house in a finished state, and only five log buildings raised. At present I suppose there are within view from Perth, and without any intervention of woods, not less than from five to six hundred acres cleared, and in the village not less than one hundred buildings, among which are a Presbyterian Church finished, and a Catholic Church in a very advanced state. An Episcopal Church is also to be forthwith commenced. Divine service, according to the forms of the latter is at present performed in the School House. We have five Merchants' shops, a Brewery, and a Distillery. The settlers are getting on prosperously with their improvements, having from 15 to 40 acres cleared each. There are two Grist Mills and three Saw Mills in operation in the neighbourhood. Two other Saw Mills and one Grist Mill are in a progressive state. We have tradesmen and mechanics of all descriptions, not inferior, generally speaking, to any in either of the two Provinces. We have had a great acquisition to our numbers this fall, and these new comers are settled on a tract of land in rear of, or to the northward of these Townships. Report says they have already evinced their determination to become good settlers. They are all placed on the lands, and the greater part of them have large families. The Superintendent has been given to Captain Marshall, late Canadian Fencibles, and I must say, it could not possibly have fallen into better hands. I have not yet been able correctly to ascertain what the income of half pay officers and Pensioners may amount to yearly in this settlement, but I am confident it cannot be less than £5000. We look forward to the creation of these rear townships into a separate District in a very short time."

**COMMUNICATION**  
*Port-Hope, Newcastle, 19th Dec. 1820.*

**MR. EDITOR,**  
I cannot sufficiently express my regret, at the discontinuance of Mathematical questions, in your Chronicle; and it naturally occurs, what can be the cause? I believe it will not be denied, that from the first question submitted, to the solution of the last, the public was very much alive to the merits of the subject; and a number of Gentlemen deserved well, by so amusing themselves, in order to excite the juvenile ambition of the youth of the Province.—That Mr. Poor Scholar intended his Grind stone for the Schoil-boy, cannot be doubted, and so certainly did the Gentlemen of Port-Hope, his Horses.—Then pray fir, where was the necessity, that those two persons should have been insulted by the impertinence of one of your correspondents of Fluxional notoriety—surely it was unnecessary, although I perhaps was wrong to send you from my breakfast-table, without due consideration, an erroneous answer to the Grind-stone, I hardly deserved an insult, but be that as it may, had the towering talent of your Midland contributor, been content with simply correcting the humble endeavours of more modest men, you might still occasionally have had to indulge the votaries of so useful a science with a column of your paper.

I am, &c.  
J. W. B.

Letters from York state that our Provincial Parliament is to be summoned together for the actual dispatch of business on the 31st Proximo.

VERITAS is necessarily deferred this week for want of room.

*Erratum.*—In our last number, under the editorial head, for "commenced in the Senate" read commenced in the House of Representatives.

**MARRIED,**  
At Bath, on Thursday the 22d inst. by the Rev. John Stoughton, Mr. Thomas Harris of Fredericksburgh, to Miss Susanna Smith of Adolphus-Town.

On Monday 25th Dec. Mr. John Williams, to Miss Nancy Weis, both of Ernest-Town.

**DIED,**  
At Adolphus-Town, on Tuesday the 19th inst. Mr. Stephen Fairfield.

In this town, on Sunday morning the 14th inst. Miss White, daughter of Mr. Hugh White.

At Perth, on the 24th ult. Mrs. Jane Bailey, wife of Lieut. William Bailey, late 4th Royal Veteran Battalion, aged 58 years.

At the same place, on the 1st August last, Alexander Floyd Cuppage Esq. eldest son of Major General Alexander Cuppage, aged 29 years.

**Strayed**  
ABOUT two months ago, a YOKE of STEERS, three years old next spring, one black with a star in his face, the other red, one horn droops—they are both burnt on the near horn with the name of S Swan. Whoever will give information where they may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble by the subscriber,  
S. SWAN.

Kingston, 29th Dec. 1820. 52

**Provincial Calendar.**  
On the 1st of January next, will be published  
**The York Almanac and Provincial Calendar, for 1821,**

containing the Civil List of Upper Canada, Officers of the Militia, Officers of the Royal Navy in Canada, Military Staff, Population of Upper Canada, &c. &c.  
Price 2s. 9d.  
York, 25th Dec. 1820. 53

**For Sale**  
In the Town of Kingston, the House and Lots, Nos. 124 and 125, containing 2-5 of an acre, bounded on King Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Gamble.  
**ALSO**  
The following Lots, Nos. 311, 312, 317, and 318, containing together one acre, bounded on Store Street.  
Kingston, 20th Dec. 1820. 6m51

**To School Masters & Merchants.**

A YOUNG Man of respectability, lately from England, who is master of the French and English languages, and otherwise qualified, wishes a situation in an Academy or Compting-house. Salary not a very material object. Apply by letter (Post paid) to A. B. at this Office.  
Kingston, Dec. 22, 1820. 51

**WANTED,**  
**2000 Cedar Rails.**  
B. WHITNEY.  
Kingston, 20th Dec. 1820. 51f

*Executive Council Office,*  
*York, 29th November, 1820.*  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless the representatives of John Elfs, the original lot-tee of the West half of Lot number sixteen, in the third concession of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District, do claim, with one year from this date, the patent will issue to Martin Salisbury.

This notice is to be published for six months in the Upper Canada Gazette and Kingston Chronicle  
51m6 JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.