

U. Canada. At the time of the Revolution in France, England had generously extended her protection to many of the subjects of that country, and had afforded them an asylum in this Province, where tracts of land were expressly reserved for them—these had been more than invited to settle in the Province—they had been assisted to do so—they were even sold at the expense of the British Government—preparatory assistance was rendered to them, and for a certain period they received rations—they had received grants of land from the Crown, and had faithfully performed all the duties which had been required from them. But had all this made them subjects? clearly it had not, and could not. The officers and soldiers of several foreign corps who, at that moment, were receiving half pay, and enjoying pensions from His Majesty, were similarly situated. They had most of them spent their lives in His Majesty's service—they were alluded to in the preamble as requiring, on their own account, an act of Naturalization, and no complaint was heard from them of degradation or hardship, on account of the provisions of the bill, nor was any made on their behalf. They were doubtless satisfied, that as the law now stood, their rights and properties were insecure, and conscious that the Government, who had so long protected them, and whose bounty they were still enjoying, had no design of offering them either insult or injury, they felt none of that false delicacy which had been so feelingly urged in behalf of others—they expressed no repugnance to comply with conditions which would for ever remove all doubt with respect to their rights and properties, but were willing to avail themselves of the opportunity which presented itself of confirming them.

The address of the House of Assembly of 1817 and 1822, had first brought this question into discussion, and from the first moment that it had come under consideration of His Majesty's Government, they had evinced the most ardent desire of quieting the minds of the people. After all that was done and said, would it now be proper to view the matter with indifference, and when legislating on the subject, and professing to legislate with effect, to pass such a bill as might yet leave many persons in doubt whether they were really intended to be embraced in its provisions. Some hon. gentlemen had said that they would support the bill, if it was amended consistently with the votes they had given last year; but he would ask those gentlemen if their errors were never to be corrected, and whether they would return to their constituents, and tell them, that having established the infallibility of a former Session of Parliament, they must now refuse to provide a remedy which was acknowledged to be necessary? With respect to the allegiance due to other countries, and which some hon. members thought it harsh to ask them to renounce; some of the persons alluded to, it had often been told us, had been magistrates and militia officers; and would they be ready to acknowledge that they cherished a double allegiance? No oath of abjuration is indeed required, but by requiring the oath of allegiance in the bill, we are told that we shall bring down on our backs a host of patriots—he hoped, and believed, there were few such patriots in the country, who, if this construction of double allegiance were admitted, might, in time of peace, wear their red coats as militia officers, or even legislate for the country, and for the safety and property of its inhabitants; but who, in time of war, might find it convenient to choose a favourable moment for exemplifying the doctrine of double allegiance, and join our enemies.

The people the subject, he was convinced, would disclaim such an idea as this. The remedy required should be freely and fully given, but not in such a way as to confer privileges (if they could be so called) which British born subjects did not possess—we wish to put them precisely on the same footing with ourselves—to extend the relief in its fullest sense—to give them all the rights of subjects, with all their obligations. This was the desire of His Majesty's government, and more than this ought not to be the desire of the House. What was the policy of the United States in this respect? If the hon. gentleman who had quoted from the report of the Legislative Council of last year, had gone a little further, he would have found that an oath of adjuration was required in that country, by which the person who took the oath, renounced all other allegiance, and particularly to the country of which he had last been a subject. The Government of the United States, with a professed liberality, opened their arms to the people of every country, and if they asked such a precaution independent of other requisitions, before they admitted the rights of citizenship, shall it be said that we offer injustice or degradation when, from the citizens of the same country, we require less?

It had been said, that by the provisions of this bill, there would yet be many cases unprovided for, but although this had been advanced as an objection, none had yet been pointed out; not that he doubted the bill might be defective, and he would, in the progress of it, do all in his power to render it complete.

An allusion had been made to ancient history, and the Romans had been spoken of as admitting foreigners freely to the rights of citizenship; but who did not know, that no nation, ancient or modern, ever set a higher value upon the peculiar privilege of being born a Roman citizen. In the present case, all the rights and privileges of natural born British subjects were to be conferred; and yet, because certain conditions were prudently required for securing the proof of those rights to the persons interested, it was called degrading and unsatisfactory. We were asked what we should get, if we passed a law declaring them all aliens? He, in reply, would ask what would be gained, for those we wished to serve, if we declined passing the law in such a shape as would alone secure to them the rights of subjects?

With respect to the petitions before the house against the passing of the bill, he would remark, that although they were certainly entitled, as all others were, to consideration, yet it would be found, on examination, that the persons who signed them, could not, many of them, be affected by the measure. He had an opportunity of knowing this, from his personal knowledge of many of the parties. That from York was signed by several persons, who had emigrated from Great Britain; and could it be supposed that they have examined the measure so attentively, or can be so anxious for its being properly disposed of, as the many persons whose properties and rights are at stake, and who have petitioned for the bill. There was another petition from Whitty, signed by many persons born in the Province, or who came from Europe—and what did these petitions (printed too) ask for? Why that all persons should be considered as having complied with the provisions of 13 Geo. 2, and be confirmed as British subjects. Now, gentlemen aware of the provisions

of that Statute, or is it likely that they ever knew of the existence of such a Statute, before the printed petitions were put into their hands? Certainly many of us did not, till we had been drawn into discussions here, which had enabled us to judge more satisfactorily of these questions. On the other hand, the petitions in favor of the bill were signed by hundreds of persons who were interested in the issue of this question. The views and intentions of His Majesty's Government were fully known to them, as communicated in the despatch of Lord Bathurst, which had been printed; and which of the two he would ask, enough in reason and justice to have the most influence on the decision of the house? Should the benefit be withheld from those who needed and asked for it, at the instance of those who had no reason to feel much interest in the matter? If the house, giving credit to the Government for the desire it had expressed of removing all doubt on the subject, were at pains to satisfy the people of their kind intentions towards them, and embrace, for their sakes, the opportunity of setting at rest this discussion, which had already occupied so much time, we should hear no more of public excitement, and the people would be secured. If, however, by misstatements, a contrary effect should be produced, and the gracious intentions of Government fail of being carried into execution, he at least could retire from the discussion, with a consciousness of having used his utmost endeavours in behalf of those whom the bill was intended to relieve, and of having merited most the thanks of those who had the deepest interest in the measure.

One hon. gentleman had remarked that the people, by the instructions, are placed in a straight jacket—but he thought rather that some hon. members of the house were in the straight jacket; they had placed themselves in it by their unreasonable opposition to this measure, and they seemed not to find it very easy to escape.

Captain Matthews believed, as the Attorney General had said, that the Government was desirous of affording relief to these people, but he believed at the same time, that the Government were laboring under fatal delusions as to the proper course to be pursued, in consequence of misrepresentations made to them on the subject—he would include both objects in one bill; otherwise, separated as they now were, one of the bills might be assented to, securing civil rights, and the other rejected, which would leave the properties of these persons in an insecure state.

(Debate to be continued.)

### A Bill

For the improvement of the navigation of the River Saint Lawrence.

[CONCLUDED.]

16. And be it, &c. That it shall and may be lawful to and for the owners and occupiers of any land adjoining to the said canals, to use any boats thereon for the purpose of husbandry, or for conveying cattle from one farm or part of a farm or lands to any other farm or lands of the same owner or occupier (not passing through any lock without the consent of the said commissioners or their principle agents for the time being) without interruption from the said commissioners, and without paying any rate or duty for the carriage of any goods, wares or merchandise to market or for sale, or for any person or persons for hire, and shall not obstruct or prejudice the navigation of the said canals, or the towing paths thereof.

17. And whereas it may hereafter happen from floods or from some unexpected accident that weirs, flood gates, dams, banks, reservoirs, trenches or other works of the said navigation may be damaged or destroyed, and the adjacent lands or the property thereon thereby damaged, and that it may be necessary that the same should be immediately repaired or rebuilt to prevent further damages: Be it therefore enacted, &c. that when and so often as any such case may happen, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners from time to time or for their agents or workmen without any delay or interruption from any person or persons whomsoever, to enter into any lands, grounds, or hereditaments, adjoining or near to the said canal or branches, reservoirs, or trenches or any of them, (not being an orchard garden or yard) and to dig for, work, get, and carry away and use, all such stones, gravel & other materials, as may be necessary and proper for the purposes aforesaid, with all any previous treaty whatsoever, with the owner or owners, occupier or occupiers of, or other person or persons interested in such lands, grounds or hereditaments or any of them, doing as little damage thereby as the nature of the case will admit of, and making recompense for such damages to the owners and occupiers of, or other persons interested in, such lands, grounds, property, or hereditaments, within the space of six calendar months, next after the same shall have been demanded, for all damages which shall or may be done by means of such accident and by means of the digging for, getting, working, taking, carrying away and using such stones, gravel and materials, or any of them, which damages and the satisfaction and recompense in respect thereof, shall be settled, adjusted, ascertained and determined by the ways and means hereinbefore described, with respect to other damage done by the making and completing the said navigation.

18. And be it, &c. That the said commissioners shall and may in such parts of the said canals shall not be of sufficient breadth for admitting a boat, vessel or raft to turn about, or lie, or for two boats or other vessels or rafts to pass each other, to open or cut proper spaces or places, in the lands adjoining to the said canals, at convenient distances from each other, for the turning, lying and passing of any such boats, vessels or rafts, and that the said boats, vessels or rafts being hauled or navigated upon the said canal, shall, upon meeting any other boat or vessel, stop at, or go back to, and lie in, the said places or spaces in such manner as the said commissioners under their hands, shall direct and appoint.

19. And be it further enacted, &c. That the said commissioners shall, at their first general meeting held after any of the said canals shall be finished, ascertain and fix the rates and dues to be taken by virtue of this act; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners to alter the said rates and dues at any subsequent meeting, after giving two months notice of the same; and that a schedule of rates and dues shall be affixed on the different public places on the route of the said canal.

20. And for preventing disputes touching the damage of any boat, barge, or other vessel navigating upon the said canals,—Be it enacted, &c. That the owner or master of every such boat, barge, or vessel shall permit and suffer every such boat, barge or vessel to be gauged or measured, and refusing so to permit and suffer shall forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings; and it shall be lawful for the commissioners or their toll gatherer, or such other person or persons as shall be appointed by them for that purpose, and such

owner or master, each to choose one person to measure and ascertain such tonnage and to mark the same on such boat barge or other vessel, which mark shall always be evidence of the tonnage in all questions respecting the payment of the toll rates or dues; and if such owner or master shall refuse or decline to choose a person by his behalf, as aforesaid, then the person appointed by the said commissioners, or their toll-gatherers, shall have alone the power of ascertaining such tonnage.

21. And be it, &c. That all persons whatsoever shall have free liberty to use, with horses, cattle, and carriages, the roads and ways to be made, as aforesaid, (except the towing-paths) for the purpose of conveying any goods, wares, merchandize, timber and commodities whatsoever, to and from the said canals, and also to navigate on the said canals with any boats, barges, vessels, or rafts, and to use the said wharves and quays for loading and unloading any goods, wares, merchandize, and commodities; and also to use the said towing paths with horses for drawing and hauling such boats and vessels, upon payment of such rates and dues as shall be established by the said commissioners.

22. And be it, &c. That the said several dues shall be paid in such person or persons, at such place or places near to the said canals in such manner, and under such regulations as the said commissioners shall direct, or appoint, and in case of denial or neglect of payment of any such rates or dues, or any part thereof, of demand to the person or persons appointed to receive the same, as aforesaid, the said commissioners may sue for and recover the same in any court having jurisdiction thereof, or the person or persons to whom the said rates or dues ought to be paid, may, and he is authorized, to seize and detain such boat, vessel, barge, or raft for or in respect whereof such rates or dues ought to be paid, and detain the same until payment thereof.

23. And be it, &c. That whenever the commissioners to be appointed under this act shall be named therein, it shall be taken and construed to mean the majority of the said commissioners, and that the said commissioners shall have power to make and subscribe the rules and regulations as to them shall appear needful and proper, touching the management and disposition of the monies coming in their hands, & touching the duty and conduct of the officers, clerks and servants employed by them, and all such other matters as appertain to the conduct of the said commissioners in carrying into effect the provisions of this act; & shall also have power to appoint such officers and clerks, and with such salaries and allowances as to them shall seem meet.

24. And be it, &c. That all penalties and forfeitures for offences against this act, or against any rule, order or law of the said commissioners to be made in pursuance thereof, shall upon proof of the offences respectively before any two justices of the peace for the Johnston or eastern districts either by confession of the party or parties or by the oath, of one credible witness, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the parties offending by warrant under the hand and seal of such justices, and the overplus, after such penalties and forfeitures, and the charges of such distress and sale are deducted, shall be returned, upon demand to the owner or owners of such goods & chattels, and in case such sufficient distress cannot be found, or such penalties and forfeitures shall not be forthwith paid, it shall be lawful for such justices by warrant under their hands and seals, to cause such offender or offenders to be committed to the common goal of either of the said districts, there to remain without bail or mainprize for such time as such justices may direct, not exceeding twenty days, unless such penalties and forfeitures; and all reasonable charges attending the same shall be sooner paid and satisfied.

25. And be it, &c. That all penalties imposed by this act when levied and satisfied in manner aforesaid, shall be paid to the said commissioners to be by them with other monies transmitted to his Majesty's receiver general of this province, to be accounted for to his Majesty through the Lord Commissioners of his Majesty's treasury in such manner as his Majesty shall be pleased to direct.

26. And be it, &c. That if any plaintiff shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons for any thing done or to be done in pursuance of this act, or in execution of the powers and authorities, or the orders and directions herein before given or granted, every such suit shall be brought or commenced within six calendar months next after the fact committed, or in case there shall be a continuation of damages then within six calendar months after the doing or committing of such damages shall cease and that afterwards; and the defendant or defendants in such action or suit shall and may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence, and any trial to be had thereon, and that the same was done in pursuance and by the authority of this act; and if it shall appear to be done, or if any action or suit shall be brought after the time aforesaid limited for bringing the same, then a verdict shall be given for the defendant.

27. And be it, &c. That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to authorise the said commissioners to enter into any contract or contracts for the completion of any other work under this act, than such improvements as are necessary in the judgment of the said commissioners before Prescott and the head of Rapid d'out aforesaid, before the next ensuing session of the legislature.

### Foreign.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE ALBION.

New York, Monday, Feb. 5, 1827.

The packet ship Leeds and Canada have arrived from Liverpool with London papers to the 1st Jan. We lament to state, that a great alteration has taken place in the health of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and who has probably ere this paid the debt of nature.

We have given copious extracts from our paper below. There is no danger of any war growing out of the affairs of Portugal. The vapouring of Chateaubriand and his adherence in the French Parliament is of very little importance, as is proved by the immense majority with which the ministers carried the address. The assurances, too, of the French ministers, that England acted by and with the advice and consent of the powers of Europe, is conclusive evidence of their pacific feelings. Chateaubriand was one of the chief promoters of the invasion of Spain in 1823, and therefore feels a little nettled at some of the remarks in Mr. Canning's speech, which was to be expected. We repeat then, that there is nothing in the late news to authorize any apprehension of a general war.

The Duke of York, at the last dates, was dangerously ill. The sacrament was administered to him by the Bishop of London, on the 25th of Dec. The Austrian Observer states expressly, that the Infant Don Miguel had not refused to take the oath to the new constitution of Portugal.

M. Peltica, (late Russian Minister to the U. States) has been appointed by the Emperor of Russia, to the station of Inspector of the civil authorities in the government of St. Petersburg.

The New York packet ship Canada, was seized at Liverpool, by the officers of the Customs, in consequence of having on board 10 hogsheads purporting to be filled with Queen's brand snuff, and in reality filled with tobacco and snuff. Jeremiah Platt, the consignee of the hogsheads, was taken into custody, and proceeded against and fined £100.

Several outrages have been committed by the turn-out spinnets at Oldham. The injury done to the works and workmen are considerable.

The converts from Catholicism to Protestantism are getting to be very numerous. Sometimes they

amount to 50 or 60 in a day. In the County of Cavan alone, they amount to 255 within 2 months.

The *Journal de Paris* contains a very silly extract from a pretended Madrid letter, of the date 14th Dec. The letter states that the message of the King of England, and the speech of Mr. Canning on the subject of Portugal, were received at Madrid on the 13th. The simple fact is, that Mr. Canning's speech was delivered on that very day, the 13th Dec.

Mr. Hottelinson, (the son of the late member,) has been elected for Cork, and Lord John Russell has been returned for the borough of Bedford.

London, Jan. 1, 1827.

DESPATCHES FROM LISBON.—The gratifying intelligence of the arrival of the British troops to Portugal, in the river Tagus, was received this morning, by the return home of the Sir Edward Banks steam vessel. This vessel left Lisbon on the evening of Christmas day, at which time the 4th and, as some accounts add, the 25th regiment had landed. The greatest possible joy prevailed the capital at the sight of the *habits rouges*, as the insurgents call them, and this was not a little heightened by the news of the defeat of a body of 2000 of these renegades by the constitutionalists, who afterwards dispersed and fled. The rebels were in a factious condition, and, with the exception of those under the immediate orders of the Marquis de Chaves, were gradually dissolving.

THE DUKE OF YORK.—It is with extreme regret that we have to announce, that no farther hopes are entertained for the preservation of the Duke of York. It is stated, on authority on which the greatest reliance may be placed, that with a view of keeping His Royal Highness free from pain, no farther medicines will be administered to him, to arrest the slow but sure progress of his inveterate disease. In a few days at least, we say it with heart-felt sorrow, the public will learn the melancholy tidings of his departure to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Mr. Keane, the tragedian, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st Dec. in the ship Silas Richards.

Distress continued in the manufacturing districts. The King has addressed a letter to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, directing their Graces to communicate to the Bishops in their diocese, that it is the wish of His Majesty that charity sermons be preached in all the parish churches, for the aid of the manufacturing districts, which are represented to His Majesty as still suffering the most severe distress.

John Bright, Esq. barrister at law, was killed in a duel fought near Dublin, by William Hays, Esq. attorney. The quarrel took place from some remark made by Mr. Brc. in favor of the result of Mr. Hutchinson's election, and against Mr. Calaghan.

Paris papers have been received in London to the 30th of December. The rumours circulated in Paris represent the proceedings of the Secret Committee of the Chamber of Deputies as being animated. The speech of Mr. Canning appears to have given umbrage to many of the members. M. de Bonville said that France had been outraged in the haughty speech of Mr. Canning, and the Chamber ought to express its displeasure in the address to the King. The address was finally carried without such expression, by 200 votes against 30. The following is an extract from the Address.

"Like your Majesty, Sir we render thanks to Divine Providence for a situation which promises to your people a continually increasing prosperity. We see one pledge more for it in the amicable dispositions of which Foreign Government give you the assurance and in the conformity of their sentiments with yours for the maintenance of peace."

The events which have recently disturbed part of the Peninsula have struck all the friends of good order with painful surprise.—We desire, Sir that your efforts, in accordance with those of your Allies, may put an end to this state of agitation and distraction, and that the peace we enjoy may receive no attack. France may, without fear of being misunderstood, say that it wishes peace. It is known at what price she would not wish to preserve it."

The King replied, "I always receive, with the same satisfaction, the expressions of the Chamber of deputies."

I see with great pleasure that the Chamber enters into my views, and will exert with as much care and attention the important laws which I have caused to be prepared for the happiness of France.

You desire peace, Gentlemen. No one desires it more than I do. The efforts I am making to preserve it are dictated by my heart.

I am happy to announce to you, that my hopes in this respect become daily more founded. My sincere sympathies should ever extend to you—rely on me, Gentlemen, as I rely on you—as I rely on all my faithful subjects, and be assured that the honour of France will remain pure and in fact, as it had always been.

### Arrival of the Troops at Lisbon.

From the London Courier of Jan. 1.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM LISBON.—We have the gratification this day of communicating the most satisfactory intelligence with respect to the affairs of Portugal.

The Sir Edward Banks steam-vessel arrived at Portsmouth last night, at eleven o'clock, and brought passenger, Mr. Black, with despatches for government. She left Lisbon on the 25th, in the evening, and made her voyage home in six days.

Private letters speak with the highest enthusiasm and praise of the prompt and decisive measures adopted by Government Mr. Canning's speech has been printed and circulated, and the effect it produced upon the public mind was amazing. It seemed to operate like a charm, dispelling at once all the gloom and fears that prevailed, and animated every class of persons with renewed hope and vigour.

His Majesty's Message had been officially communicated to the Portuguese Cortes, by whom it was received with every demonstration of gratitude and enthusiasm.

The extraordinary rapidity with which the succour of England had reached the shores of Portugal excited general admiration.—While they were only hoping to hear of promised aid, British ships and British troops had anchored in the waters of the Tagus. The effect was electrical.

The Pyramus was the only vessel, we believe, which, at the date of these advices, had landed troops; but four line of battle ships with other detachments, were seen off the Burlings by the Sir Edward Banks as she left the Tagus.

The condition of the rebels must soon, we should think, bring matters to a close. All the latest accounts represent them as being discomfited, whenever they have come in contact with the Constitutional troops.

The Marquis de Chaves was at Laongo with 10,000 troops, ill equipped and dispirited. In the province of Alentejo, the Count de Villa Flor had repulsed the insurgents, under the command of Magesse.

When the 4th (King's own) Regiment of Foot landed, they were received by the populace with the loudest acclamations.

The following are extracts of private letters received by this conveyance:—

Lisbon Dec. 19.—It would be difficult to describe the joy with which the intelligence of the speedy arrival of our troops has been received by the public.

The gloom and despondency which had been hanging over all, for the last fortnight, have at once dispersed, and hope and confidence have revived, as if by magic.

Her Royal Highness the infantia Regent, the Ministry and the Chambers, are all equally warm in the expression of their gratitude to His Majesty—not only for His Majesty's ready acknowledgment of the obligations of Treaty, but for the extraordinary promptitude with which effectual assistance has followed that acknowledgment.

The King's Message to the two Houses of Parliament was communicated to the Chambers this morning, and received with the greatest enthusiasm.

The occupation of the forts at the entrance of the Tagus, by the British marines has been readily agreed to by the Portuguese government, and will be carried into effect on Thursday or Friday.

Dec. 25.—The Pyramus is the only vessel of the expedition that has yet arrived; but it is said that there are four large ships now in the offing, completely blockaded.

City 2 o'clock.—The Funds have improved materially this morning, in consequence of the arrival of the Sir Edward Banks steam-vessel, at Fort-mouth, from Lisbon, which left on the evening of the 26th. The accounts said to be brought by her are extremely favourable. A part of our troops had already landed, and two men of war were entering the harbour at the time the Edward Banks was leaving the Tagus.

The first price of Consols was 90-3-1 2; the nearest quotations is, at present, 81. Exchange bills are 19 20 pm.

The Foreign Securities are also much better, although the transactions are few. Mexican bonds are 66 ex-dividend; Columbian 55, Peruvian 32 35. Spanish 12-3-4 13-4. Greek 15, ex-dividend. Most of the Shares also bear higher prices. Anglo Mexican 22 1/2 20 discount. New United, £8 to £6 dis; Columbian £17, buyers, per share.

An express has arrived from Paris. The 8. per cent closed on Saturday evening, at 65. 15

### The Army.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, Dec 27, 1826.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief having submitted to the King, that His Majesty may be pleased to take into his consideration the situation and claims of a very meritorious class of officers of the army, the old Lieutenants, who are unable to purchase promotion, and whose prospect of advancement may, in many instances, be almost entirely cut off, and being desirous of giving effect to some arrangement by which these deserving individuals shall be rewarded or relieved, without entailing such charge upon the public as should render the measure objectionable. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to consent.

That the Lieutenants actually serving upon full pay in regiments of the line, whose commissions are dated in or previous to the year 1811, shall be promoted, at their option to the unattached rank of Captain, and placed upon the old rate of half pay of that rank, viz: five shillings per diem; and

That they shall be replaced by Lieutenants from the half pay list who are in receipt of four shillings per diem.

That the widows of the Lieutenants so promoted shall be admitted to the pensions of Captains' widows.

That the officers so promoted shall be eligible for employment on full pay as Captains, according to the means which actual vacancies arising from death, augmentation, &c. may offer.

That in order to extend the advantage to those who are seniors of their rank in the several regiments, without depriving them of their better prospect of promotion, these, and these only, shall in the event of companies becoming vacant without purchase within two years from their acceptance of the promotion to the unattached rank, be appointed to them, from the half pay, in preference to the next senior lieutenant, who, in consequence of the former's acceptance of promotion under this arrangement, would have become the senior serving with the regiment.

That in order to offer greater facility to a Captain on the old rate of half pay to return to full pay, he shall be able to purchase an unattached rank, and who may be disposed to retire on the lesser rate. The difference in such a case to be fixed at £800 instead of £500 to make up the difference between the old and the new rate of half pay.

That a further facility shall be afforded to old officers who have been promoted to the unattached rank of Captain on the old rate of half pay, by declaring them eligible to be removed to the full pay of vacancies by purchase, where the candidates in regimental succession may have no claims to such promotion. The young lieutenant shall then have the option of purchasing the unattached company (on account of the officer selling the regimental company) provided such young candidate shall be senior for purchase in his own regiment, and shall have completed two years effective regimental service as subaltern.

That the young officer so promoted, shall pay the increased difference (£800) to get on full pay, the captain with whom he exchanges taking his place on the old rate of half pay.

The Lieutenants of and previous to, the year 1811, actually serving on full pay in regiments, who may be desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of this arrangement, will communicate the same through the commanding officers of their respective regiments, or depots, to the Commander-in-Chief's Military Secretary.

By his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's command.

H. TORRENS, Adj. Gen

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

### The Morgan Case.

We learn from the Western papers that another convention has been held at Lewiston, to discover, if possible, the fate of Morgan. The Buffalo Patriot states that sufficient evidence was collected to satisfy the contention that after Morgan had been kept a few days at Fort Niagara, he was deliberately put to death at that place.

The Enquirer of this morning gives another, and more particular version of the story, on the authority of a gentleman from Albany, who had read a letter from a respectable gentleman of Genesee, to one of our senators, who states names and places in relation to the abduction of Morgan, which, if true, are horrible.

It is said he was carried across the frontier into Canada by three persons, whose names are too respectable to hazard without strong proof: that an application was made to Brandt, an Indian chief, and a mason, to have Morgan conveyed to the North West Coast, but he refused to have any thing to do with the affair. The persons then addressed themselves to some masons in the British service, to have Morgan carried down the St. Law-