NAPOLEAN BONAPARTE AND JOHN WEST-Y - During Nap dear's expedition in Lay, the is know to have been carried away with admiration of the be exclaimed with a deep sigh, "My poor little wife!" Mahomedan faith, and few readers can have forgotten the enthusiasm with which he exclaimed, that the surest way to become immortal, was to become the founder of a new religion. The recollection of this remark will impart additional interest to the following just and eloquent passage from the British Critic. The bitter scorn, however, notwithstanding his own admission, with which the haughty emperor would look down upon poor John Wesley as his victorious competitor for the prize of immortal fame, were no unfit theme for a poet's pen .- Churchman.

"It is not easy to imagine any thing more comprebensire than the polity, or more perfect, than the organization, of the Weslayan economy. Its discipline and constitution form a stupendous monument of the genius of its author They show him to have been born to leave an indelible impress of himself. on after generations. In this respect, Napolean Bonaparte is not worthy to be compared with him. The name of Napolean is, indeed, imperishable .--But it is written on the annals of Europe, not on her institutions. His giantic footsters were on the ocean sand; and the waters have closed upon them, and have swept away their traces-even as it were the toyish architecture of boyhood. The name of John Wesley lives in the system which he founded. is written there, in characters, which are expanding, and becoming deeper, as that system spreads. He was a mighty religious legislator. The foundations of his polity are broad and deep; and the spirit of internal discord must become potent indeed, before it can rend his superstructor to pieces."-British

THE BOUNDARY LINE .-- The long agitated ques tion as to the re-marking of the houndary line between the Ohio and Michigan territory, is at an end. The commissioners appointed to perform this important service, have terminated their labors, and submitted their report to the executive. The line has been properly marked, and that without interruption from Michigan. Threats, we understand, were made by some of the territorial authorities, that the commissioners would not be permitted to execute their duties, but they were not intimidated by them, or shaken in their resolution to carry out the original intention of the government of Ohio.

To the new governor of the territory, the Hon. J 8. Horner, much of the credit of this peaceable termination of the question is justly due. The situation of this gentleman was unpleasant and hazardous .-He assumed a high responsibility when he consened to take upon kinself the duties of executive of that distracted government. That the malignant thrusts of the malicious and the envious would be made to reach him, he might have anticipated; that the eye of jealous rivalry would be turned upon him concealed some whitewashed counters behind behe might have expected. But that all the rights of stays. The master was hanged. The faggots were the citizen, all the decencies of society, all that belongs to the courtesies o' life, should be violated in his person, he could little have looked for, or expected.

We learn, that he had not long been in the territory before he was burnt in effigy; he was subsequently publicly insulted, and afterward, the hotel at which he stopped was assailed by the ruthless in bothe wit dows stoned, and his person but in je-pardy. This disreputable conduct, if encouraged by those in authority there, must stand long an indelible filot on the rising greatness of Michigan .- American Paper

About twelve years ago, a cottager, who lives of Coningsby Moore, says the London Herald, named Anthony Cox, had a son named Abraham, who enlisted, and was sent to the Indies; for several years be corresponded with his friends, but after a absence of six or seven years he coused to write or the letters never came to hand, and it was though he was dead. About four years since a man was committed to Sailsby House of Correction and there being two persons from Coringeby in the priso and the time, they challenged him for the said Abraham Cox. and told him that if his parents were aware of his situation, they would relieve him. ite denied all knowledge of them, or of Anthony Cox; but they sent over to Coningshy, and the man was claimed as their son, by both Anthony Cox and he wife. On his being released, they took him home, and clothed him; he lived with them as their son. and got married. About a month since, honever, the real Abraham Cox came home; upon which their adopted son took hunself off, leaving a wife and family, and has not since been heard of.

A dreadful accident occurred at Swed-shoro, N. J. last Saturday, in the fam ly of Mr. Jacob Jus ice. from playing with fire arms. Two of his boys, one a con, had been out gunning, and immediately be fore returning into the house one of the guns was discharged, the other remaining charged. A daughter of Mr. Justice, aged about 15 years, named El zabeth, was sitting upon the flor sewing, her brother, some two or three years younger "Liz. I'll shoot you." She replied, that she did not fear his gun, as she had heard him discharge it. He pulled the fatal trigger, and lodged the whole charge to her breast and lungs. She lingered in agony a few hours and then died. This is one of the innunable instances continually occurring, of the ma liness of pointing a weapon of this kind towards a human being. But warning on such subjects seem tbe useless .- Philadelphia Centleman's Vade Me-

Lord Canterbury reviews to the Continent with as income of only 2.000%. The retiring pension of the noble Viscount as a reaker of the House of Commons is 4.0001 per annum, one of which is set apart for his creditors, another is apportioned as an allowance to his son, and two are retained by himself. In any acression to the hereditary wisdom of the county, the King would do well not to its pauperism. For to the combined ignorance and want of principle of the great majority of the Lord's House, may be atributed the contempt with which it is viewed by the thinking part of the community.

Thomas Dal'on has confessed that the charge of bribery against Mr. O'Connell at the Dublin election, was trumped up between himself and another fellow of the same kiriney named Gresan, who has, it appears, wisely decanned, and who, Dalton says, induced him to bring forward the charge in question. Dalton stands committed to prison for his gross prevarications, with a fair prospect of a prosecution for perjury, and it is determined by the agents of Mr. O'Connell to spare no labor or expense in tracing this foul conspiracy to its proper source.

Execution in France .-- The man and his wife. named Henri, condemned to death at the last Chartres assizes for parricide, were recently executed in day held before Thus. Sproule. Esquire, coro-er. that town. It will be remembered that they in one on the body of Susannah Brownley, wife of Henry night killed the father, mother, and brother of the Mathers, miller-when a verdict of "Drowned herfemale prisoner. Their execution took place at nine o'clock, and they were only informed about two returned. The deceased had been some time back hours before that they were to suffer death that day. in a state of hodily suff-ring, accompanied with great The information did not appear to cause a great de- depression of spirits, gloomy apprehensions and abgree of excited feeling in the prisoners, but when sence of mind. A day or two before the awill cato quit her cell to proceed to the scaffold, she ex- and distracting pains in the head; the evening before, claimed, "Oh, my poor head! 1th, my poor chil- she went to her hed earlier and worse than usual; on the subject. dren! How could I have married such a monster as her husband, on going to bed, bound up her head, that?" The two prisoners had not seen each other and placed her chi'd beside her at her breast; towsince their condemnation, and his wife could not for- ards morning he awoke-finding she had left the give Henri for having accused her of a participation | bed, and hearing the door of the outer apartment in the morder, Previously to their being placed in opened, ran out in search; but not finding her he the vehicle which conveyed them to the place of gave the alarm. Some time, however, clapsed, it ficer, sgainst Mr. Rogers. It should be premised, before anexchange, their heads, were govered with black | being yet dark, before lanterns could be procured; tering into the merits of this sharge, that Mr. Rogers, by his

Just as He net was ascending the carriage, his cow. slipped off his head, and seeing his wife near him, with great affection, and died with much calmiess.

William Mosley, on whose testimony Lis brother Joseph and James Garside were executed at Horsemonger-lane gaol a short time since, for the Werneth murder, is at length on his way to America. His appearance is that of an unhappy man, pallid, sorrowful, dejected; his body rapidly wasting, and his general contour and demeanor, from a stout, rather robust, vivacious young man, has been hurried by the "still small voice," to a lingering, faltering her entire crew consigned to a watery grave. The gait, and a dull deserted creature. Mosley has been furnished with the means of sailing to America, and a trifle to forward him to the interior, as he profers the capacity of a navigator to the life of any thing ers have been totally lost during that gale on the else, having been brought up to it, and knowing too Lakes Ontario and Erie-that 150 lives have been that the spirit of canal making is very rife in that country, besides being anxious "to go where no person could teaze him about the murder."

Scoren Economy. - A well known Scotch Caus tain, of some literary celebrity, once travelled from Chatham to London in the stage-coach with some other officers, whom, as usual, he favored with his "I's, we's, and my surgeon, my purser, my lieutenants, my mids, my men, my ship and MYSELF." vehicle stopped at the village of Welling, on the other side of Blackheath. The waiter of the little tovern presented himself, and opening the door said, Gentlemen, is there any thing wanting, my refreshment?" "No," replied the gallant Captain, "there's naething a wanting at present, but if ye could just gie me a glass of water. I would feel vairy much obleeged to ve." The waiter, who was rather tall, and had a saucy face of his own, looked credulously at the Captain for a moment, and then drawing down the corners of his mouth with contempt, replied, as he turned carelessly away, sliding one hand into his breeches pocket, and pointing with the other to a tub whence the horses drank, "We sarves no mater here, except to horses and asses. He come down out o' that, Sawney, and help yourself; there's the trough." A mighty change came over the Cantain's lackadaisical quarter-deck face Scarcely could be believe himself; he twisted, fidgeted, drew up, hemmed and finally spoke. "The folk here are no that ceevil that they ought to be. I'd just a pair the fellow as much as if it had been a tras of brandy, or small heer: but ye see, he wouldna gie due credit to a gentleman's honor."

Burning ALIVE .- Little more than fifty years have elapsed since a girl in this country, just turned fourteen, was condemned to be burnt alive, having been guilty of treason as an accomplice with her master in coining, because, at his command, she had placed in readiness for her execution, and it was ! averred, in the House of Commons, by Sir William dom we waste time by noticing the paltry and futile efforts of Meredith, at the time, that "the girl would have either faction to lessen the influence of a newspaper that bebeen burnt alive, on the same day, had it not been longs to neither party, can be influenced by nore, and whi h for the humane but casual int resence of Lord Weymouth." Mere accide t saved t' e nation from this crime and this national discrace; but so to pid was n thic feeling in hose days, that the law re us ned analtered till the year 1790; till wilch time the Shriff " he did not execute a sentence of this baid was table to orosecution; though i may well be believed on Sheriff was then inhuman enough to adhere to the letter of such a law.

NEW ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGY .-- A New England ournal, giving an account of the passengers in the Sir W Scott steamer, destroyed by lightning, has greatly improved on our common newspaper de i cacy. In smaking of a lady in the way that "ladies wish to be who lave their lord .. " the Bostonian, so. more refi ed, says, Mrs. Hamilton was "in a state of domestic solicitude!"

PROVINCIAL.

THE FARMERS BANK. - We have the satisfaction his week of amouncing to our readers, the establi-hinant of a Branch of this valuable Institution, in Coburg. The Directors appointed, are The Hop. Capt. Boswell. (Chairman,) Patrick Laurie Erq., Cantain Handly and George . Boswell Esq.: and we understand another highly respectable and competent Individual of the Town, has received an offer of the management. We are further told that information of the acceptance of these several apnointments was vesterd v forwarded by the Chairman to Toronto, and that upon receipt of the President's acknowledgement of the same, the Branch on or premares to go into immediate operation .-

A HURRICANE. - Yesterday, about 6 o'clock P M. as several of the Steam Boats were entering the Harbor, a violent hurricane suddenly a.ose, which was righ doing serious injury to them and some of the craft in the hav : the Transit was driven ashore ofter having cleared the buoy at the mouth of the Harbour: the has not been yet got off, and it is fear d that the accident will much invair that excellent and very commodiants Bout. It is to be regretted that one man, a stranger, lost his life, by being awent off the plank by the breeze, while on passing from the Britannia, on which he was a passenger, to the wharf -his body was found this morning, a Coroner's Inquest was held on it, and a verdict returned ofaccidental drowning.

The Transit is just now being towed in to the Wharf by another Steam Bout .- Toronto Courier.

The People's Bank went into operation on Mon day last-Francis Hincks, Esq. has been appointed one of its officers. - Correspondent.

disposed of vesterday morning at £35 each; and innocent of any participation in the offence for which he was nine shares of the Ottawa and Rideau Company's stock sold for £21 each .- . Mon. Herald.

Since vesterday morning we have had nearly a continued fall of snow, and the roads are now sufficiently covered to allow of the very general use of our winter vehicles. A little more snow, with a slight thaw to soften and unite the surface is yet wanting to make travelling comfortable and agreeable. All the shipping have left our port except a few of the barges and some overer schooners .--Th migh the weather is far from being cold and might seem to permit of the steamers plying for a few days longer, we cannot well anticipate " continuance of the navigation beyond the close of the present or the commencement of the next week .-- Mon. Gazette.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE. - An inquest was this self whilst in a state of mental derangement" was

ache had been braken on the unit-pond a few fefrom the shore, and above a hundred yards from her dwelling her cap was seen floating; and a book Previously to execution, they embraced each other being at hand, the lifeless body was drawn from the water in presence of the whappy husband, brother and children .- Communicated.

Richmond, Nov. 14.

DISASTERS ON LAKE ONTARIO .-- We are sorry still to have to add fresh instances of the unparalleled fury of the gale of the 11th. The schooner Willis was lost on the shoals above Gravelly Bay and all hands perished -- snother schooner, name unknown, struck on the same shoal and went to pieces, and shoals are strewed with pieces of the wrecks and 13 hats have been picked up on the beach. The In--urance office at Oswego estimate that 13 schoontost in consequence.

The schooner George Canning, Capt. Smith, belonging to Chippewa on her voyage upwards sprung oth her masts at the Devil's Nose, and had to return to Kingston for repairs, and will be there laid up for the winter .- Chronicle.

THE BRITISH WHIG.

TO CURRESPONDENTS

"Despair" is under consideration. Had P. Davy Esq. of his own se cord, published either his uffil wit or certificate in the Whig, then in our opinion he would be obnoxious to animadversion, ridicule or emeure; but as the one emanated from Mr.G. Baker, and the other from ourselver, we have some doubts whether we ought to lend our columns to his disparegement. We shall however turn the matter over, and decide on Tuesday next. A slight explanation from Mr. Davy, relative to the discrepancy in the two documents is perhaps called for.

Thatterly we have neglected taking notice of unimportant commu cations, putting some into the fire, and "scrupping," if not inserting at length, the substance of others. In honoring X. Y. Z with a special nosion," since a viler we have seldom seen; but to the desire of nequainting him, that we have long been cognisant of all the facts he mentions, and our reasons for allence are any but those he insinuates. Presumption is often allied to ignorance, of which traism X. Y. Z. and a pruc-

KINGSTON, WEDNESD: Y EVENING, DEC. 2, 18 5

The BRITISH Weno is frequently honored with the abusis vituperations of both Tory and Radi al journals. We are delighted with these open ebullithous of party spite—they are decided proofs of our independence. Were the Whis praises by the slavering Watriot, or drivelling Courier, ou readers might suspect we had descended to the worse than scavenger meanness of becoming the mere tool of the tories. They might imagine us to be hankering, like the late Mr. Thomson, after some anug place on jab, so many of which have been provided for the hungry underlings of the powers that be. On the contrary, did the sedimous Vindicator inflict upon us the smallest modicum of its damning applause, our readers might with mole reason conclude we had turned fraitors to the cause of our King, our country and our fellow subjects. It is but selhaving no object in view but the public good, is with its large enculation an object of batred to both, but on the present o casion, we shall bestow a few words on that most despicable as well as malignant rag, the Spectator of last Thursday.

It seems that one of the leaders of the extreme radical party if this province, has been for some months back making that peltry print the vehicle for publishing to the world his opnions upon the government of this province; in which many felsehoods, a good deal of sperious cophistry and some palpable truths are so artfully blended together, as to deceive the unwary reader, and make him lay more to the account of the government than it seally deserves. These letters, as the writer is well known, are carefully copied into the ultra radical journals of the day; and thus the mischief instead of being confined to the limited seaders of the rag we are now noticing, is spread from one end of the province to the other. It was t check this evil that so soli-ited and obtained the assistance of "Another Reformer," a gentleman of high and long standing, writer of cound precient information, to prove the fallary of these writings, and to see that the government was charged with no more acts of miscondo t than it actually commits. How ably he has executed his task our readers are fully as able to judge as ourselves. This gentleman is now blackguarded by the Spectator and its correspondent-is accused of ignorance and hypocrisy, and branded as an lureling; and this too by men who probably know his identity, and with that knowledge, are acquainted with his past valuable services in the ranse of rational reform.

It was to display this act of ingratitude on the part of the ul tra radicals, that we have condescended to notice the Specta-

Some of our readors may recollect, that when at the late Asizes, the Grand July indicing Loung Henry Smit , with two others, for an assault and rise committed at the house of the negroes in Brock Street, the Attorney General contrived to retard public justice and delay the punishment of such acts, by refusing to bring forward the vause at the Ass zes, referring it along with a similar case, to the October Sessions. However annoying and inconvenient it was for the many witnesses to lose the fruits of their assiduous attendance at these Assizes, vot as a good deal of important public business remained untrans acted at the rising of the Court, the sending of these causes to the Sessions wi'l not make a good ground for accusing the Attornes General with neglect of duty. What follows comes more home to 1 im. At the October Sessions, (the witnesses having been test together with some diffi ulty.) when the parties aggrieved came to court, no indictments were forthcom ing; -the Attorney General having forgotten to leave those necessary documents with the Clerk of the Peace!! The defundants appeared in Court, as bound by their recognizancethere were no charges against them, and they became thus virtually acquitted. By quashing these indictments, the Attorney General has committed a threefold offence. He has prevented several injured individuals from obtaining justice; he has permitted a bad young man to escape the punishment of Five shares of the Montreal Tow hoat Stock were his misdeeds, and he has hindered a young gentleman, wholly indicted, from bringing forward testimony in a Court of justice to clear his character in the eyes of his fellow townsmen. We allude to Mr. William Cassady. This gentleman, who was with others indicted for an assault upon some soldiers, we are assured by indisputable authority, at the time of the affray was actually sitting up by the bedside of a sick friend in a distant part of the town, as could have been proved by several witnesses. This fact he had no opportunity of shewing, and thus owing to the illegal conduct of the Attorney General, in saving Young Smith from punishment, he suffers under the odium of being a night brawler.

It will be no mitigation of his offence, for the Attorney Ge. neral, when he sees this article, to send down for trial at the Adolphustown Sessions, these indictments. For in the firs plane, the witnesses have either been tampered with, or are now scattered to the four winds of heaven; and in the second place, were they in Kingston, such is the poverty of the great er portion, that they could not afford the expense of so long journey in such a season of the year. The sending down at the indictments therefore will be but a mockery of justice and be adding insult to neglect of duty.

We have not been hasty in this grave accusation of so high an officer as the Attorney General; we have suffered many weeks to pass over, under the expectation that come reas our ble excuse would be offered for his conduit, and it is with to the executioner was preparing the female prisoner tastrophe she had occasional attacks of exeruciating gret that our duty will compel us, as one of the injured our sons, to memorialize His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, up

DR. SAMPSON AND MR. ROGERS.

Yesterday, at the adjourned Quarter Sessions, Dr. Sampson brought forward a charge of insolence, drunkenness and inca pacity to perform his duties as Street Surveyor and Police Of comb, and their bedies sayeloped in white wrappers. then it was found that the fee formed during the attention to his duty and general good conduct, had wes gold-

en upinions from every person in this town, with the exception of Dr. Sampson, and the consequent excitement of the public when so serious a charge was alleged against so deserved favorite, was great. There was also an unusual attendance e

Dr. Sampson was the first witness sworn. He deposed that on the 21st Nov. in the middle of the day, he being at his door in company with Mr. T. Robison, he saw Mr. Rogers go by in a state of drunkenness-he called after him and said, "i is too soon in the day, Mr. Rogers, for you to be seen in such a state." Whereupon Mr. Rogers turned round and said that he (Dr.S.) was drunk, called him a scoundrel, a coward wanted him to come out to fight him, threatened to black his ever, shook his fist in his face, & committed other insolent acts. He also deposed to having seen Mr. Rogers drunk on various

Mr. T. Robison, sworg. This person corroborated the prosecutor in all the material parts of his statement.

Several other witnesses, bystanders at the affray, testified to the violence of Mr. Rogers' conduct, but denied the drunkenness. On being asked respecting the general conduct of the accused, they all and one spoke in the highest terms of him. One of them, a mason named Antoine, on being asked by Dr. S. whether he had heard Rogers threaten to black his eyes, replied "yes, and I would have done the same had you called after me in the same way."

Young Henry Smith swore something against Mr. Rogers, but we feel assured that the public care nothing about he swore. Mr. Rogers asked him whether he himself was sober at the time. Answer, yes; whereon a laugh of incredulity shook the Court. It is somewhat singular, that magistrates continue to receive this young man's depositions; and still more singular, that defendants do not object to their legality.

T. Kirkpatri k, Esq. upon being called on, objected to the competency of the Court to administer oaths, in enquiring into the conduct of one of its own servants. All the oaths taken that day he declared to be extra-judicial. In his view of the case, he was partially seconded by the Chairman, John Macaulay, Esq. After some altercation, the witness consented o be sworn. He deposed to having seen Mr. Rogers one aftermoon, many months ago, in a state of intoxication.

J. S. Cartwright, Esq. testified to the same transaction. Mr. Rogers upon being called on for his defence, said that Dr. Sampson had brought forward this accusation from mali ious and vindictive motives. He detailed the particulars of transaction four days previous, in which he had been insulted by Dr. Sampson in his own garden. He appealed to all the magistratus present as to his general conduct, and called as wit nesses all the builders then in town.

Messrs. Horsey, Malcolm, Andrews, Mathews, Crawford Customic d. Eyel, 1990 and some others then come financial and in the ampliest language testified to the sobriety of Mr. Rogers. In no single instance had any of them over seen Mr. Rogers incapable of attending to business. Nothing could be handsomer than the manner in which these witnesses gave their testimony; many of whom complained of the severity of Mr. Rogers, when called to measure or survey their work.

Mr. James Meagher was called by the Court. He said that taken a few glasses of beer. He walked home with him. Mr. Rogers in his opinion was a sober man; he would occasionally take a glass, and as for that matter, all the world knew the Do tor could take a glass too.

The Court after a slight adjournment, decided that the charge of insolence to Dr. Sampson was proved, and reprimended Mr. Rogers. Upon the charge of drunkenness he was acquitted The Chairman directed Mr. Rog rs, when a magistrate used improper language to him, to keep his temper, and to mention the circumstance at the Sessions. This decision gave universal satisfaction to a crowded Court.

We cannot dismiss this subject without complimenting the magistrates upon the impartiality they displayed, in a case in which one of their most popular and potential brother magistrates was the prosecutor. The whole affair reminds us of the sacred story of Haman and Mordecai the Jew.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS' BILL.

We have taken from the Chronicle an excellen abridgement of the new law respecting Township Officers, which will come into operation on the first Monday in January. The old act expired yesterday. Consequently no pound keeper, or other person, acting under the late law, is legally justified in continuing to act, until re-chosen at the next election.

"As the act which was passed by our Legislature at its last session, relating to the holding of Township Meetings -- the appointment of Township Officers, &c. throughout the Province, will go into effeet in January next, it becomes necessary that the public generally should be made acquainted with its provisions. For the benefit of our readers as may not have seen this act, we subjoin a summary, great length renders it impossible for us to give it entire. We can only lay before our readers the more important provisions of the bill, referring those who

It is directed that the Freeholders and Householders in every Township, shall hold an annual meeting on the first Monday in January, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. The Township meetings for the next year, are to be held at the respective places where they were last before holden; and it is the duty of the Township Clerk to publicly ad vertise the same. At each meeting the people shall appoint the place where the next annual meeting shall be held. No person shall be allowed to vote but such as are Householders, or Freeholders, and are of the full age of twenty-one years, and any person voting without being thus qualified, will be liable to a fine not under five nor over twenty-five shillings. All questions are to be decided by a majority of votes. If the Clerk of any Township should neglect to notity the people, they may notwithstand. &c. if after the space of forty-eigh, hours the said ing meet and transact business.

The Householders and Freeholders at their Township meetings, may choose a Clerk, three Commissioners, an Assessor, for the Township, and any animals are not redeemed by the owner, he shall a number of persons to act as overseers of Roads, and sell the same. It is, however, provided that when any number of persons to serve as Pound-keepers, Horses or Oxen are impounded, and the owners of for the Township, as they may deem expedient for he year. No person shall be compelled to serve in any of these offices for two years in succession.

Newly settled Townships in which no Town meetings have been held, may hold such meetings, as soon as they contai , thirty resident Householders or Freeholders.

meetings, may determine at what periods certain descriptions of Horned Cattle, Horses, S. eep, &c. from so doing; and also what shall be the fine or to make such regulations as may be necessary rela- state of the fences. tive to any parts of roads that may be dangerous to travellers; or for suppressing the growth of such weeds as my be detrimental to good husbandry; the height and description of lawful fences; and such other matters, connected with the same, as may tend to promote the peace and welfare of their Town-

It shall be the duty of the Township Clerk to re cord all matters that may be lawful:y transacted a the annual Township meetings: which record, toproperty belonging to the Township, which may come into his hands by virtue of his office, are to be from the performance of statute labor. faithfully kept, and deliver to his successor duly appointed. It is further the duty of the Township Clerk, to make out two copies of the proceedings of up in some public place, and the other copy deliver- not less than one pound, nor more than five pounds. ed to the Clerk of the Peace for the District. The for every such neglect or offence.

every person appointed to any office, as above. otice of the same, within ten days from the time heir appointment, requiring them to take the or of office; which oath, the said Clerk is authoris to administer. The Clerk is also to report to would of Commissioners, the sames of all person who may have been appointed to any office. notified of the same, but neglected or refused to te the oath or affirmation of office as above. It is the duty of every Inhabitant to give in to

Assessor for the Township, a list of all the rates

Personal Property in his, or her possession in Province, and of all the Lands, Tenements, or or real Estate in his or her possession in the Towne and also the number of acres of cultivated or und tivated land, which list shall be taken by the Asset sor, between the first Monday in February, and the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the District which shall be helden next after the first day, March in every year. The Assessor is to make on two copies of the list aforesaid, and present one w the Clerk of the Peace for the District, and she put up the other copy for public inspection, at the place where the previous township meeting w held. The Assessor shall also report to the cosmissioners for the township, the names of all sud persons in the township, as may have either given's a false list, or have refused or neglected to give a give to the Assessor the list as aforesaid, in order that such persons may be dealt with according law. The Assessor is also to demand from every in habitant householder, or head of family, a true lie of the number of persons composing such family &c. and any person refusing to give a correct lists the Assessor, shall be liable to pay the same pendty, as those refusing to give a true list of their rates-

The collector of each township is required to de mand and receive from the inhabitants of the townships, all such rates and assessments, as may be fue and payable on the assessment list; and if any person whose name is inserted on said list, shall ne elect or refuse to pay the sum or rate for which he or she stands rated, for the space of fourteen days after the collector has demanded the same, the colector may, upon making oath of the same before one of the said commissioners, receive an execution for the amount of such rate or rates, and levy the same by distress, and sale of the goods and chattels of the person so neglecting or refusing to pay. The commissioners of the township are to grant the excution, and property levied is to be advertised eight days previous to the side, and the overplus money returned to the person owning the property. It is the duty of the overseers of Highways, to su-

perintend and keep in repair the roads that may be

allotted to them, and ordered by the Commissioners: and such overseer shall, on receiving such order, by on the occasion to which Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Cartwright | ziving three days notice of the time and place sum. had reference, Mr. Rogers had been called to arbitrate, and had mon such preson a within Lis division as are liables. perform statute labor, and order them to work upon said road, and may give to any person who has done his statute labor, requiring it, a certificate to that effect, in order to prevent the persons being called upon to work again the same year in any other Township, to which he may be removing. Any person may compound for his statute labor, by paying to the oversor acting for the division in which he or she eades, on before the first day of May, the son of two shifti gs and sixpence for every day that he or she is li ble to perform statute labor. The overs er is to receive said commutation money, and erpend the same upon the Roads, &c. as he shall deem mist advisable. Every person liable to perform statute labor, shall in person or by a sufficient outstitute, under the direction of the overseer, work faithfully eight hours for each day, and if any labor er refuse or neglect to work faithfully, it is required of the overseer that he discharge such laborer, and the person liable to do said statute labor, will be subject to the same forfeiture as if the said laborer had not attended. The overseers are to cause the sutute labor under their control to be performed. and all moneys coming into their hands in lieu of labor to be expended, between the first of Mas and the aniddle of July in each year, except, when directed otherwise by the Commissioners. Any person who may neglect or refuse, after having been duly not Sed, to attend, or furnish a substitute, with team tools as directed, shall forfeit and pay the sun of five shillings for each day he shall so neglect or refuse; and any person neglecting or refusing, when duly called upon to, to view fences, and appraise damages, shall forfeir a sum not less than five shill sings, nor more than twenty shillings, to be recovered by the board of Commissi e ers.

It is provided that it any person shall wilfully stop in the stop of the stop or precipice, or any guide or finger-post, such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not less than five shillings nor more than five pounds; and in case any Tree shall be cut down in, or fall out of enclosed land, in such a way as to obstruct any public road, the owner or occupier of such enclosure shall remove the same, within twenty-four hours after receiving notice of said obstruction, under the penalty of ten shillings. or every day the obstruction shall continue. These penalties are to be recovered by the Commission-

The Pound-keeper is to provide sufficient yards for the safe keeping of such animals as it may be his duty to impound, and he is required to furnish animals that may be impounded with necessary food, animals shall not be redeemed by the owner, he shall cause written notice of the same to be affixed in three public places, for fifteen days, and if said he same not known to the Pound-keeper, no sale shall take place until the expiration of three months.

It is the duty of the Pound-keeper within twentyfour hours after having impounded any animals, to notify three disinterested freeholders to appraise damage done by said animals, and also to judge of the sufficiency of the fence, &c. and said freeholders, The people, when assembled at their Township or any two of them, shall within twenty-four hours after notified, view and determine whether the fence is lawful according to the resolution of the Town shall be allowed to run at large, or be restrained Meeting on the subject, and if so, appraise the damages done. In cases where animals that are not forfeiture upon the owner of any animals running at allowed to run at large, are impounded for having large contrary to such regulations; and also, to done damage, it may not be necessary to view the

The Commissioners are to allot to the overseers their respective divisions of the roads---to fill up all "acancies that may occor in the offices of the Township,-to regulate the prices which the Pouno-keeps ers are to receive for their services; and transact various other duties mentioned in the Act for the

benefit of their respective Townships. It is provided, that any person that is not assessed. it more than £25, and who, by reason of age, sickiess, &c. may not be able to do statute labor, may, gether with all other records, papers, moneys, and on application to the Commissioners, have his or her circumstances examined into, and be released.

Any person legally appointed to any Township Office, and refusing to take the oath of office, or -hall take any greater fee than is allowed by this the Township meeting, within twenty days aftersaid act; or any person refusing to give a true list of his meeting has been held, the one copy to be posted or her rateable property, will be liable to a fine of

Township Clerk is also to cause to be served upon! All moneys arising from the assessment of wild!