

**Resolved,** That the large tracts of Crown and Clergy Reserves, throughout the province, are insurmountable obstacles to the forming a well connected settlement, which is an object of no small importance in a country, where the opening and keeping roads in repair, is attended with great expense and labour; but, in a political point of view, the measure is still more objectionable, from its holding out great inducements to future wars with the United States, by affording the means of partially indemnifying themselves, or rewarding their followers, in the event of conquest.

**Resolved,** That the sale of the crown reserves, instead of leaving them (as at present) would relieve the province from a heavy charge now brought against its revenue, and would relieve the mother country from all charges for the civil establishment, and introduce into the province a respectable population which would add to its wealth and resources.

**Resolved,** That the reservation of one seventh of the lands in this province, for the support of the Protestant Clergy, is an appropriation beyond all precedent lavish; that from the sale of these, churches might be erected and endowed, without any charge to the mother country; and that to obtain so desirable a measure, a respectful representation be made to the Imperial Parliament, recommending that of the lands now appropriated as clergy resources be sold, and applied as above stated, and that in future there should be the instead of the one seventh part in each Township reserved.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

#### ADVICE TO FARMERS.

In attempting to give advice, I may be deemed, by the greater part, presumptuous. It is a task, however, which I shall perform with pleasure, and willingly submit to the lash of censure, under the impression that I may be of benefit to some part of them. It is with real grief that I see many of my neighbours plunged in difficulty and distress, who, by industry and economy might have it in their power amply to provide for themselves and their families. Nothing can be more destructive to their interest, than running a long shop account, depending upon their crops to pay their debts. It must be obvious to every one, that by the various disappointments which shopkeepers are subject to, from the want of punctuality in their customers, they are obliged to proportion their profits accordingly. It is a common practice, to give six or eight months credit to the farmer, who not unfrequently adds two and sometimes three years. The shop-keeper, wearied with disappointment, sue for the debt, and so terminates it with a sacrifice of property.

Numbers of our modern shop-keepers, commence by selling some articles very cheap, whilst upon those with which the farmer is not so well acquainted, he puts his profit, calculating that out of the various articles which he vends, one third will be lost by bad debts; to this he adds the length of credit, and modestly puts one hundred per cent profit upon his goods—and in this way he still estimates a good profit. What an injury here arises to the more prudent farmer: the shop-keeper disappoints his correspondents, and they in return, put an extra profit on the goods with which they supply him, and this must eventually affect the consumer, if he deals with those credit shop-keepers: for though he brings his produce to the door for payment on delivery of the goods, he must needs pay the same price as those who take the usual credit; as two prices can not be submitted to.

O baneful credit! If shop-keepers would deal for prompt pay only, or farmers be more punctual in their payment, the miseries would subside which now involve many innocent men and families in distress. Another distressing circumstance not unfrequently happens—many a man who hears himself dunned for payment, takes an extra glass of grog to deaden his feelings—whose only satisfaction is a severe morning reflection, and a grog bill to pay.

I would from my heart recommend them to abstain from taking credit, and at least, if in harvest they should stand in need of some few essential articles, be punctual to the day they promise payment.

Instead of buying too much liquor, let them make a wholesome beverage of what they can themselves provide: so many and various are the means, that it would be superfluous to point them out.

To conclude this subject, I shall make one or two more remarks, which they have only to put in practice, to be convinced of the truth of my assertions. Prefer dealing with those who give but short, if any credit. Take your cash or produce to pay for what you really stand in need of, and never please your eye at the expense of your pocket, until you are certain you can afford it. You will soon perceive that you obtain your supplies at one third less—your mind will be at ease, your circumstances gain you respect, and place you above the frowns of the world.

A FRIEND TO FARMERS.

Bellville, March 5, 1819.

UPPER CANADA HERALD.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1819.

We cannot this week gratify our readers with any late European news. The New York papers of the 3d inst contain a report of the committee appointed by the Senate, for a further investigation of the circumstances relative to the Schinowar, &c. &c. The reports are ably drawn up and censure General Jackson's conduct throughout.

In the Herald of last week, the date of the statute of this Province for the punishment of Counterfeiters of foreign Bills was misprinted 1801, whereas it should have been 1810, that being the year it was passed.

To oblige a correspondent we have given a place to his "Advice to Farmers," and hope it may produce the intended effect. We should be sorry to think, that respectable part of the community, the only persons who stand in need of such advice; It would be equally applicable to many other classes in Society.

The conjecture expressed in the first number of the Herald, respecting the termination of the Spanish and American disputes, appears to be verified by the event. We have extracted from the latest American papers the unofficial reports of a Treaty for the Cession of Florida, from Spain to the United States; the definition of the south western boundary of Louisiana, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, and the settlement of all matters of difference between the two nations. These reports vary in circumstances but agree in the substance of the treaty.

That Russia may have relinquished all claim to the country, on the western shore of this continent, south of the 56th degree of Latitude, as is hinted in one of the extracts, is not improbable; but we do not believe that Great Britain has agreed, or ever will agree, to such a relinquishment on her part. The boundary line between the British American dominions and the U. S. is drawn, by the late treaty, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountain, or the 49th parallel of latitude. Between these mountains and the Pacific Ocean it is not settled; but that western country is to be used in common for ten years, without prejudice to the respective claims of the two nations. Perhaps the 49th degree may eventually be agreed upon, as the boundary line throughout. Which would leave to the United States seven degrees of latitude, or near 500 miles coast, on the western shore of America; if their Treaty with Spain has given them, as is stated, all north of the 42d degree. The mouth of the Columbian river, which is in latitude 46° 19', was taken possession of in the name of the U. States in 1805, by Lewis and Clarke and a detachment of American troops, by direction of the President, under the authority of an act of Congress. For fourteen years they have continued their claim to that place, as a part of Louisiana. Sir Alexander McKenzie, a British subject, had previously penetrated to the Pacific Ocean, about 500 miles further north westwardly, as the coast runs, and taken possession there in the name of his sovereign.

CANALING seems to be the feeling of the