

his office, or deciding him incapable of holding another.

20. After the sentence of the congress, the accused is still liable to accusation, judgment and punishment by the law.

Extract of a letter from Aux Cayes, dated July 4, 1819.

'General McGregor has just arrived at this place from Port au Prince in the *Hero*, which since his glorious flight he has christened 'McGregor.' Although there are 350 officers and men here in a state of starvation, I do not believe that ten of them would join, even to avoid the dreadful prospect before them. While at Port au Prince he issued a laughable proclamation in favor of the Hebrew nation, granting them the common, civil and religious rights in the government of New Grenada.

'Colonel McCarthy is here on board the *Tarantula*. He is a fine man and noble officer; and it is doubted whether he will proceed with McGregor.

'On the 11th ultimo arrived here the British ship *Mary and Eliza*, from Dublin, with 150 passengers, officers and men for McGregor's army. On the 24th the brig *Henry*, from the same place, with 135; and on the 30th the brig *Tarantula* from London, with 85; all for the same concern. McCarthy commands this detachment.

NORFOLK, Aug. 9.

Latest from England.

By the ship *Higson*, Johnson, in 40 days from Cork, we have received London papers to the 20th, and Cork to the 26th June, nine days later than before received from the former, and fifteen later than from the latter place.

In consequence of the papers having been unjustly withheld by the person in whose possession they were left, from last evening until this morning, I have not time to examine them as fully as I could wish, and must therefore be content with a very brief summary.

Captain Johnson states however that an idle rumor prevailed at the time of his sailing that the cause of Spain's withholding her signature to the American treaty was, that a negotiation was pending between Great Britain and Spain for the cession of the island of Cuba from the latter to the former; and that in the event of the cession of the Florida to the United States without at the same time ceding Cuba to Great Britain, the latter would resort to measures which would place Ferdinand in rather an unpleasant situation; in the event of the cession of that island, however, Great Britain would furnish Spain with a stipulated number of men to keep possession of the Florida, should she desire it, which would prevent the United States hereafter from repossessing them.

On the above rumor by the bye, the London papers are not silent—the *Morning Chronicle* of the 16th observes, 'that a ministerial paper, in commenting on our article respecting the cession of Cuba to the crown of Great Britain, insinuates that we should not consider the bargain as mercenary if the island were to be ceded to the Americans instead of the English, &c.'

The stock exchange it appears has lately been alternately under the influence of two contending parties, one seeking to depress, the other to raise the price of the funds. Neither party, strictly speaking, can be said to have been successful in its object; the price of omnium not having been lower than one discount, or higher than one quarter premium. The public in the mean time, for certain reasons, have abstained from all speculations.

The markets in Ireland, it would appear by the papers, are getting a little better than they have recently been, but the dearth of interesting news appears to prevail there as well as here.

It is only 90 days since the *Higson* left the Capes of Virginia for Cork.

The *Emulation* from New York arrived at Cork about the 30th June, and the *Atlantic*, of Pool, Allen, from Baltimore, at the Cove, the 23d.

Cork, June 17

FRANCE.

The *Quotidienne* asserts that all the English officers now at Paris have received orders to return to England. Different reasons are given for this order; some attribute it to the necessity of sending out troops to the Cape of Good Hope, others to the necessity of completing the regiments in Canada, owing to serious difficulties that have arisen between the cabinet of St. James and Washington. Among other rumors of trouble, probably quite as well founded, it is said that a marked coolness has arisen between the cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg, which promises to end in the formation of a close alliance between Austria, Prussia and England.

Several parts of France have been devastated by tremendous storms. In one place 85 houses have been destroyed by lightning. On the 21st ult a tempest accompanied with hail, thunder and lightning, ravaged upwards of fifty communes. But a still more dreadful scourge threatens to destroy the harvest of the whole department of Arles, which held forth the greatest promise. Hosts of locusts appeared on a sudden, and covered the land. The inhabitants went out immediately to protect their fields, but though they collected as much as 57 quintals of these devourers every day, the number did not seem decreased. They were as yet small, but their devastations were most alarming, and it was apprehended that the heat would enlarge both their size and numbers. They had only attacked the grass,

but the corn was expected to fall next a prey to their rapacity.

Belfast, June 17.

Since our last we have few chances to advise in merchandise. Business of every description dull; and, as we before stated, an improvement must first take place in England, before we can expect a revival here. However, we feel confident in stating, that this town has suffered less from the pressure of the times, than any other in the empire, of the same extended trade.

Butter 100s per cwt, and in good demand; and every prospect of a most abundant harvest.

Grain looks up in Ireland, but a reduction in price may be daily looked for.

Teas in good demand, on account of the additional duty; and the article, by referring to our quotations, will be found very reasonable.

An auction took place last week of potatoes, and Alicante barilla—A few lots only were sold, when the sale was stopped; the latter sold at 40s 6d, the former at 4s 6d.

Philadelphia, Aug. 11.

The prickly heat.—An Englishman arrived in this city a few weeks ago, and being very much troubled with the *prickly heat*, he went into his bed room, and sponged his body all over in some vinegar and cold water. The consequence was, he was a corpse within 24 hours.

Ice Punch.—A few days since, two brothers, Irishmen, feeling thirsty yet fearing to drink water, went into a tavern and drank a bowl of Ice Punch. They both expired in less than twelve hours.

These facts are mentioned in the hope that they may operate as cautions. To them we would add that a citizen died a few days since, in consequence of having eaten heartily of hot corn and water melons. An indulgence of appetite, at this season, is peculiarly dangerous, unless it be under the government of experience.

Look at this!—The Virginia Agricultural Society, of which Mr. Madison is President, have eclipsed the whole and exceeded all other examples in any age or country; they have, it is said, promulgated to pay four years hence, \$10,000 for the best farm in that state, of not less than 500 acres; \$5,000 for the next \$2,000 for the third best, the latter not less than two hundred and 100 acres.

N. Y. Spect.

NIAGARA FALLS.

For the information of the curious who may visit the Falls, we would state, that within a few days past a very safe foot bridge has been completed extending from Goat Island to a small island containing about three quarters of an acre, which hangs upon the precipice, and divides the sheet of water between Goat Island and the American shore. The bridge is about fifty feet long, and crosses a rapid branch of the river about twenty five feet above the Great Fall. From the small island there is said to be a very grand and particular view of the Fall on the American side of Goat Island.

Nag. Pat.

The *Captain* under the command of Ghent, for surveying the boundary line, have finished their survey of the Niagara River. The United States sch. *Ghent* is waiting for the wind, to take Gen. Porter and sail up the lake, in pursuance of his official duties.—ib.

The following philanthropic notice appears in 'THE ANNALS' of the 13th of June Royal Society for the melioration of Prisons. —On Monday next the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock, there will be celebrated at the metropolitan church, a solemn mass at which the duke of Angouleme will assist at the head of the society, of which his royal highness is president. The divine office will be celebrated by the bishop of Sionasia, and the sermon preached by the Abbe Frayssinous. A collection will be made for the relief of the prison-military functionaries invited to this ceremony will have places reserved for them. Immediately after divine service the Royal Society will hold a first sitting in the apartments of the archbishop under the presidency of his royal highness the Duke d'Angouleme.

ROBERT BURNS.

A public festival, in commemoration of Robert Burns and to promote a subscription to erect a National Monument to his memory at Edinburgh, was celebrated at the Freemason's Tavern on Saturday last. The Chair of Sussex, who was supported by Sir James Mackintosh, Sir Francis Burdett, the Rev. Mr. Crabbe, Mr. Thomas Moore, Dr. Lindsay, and several other distinguished individuals. The festival was most numerous and respectably attended, and the flow of eloquence and feeling continued almost without interruption to a late hour.

LONDON, June 16.

Yesterday, the hon. C. Bagot was introduced to the regent, upon his arrival from America.

The third reading of the foreign enlistment bill, is further postponed to Monday next. The King of Netherlands has interdicted all Popish processions except two, the one to take place on the Sunday after Corpus Christi Day, and the other to be left to the choice of the Bishops. He has also interdicted all fantastical dresses, &c. on these occasions, as productive of scandal to religion, and disorder to the public peace.

A very highly respectable house in the Dutch trade stopped payment yesterday morning.—From the high credit the house holds, and the surprise it has evidently caused, it is impossible to anticipate the result.—The letters from Hamburg also notice the failure of Messrs. Ellicott & Co. whose accounts were said to be considerable.

Accounts were received yesterday, that the Carlisle weavers, on Thursday last, returned to their employment, after having diminished their demands is a cut. They have certainly conducted themselves with great moderation, considering their number, which amounted on some occasions to not less than two thousand.

London, June 17.

The Persian ambassador opened his residence in Charles-street on Tuesday evening, with a grand assembly. The interior was brilliantly illuminated, particularly in those parts where the full length portraits of the royal family of Persia appeared. The sovereign in his robes of office, occupies the principal situation in a leading drawing room, encircled by a canopy of rich Cashmere shawls. In the banquetting room, was a similar picture of the heir apparent. The apartments displayed all the costly luxury of eastern splendour. The kind of throne was enriched with the most precious gems of diamonds and pearls. The fair Circassian retired to rest at 10 o'clock, before the arrival of the guests with the most polished demeanor, and accommodated them with sherbet and liquors peculiar to the Persian court.

London, June 12.

The Regent's drawing room, in celebration of his royal highness' birth day.—In consequence of the lamented death of the queen, the prince regent, guided by the precedent of George I. who after the death of queen Caroline held drawing rooms for the reception of ladies, judiciously resolved, for the encouragement of trade and manufactures, to hold a similar court yesterday, on the occasion of the celebration of the natal day of his royal highness; and the queen's house was prepared for the purpose in an appropriate style. The morning was ushered in with ringing of the bells, the park and tower guns were fired at one o'clock; and all the usual state forms and military display took place, to the infinite gratification of the most numerous concourse of spectators we ever beheld on a similar occasion.—The prince regent proceeded from Carlton house to the queen's house about one o'clock, escorted by a party of life guards, amidst the ardent plaudits & loud huzzas of the populace. His royal highness was soon followed by the duchess of York, duke and duchess of Gloucester, the duke of Kent, the princess Sophia of Gloucester, and prince Leopold, all in state; the duke of York went in private. The company began to arrive soon after twelve, and were so unprecedentedly numerous, that the whole had not sat down until near 5, though many got out of their carriages and walked from a considerable distance to the palace.

The regent having received the congratulations of those entitled to the *entre*, he proceeded to the grand saloon, and took his station in front of the throne. The princess Augusta took her station on the regent's left. The duchess of Gloucester, princess Sophia of Gloucester, the duke of Gloucester, the dukes of York and Kent, principally remained opposite the regent.

It was one of the most brilliant and numerous attended courts ever witnessed. Besides the members of the royal family, the ministers and officers of state, the speaker of the house of commons, the judges and crown lawyers, an unprecedented croud of nobility and gentry, were present.

Paper's to the 15th inst. have been received, but their contents are unimportant.

Singular simplicity prevails in the Prussian ladies' dresses—long waists, bound with a Scots' ribbon, plain muslin gown, straw hats or white bonnets—and this is the ton!

St. Johns, N. F. July 12.

We learn by accounts received from the northward, southward and westward, that the shore fishery has hitherto been very successful in these quarters; and hopes are entertained that good voyages will be made this season should the markets abroad turn out any way favorable. Some three handed boats belonging to this place have already 40 quintals of fish on shore, and the catch still remains good.

A number of schooners have fitted out and sailed for the Labrador—but a letter received from Tilton Harbor, dated the latter end of last month, mentions that the ice had prevented their getting any farther to the northward at the date of the letter, though they were in hopes of being able to proceed in a few days.

More than one thousand schools of mutual instruction are at present in complete operation in France. A society had been formed on the special report of the minister of the interior, 'for the melioration of prisons.' M de Villemain had published a life of Cromwell, of which a celebrated critic says, 'the author has proved himself to be a man of the wisest conceptions, and the most profound talents of execution.'

The remnant of the six nations of Indians residing in the state of New York, have solemnly resolved not to encourage the introduction of the Christian religion among them.

St. Johns, N. F. June 5.

At a public meeting convened at the court house on Sunday last, after Divine service, Francis Forbes, Esq. stated to the gentlemen assembled, that they had been called together to take into consideration what measures they might think proper to adopt in respect to the native Indian woman, (then present) and to discuss the means they might deem it expedient to pursue, in order to open a friendly intercourse with the tribe of native Indians to which the woman belongs.

Mr. Forbes then took a short and feeling view of the unprotected condition of the aborigines of this island, whose lives have in some instances fallen a sacrifice to the wanton injustice and barbarity of many of the European settlers of this island; and commented on the duties that consequently devolved on this public community, to secure that unprotected race of hu-

man beings from a recurrence of the cruel sufferings.

Mr. Forbes then stated that he had given to understand by the Rev. Mr. Leslie, that his excellency the governor contemplated sending H. M. S. Drake to Grenada, for the purpose of endeavoring to open a communication with the Indians, the course of the ensuing summer; and the event of a possible failure of that object, he would submit to the consideration of the gentlemen then present, whether the inhabitants would during winter assume the endeavor to effect that object which could then be pursued under superior advantages of the Indian women accompanying the party, at a period when he would, by the instruction she would the interim receive, be pretty well qualified to explain satisfactorily, our intentions towards her countrymen.

The gentlemen present concurring in the object of the meeting, then being that the chief justice would take the case that the subject might be considered as resolutions taken thereon. Resolutions were passed, subscriptions opened, and 120l immediately subscribed.

Statutes of Upper Canada.

An act to repeal the several laws now in force relative to levying and collecting rates and assessments in this province, and further to provide for the more equal and general assessment of lands and other taxable property throughout the province.

Passed 12th July, 1820.

(Continued.)

VII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several courts of quarter sessions are hereby authorized, empowered and required, after having ascertained the sum of money required to be raised for defraying the public expenses of the district, to divide and apportion the same upon each and every person in the said rate roll named, and liable to pay rates as aforesaid, so that every person in the said rate roll named, and liable to pay rates as aforesaid, that every person shall be assessed in just proportion to the list of his, her or their rateable property, real and personal, according to the rates herein before specified, and having ascertained the quota, dividend, or amount of money for which each and every person shall be so assessed for the current year, they shall direct the clerk of the peace to transmit forthwith a certified copy of such assessment roll, so rated and ascertained as aforesaid, to each and every collector within the district, and the said clerk of the peace shall be entitled to ask, and the said treasurer is hereby to pay him the sum of thirty shillings on each assessment roll, so by the said clerk appointed and transmitted as aforesaid, and such copy certified by the clerk of the peace as aforesaid, shall be to each and every collector sufficient authority for collecting the proportions or dividends within their respective townships, reputed townships or places. Provided always, That the sum so levied shall in no year exceed one penny in the pound on the sum herein specified on the valuation at which such species of the property before mentioned, shall be rated and assessed.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no new assessment shall be made until it shall appear to the justices at their respective general quarter sessions, or the greater part of them, that there assembled, by the accounts of the treasurer or otherwise, that one half of the money collected by virtue of the preceding rate, together with the whole of the money collected under and by virtue of any act now or hereafter to be in force in this province, shall have been expended for the public uses of the district.

IX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person appointed or to be appointed a parish or town officer under the authority of any of the acts of the parliament of this province in force for that purpose, shall neglect or refuse to perform the duty imposed upon them and each of them by the provisions herein contained, in manner and form as herein specified and declared, or if any person or persons herein contained, in manner and form as herein specified and declared, or if any person or persons liable to the payment of the rates by this act imposed, shall neglect or refuse to deliver in a true list of his or her rateable property, real and personal, to the assessors in manner and form herein specified, or shall wilfully misstate such rateable property, every such person or persons shall forfeit and pay a sum of money, not less than two pounds, nor more than five pounds, for the first neglect or refusal, and ten pounds for the second, to be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, and upon complaint of such neglect before two or more of his majesty's justices of the peace for the division where the offence is charged, they shall hear and determine the same, and upon sufficient proof being made of such neglect, refusal or misstatement, shall issue such warrant as aforesaid, unless such fine shall be immediately satisfied, and such sum of money when collected shall be paid into the hands of his majesty's receiver general, to and for the use of his majesty, his heirs and successors, and towards the support of the civil government of this province, to be accounted for to his majesty's treasury for the time being, in such manner and form as it shall please his majesty to direct, and the justices before whom such conviction shall or may have taken place, shall certify the same to the clerk of the peace for the district or county where the offence was committed, who shall and he is hereby required to insert the rateable property so withheld or misstated, on the assessment list of the township where the offender was resident at the time.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall refuse to pay the sum or rate for which he or she stands rated in manner aforesaid, for the space of fourteen days after demand duly made of the same by the said collector, the said collector shall and is hereby required to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the persons so neglecting or refusing to pay, after having obtained a warrant for that purpose from some one of his majesty's justices of the peace, and to render the overplus if any there shall be over and above the said rate to the owner

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