COMMISSION BUSINESS.

HE subscriber having leased the stores owned by Captain Henry Murney, and situated near the Custom House, will receive and for vard Goods to any part of the Canadas, or United States, on the most reasonable terms; and he hopes from upwards of two years's experience in the above line, to give general satisfaction to the modern discussion of the courts of West-those who may favor him with their cus- minster Hall, one of which I take the liberty

WILLIAM BAYARD SMYTH. Kingston, Nov 30, 1819

JOSEPH THIRKELL. EGS leave to inform his friends and th public, that he has removed from his late stand, and has taken the house opposite to Mr. Blake's tavern in Store street, where he intends carrying on his business of

Coach, Waggon & Sleigh Maker He returns his friends thanks for the encouragement he has received since his resi dence in Kingston, and hopes for the continuance of their favor. Having laid in a quantity of well seasoned Timber, he is enabled

to complete any order on the shortest notice and in the best possible manner. Kingston, Nov. 4, 1819.

KINGSTON TANNERY. UNDERHILL & Co. respectfully beg leave to inform the Shoe-Ma-kers, Saddlers and Leather Sellers in general, that they have now selected from their extensive assortment of different de-

1000 Sides of Upper Leather, from one to Twenty Thousand lbs. of light and strong Sole Leather.

and one hundred and fifty sides of Harnes do. together with twenty dozen of Calf Skins and a number of horse hides, Dog and Sheep Skins, too numerous to insert, then were, can, in respect of such his domi-

who are inclined to favour them with their abilities and restraints attaching on a natural orders, will find the above articles by far born subject of this country. In general it orders, will find the above articles by far

LAMPBLACK. QUANTITY of LAMPBLACK, for sale at the subscribers' Provision and Grocery Store, opposite Mr. Kirby's, BARNETT & TWOMEY. Kingston, 8th Nov. 1819.

And possession given immediately.

DWELLING HOUSE, situated near the Market in the town or Kingston, and at present occupied by the neutral country stands upon a different prinsubscriber as a Tavern, together with out ciple. The case of Scott v. Schwartz, Comhouses, &c. &c.

A Ball Alley & Billiard Table, in complete repair, and a lease of the Fer-Russia, could be considered as of the country from Kingston to Long Island, for five from whence the ship came, some of them

Any person desirous of taking the above premises, may at the same time be furnish- Chief Baron Comyn, in a most learned judged with a very handsome Four Wheeled Carriage and a good pair of Horses.

For particulars apply to DANIEL BROWN. Kingston, Oct. 20, 1819

NOTICE. ply of Rich Flavored Ale.

most fastidious critic.

He thinks it will not be amiss to repeople) that if they wish their Grain to commerce, it being found that he had been adopted as a citizen of that country; and the circumstance of his being a natural-born subject here could not denrive him of the advanged port the Canadian Brewers instead of the West Indian Distiller's. It is of serious cons quence to themselves and to the whole country, that they immediately a-

dopt so praiseworthy a resolution.

Orders sent to the Brewery or left with Mr John Russell, at Smith Bartlet, Esq's. will meet due attention.

THOMAS DALTON.

Kingston, Brewery, ? October 26, 1819. N. B. Grains always for sale at 73 per

NOTICE

S hereby given that I William Taylor, as heir at law and administrator to the estate of the late Allan Taylor, deceased; have this day assigned, all the real and personal estate of the late Allan Taylor, and all the interest in the concern of Taylor and Parker; and Thomas Parker, unto John Kirby, Alexander Oliphant Petrie and Thomas as Parker, as trustees, for the benefit of the

William Taylor,:
Administrator of the estate of the late Allan Taylor. Kingston, Aug. 28, 1819.

TO LET,

state, it is said that natural allegiance requires that he must abstain from any act which is contrary to the interests of the parant state; that trading with an enemy is a act of that description, affording aid and comfort to the enemy, and such trading, though not of a hostile nature, may be the means ocarrying on a treasonable intercourse with the enemy. And the same reason extend to the natural-horn subjects of any other state who have become the adopted subjects of our own country, if their parent state become engaged in hostilities. Whether these conseor one or more years, from the 24th November next, a BAKE HOUSE. with two rooms a garret and part of a yard at ached to it. ALSO, a Shop in the vicinity of the market place. For further particulars application to be made to the sub scriber on the premises.

ALEXANDER M'DONALD Kingston, October 26, 1819.

For the Upper Canada Herald.

The resolution moved by Mr. NICHOLL, in the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada at the Session of 1817, among other things, brought up the question of admiting citizens of the United States to settle in this Province, and obtain, under certain qualificati ons, the rights and privileges of British subjects. The act of the British Parliament, reerred to in the resolutions, breathes a spirit of liberality, similar to that which is displayed to quote. It is the case of Beill vs Reid, re-ported in the 1st volume of Maule & Selwyn's report, page 730. The nature of the action, as well as the principles of the decision, will appear from the judgment of the court, which thus stated by the reporters.
"Lord Elenborough C. J. on this day

delivered the judgment of the court in substance as follows. This was a motion for leave to enter a nonsuit in an action against an underwriter upon a policy of assurance on ship and freight on the Imogene, [and there was also a policy on the goods, the subject of another action] at and from Virginia to her port or ports of discharge in the United Kingdom, or any port or ports in the Baltic. The interest was averred in John Bell of America. and the loss was by capture. The ship after arriving and lying off Falmouth, received orders to go to Gottenburgh, where she arrived on the 14th of April 1810, and was proceeding thence to Elsineur, an hostile port to get further instructions, when she was captured by a Danish ship. The ship had received orders at Gottenburgh to go to Elsineur for further orders from Beasley, who was one of the house of Wm. Bell and company. The their extensive assortment of different descriptions of Leather, and are preparing it ready for sale, upwards of 1000 Sides of Upper Leather, the plaintiff, with liberty to move for a nonsuit, upon the point whether sailing to Elsineur, a hostile port, for orders, was illegal The case was argued, and has been the sub-ject of long and deliberate consideration with

The question is, whether a natural-born subject of his majesty domiciled in a neutral country, such as the United States of America and which can be delivered on the shortest notice and lowest terms for CASH.

T. U. & Co flatter themselves that those may be considered as illegal to touch at a hos superior to any yet offered for sale, having already been proved and acknowledged by the best judges in this province

Kingston, November 9, 1819

Soft rule more clearly established in principle, than the port of destination being an interdicted port, is the port of delivery of the cargo;" which, as I understand it, means that cargo must be presumed to be destined thither for the purpose of illegal trade. And Sir Wm. Scott adds, "that it is impossible to relax that principle; If it were once admitted that a ship may enter an interdicted port to supply herself with water, or any other preintercourse with the ports of an enemy is il-legal, for what purpose soever it may be, the question here is whether such resort in the case of a natural-born subject domiciled in a yn's Rep. 677. is the first case where aquestion of a domicile a rose. That was a question whether the master and three-fourths of the mariners, who had come from Riga in Russia, could be considered as of the country having been born out of the dominions of Russia, but being resident there. The Lord ment, in which he considered the law of domicile with reference to the navigation act very much at large, declared himself of opi-

nion that they were men of that country within the intent of the navigation act. The next case as to how far a British-born subject domiciled in the United States of America THE subscriber has now, and will confor the purpose of commerce, so as to partiant to have at his Brewery a suptake in the trade to the East Indies, by virtue of the treaty, in which the words are "that the citizens of the United States may trade The present price is one shilling per gallow for immediate payment. The add interpretation for immediates may trade between the said territories and the said United States in a case of Wilson v. Marroya, the case of Wilson v. Marroya, this country by birth, he could not throw off He thinks it will not be amiss to re-his allegiance to his country, but that he was mind the farmers (who are the mass of the also a citizen of America for the purpose of ject here could not deprive him of the advantages of being a citizen of that country. In Bos. & Pull. Eyre C. J. said, "upon what authority is it said that a natural-born subject of the king shall not trade to the East Indies, though he is an adopted subject of another country, whose subjects in general are allowed to trade to the East Indies! Shall it be enough to say the rest of the king's subjects are not allowed to trade to the East Indies and therefore you being the king's subject shal not ! He will answer, I have a privilege which the rest of the king's subjects have not. I am the king's subject but I am also the subject of the United States, and Great Britain has granted to the subjects of the United States that they may trade. He may add, I have vi

olated no law of my parent state in procuring myself to be received a subject of the United

States. She encourages the practice, for she herself adopts the subjects of other states.' But this case as well as that of Scott v. Sch

But this case as well as that of Scott v. Sch wartz, it has been truly said, neither express-ly nor necessarily establish more than this that for ordinary commercial purposes, and the general objects of trade, a British-born subject is capable of becoming the adopt-ed subject of another state, so as to enjoy the

privileges of commerce allowed to that state But when a war breaks out with the parent state, it is said that natural allegiance re-

probable danger as to require restriction is a but one bushel to the acrequestion of political expediency well worth perhaps the attention of the legislature. In the mean time we cannot help remarking that the trading with an enemy by a natural-born subject has, undercertain qualifications, been recognized as appears by the case of former country, in order to have him. been recognized, as appears by the case of the Elizabeth, cited in Potts v. Bell, 8 T. R. sort of lint, the flax is pulled before it is 556 before Sir Thomas Denison and another ripe, and therefore they have occasion for common law Judge, where the goods which had been taken as coming from an enemy's port were restored to a British-born subject, was suffered to have a slight tinge of yelport were restored to a British-born subject, who was established in a foreign country. Upon inquiry I find that a case has occurred at the Cockpit before the present master of the rolls, in which precisely the same point was decided, and in which his honour concurred. Contemplating these uniform authorities, according to which a trading with an enemy by a British-born subject domiciled abroad has been received as innocent, and entitled to the reference of the succeeding crop. The inhabitants of Flanders, where the finest linen is made, are of opinion, that the lint of the flax, if suffered to have a slight tinge of yellow, so as to acquire a proper degree of maturity before it is gathered; but, as the flax is sown thick, the seed is of an inferior of quality, and therefore not made use of for the succeeding crop. The inhabitants of Flanders, where the finest linen is made, are of opinion, that the lint of the flax, if suffered to acquire its full strength. been regarded as innocent, and entitled to flax, if suffered to acquire its full strength, protection from condemnation ; it is impossiole for us upon this occasion to hold that the secases were not well decided. This is only a motion for a nonsuit, and therefore reserving to any one of us to consider this ques-tion if it should be presented to us in a more solemn form for our decision, we think this rule for a nonsuit ought to be discharged.

These sentiments do honor to the enlight-ned sages of Westminster Hall. It is happy for mankind that the rigor of the ancient doctrine, on this subject, is relaxed, and a more liberal system adopted in practice.

FOR THE U. C. HERALD. THE PROMPTER-No. XXV.

To the Farmers of Upper Canada. will be much stronger. To the Farmers of Upper Canada. Weeds are very pernicious to a crop of That the scarcity of money, by which the flax, and therefore the greatest care should not in the ordinary course of things, be clear. If any should appear, after the effectually remedied, antil the general balflax is two or three inches high, they should ance is turned in our favour, by making be removed by children going into the our exports exceed our imports, is a position as plain, as the philosophical principle will not be injured, although pressed to that fluids will seek a level, or the mathe-matical truth that two and two make four, weed their flax with the greatest diligence, To effect so desirable an object, the exer- and sometimes place poles on forked stakes tions of all good subjects are required; amongst it, to prevent its being beaten and of none more immediately than you, down by the wind and rain. who are engaged in the useful and honora- In Holland and Flanders, flax is gen-

and the high price of labour forcid the in water is any way coloured, it will commutroduction of manufacturing establishments. But the domestic manufacture will be afterwards removed with difficulty of many of the common woollen and lin- when manufactured into linen. The time en articles of family use, is adapted to the necessary for rotting flax depends upon present state of the province, and may be the heat of the weather, the quality of the one of the most practicable means of sa- water, and the firmness and maturity of ving money among us. As this requires the flax. If all these circumstances are an increase of the quantity and improve- favourable, four or five days will be suffiment of the quality of wool and flax, it de- cient; if otherwise six or eight days may

FOR FIVE VEARS,

and possession given immediately.

The degant and commodious two of reason and political convenience, that all intercourse with the possession given immediately.

The sheep of this country are generally every hour it remains exposed, beyond its proper time, weakens its fibres. In generally every hour it remains exposed, beyond its proper time, weakens its fibres. In generally every hour it remains exposed, beyond its proper time, weakens its fibres. In generally every hour it remains exposed, beyond its proper time, weakens its fibres. In generally every hour it remains exposed, beyond its proper time, weakens its fibres. In generally every hour it remains exposed, beyond its proper time, weakens its fibres. In generally every hour it remains exposed, beyond its proper time, weakens its fibres. In generally every hour it remains exposed, beyond its proper time, weakens its fibres. In generally every hour it remains exposed, beyond its proper time, weakens its fibres. In generally every hour it remains exposed, beyond its proper time, weakens its fibres. In generally every hour it remains exposed, beyond its proper time, weakens its fibres. In generally every hour it remains exposed, beyond its proper time, weakens its fibres. In generally every hour it remains exposed, beyond its proper time, weakens its fibres. In generally every hour it remains exposed, beyond its proper time, weakens its fibres. In generally every hour it remains exposed, beyond its proper time, weakens its fibres. In generally every hour its every hour its every hour its every hour it remains exposed, beyond its proper time, weakens its fibres. In generally every hour its every hour it and some other breeds; but such an im- dry. In one year, on my farm near Gerprovement is less necessary, because fine mantown, I sowed eighteen bushels of flax manufactures are not suited to the present seed, the greatest part, two bushels of seed circumstances of the country. Those to an acre. The flax was excellent, and which ought to be encouraged are of the the whole produce was grass-retted early coarser articles, both of wool and flax. in the season. I am sufficiently satisfied regiment, at Corfu, as to call for the deci-For such articles the common breed of with this practice, not to alter it. The ded mark of his royal highness the Prince sheep, with proper management, produce frequent showers of rain, and the heavy very appropriate wool; and their flesh is dews, to which our climate is subject in restoring order in this old corps, and as a better mutton than that of the Spanish the month of August, may render water-sheep. The present, however, or any oth-rotting less necessary here than in Europe.

Every farmer should keep some of these factured into thread."

Every farmer should keep some of these factured into thread."

placed, after a public reprimand, at the useful animals; as many as the state of his farm will admit; and they should be ment of flax, in its various stages of cultiobjects of careful attention and good treat- vation, in the best flax countriment, to render them profitable. His famis recommended to the consideration of ily should thus be annually supplied with Canadian farmers, with this cantionary reily should thus be annually supplied with Canadian farmers, with this cantionary re- Perthshire, and perhaps in Scotland, are a sufficiency of wool to be manufactured mark, that it is not here, as it is there, a the Duke of Athol, and the Earl of Bredinto stockings, socks, mittens, sheeting, flannels and common wearing apparel. In a house thus supplied, the single item of knitting, which is an amusement as well as work, occupying intervals of time that would otherwise be thrown away, may save in the course of a year, a consideration of such manufacture as the lower of a year, a consideration of such manufacture and ingenious lines weare, in Ireland, has lately finished a shirt entirely in his loom, and the Earl of Breundant; albane; each of these noblemen, we are informed, has planted 60,000,000 trees!

A shirt without seams—Thomas Hall, an ingenious lines weaver, in Ireland, has lately finished a shirt entirely in his loom. work, occupying intervals of time that the introduction of such manufacture an ingenious linen weaver, in Ireland, has would otherwise be thrown away, may save, in the course of a year, a considerable sum, which, without such a recourse, must be expended from the family stock, and sent out of the country in cash, by

way of remittance for imported goods.

For similar purposes, the good husband-Another caution may be useful. The culture of flax, a branch of husbandry too much neglected in this province. The soil of the country is believed to be peculiarly favourable to this valuable plant, being generally clayey and ferwards.

Another caution may be useful. The culture of flax is an agricultural experiment, which may be, more or less, affected breasts; the shoulder straps and gussets are neatly stitched, as well as the wrists, in short, it is as perfectly finished as if made by an expert seamstress. This shirt has been exhibited to several gentlement in the linen trade, who have completely vania, who visited the principal flax coun-countries. tries of Europe in 1799.

ossible, they never sow flax but upon a rich clay soil, having a tendency to being wet. After dressing the ground with well rotted manure, they either give it a complete summer fallow, or plant the ground with potatoes, which in Flanders, as in Ireland, is esteemed the best preparative

quences have or have not in them so much flax is to procure seed, he should sow but by the maturity of the plant, may, by pro per management, have its pores divided to any degree of fineness. It must be evident to the most superficial observer, that story of the depraved son, told under meturify is as necessary in plants as in much affliction, shocked every one present. maturity is as necessary in plants as in animals, to give their fibres a proper de-gree of strength. The lint or skin of the flax is formed of minute, longitudinal fibres, united together by filaments or mem branes. As this regular composition of fi bres is divisible to infinity, it is easy for the farmer, by his art and industry, to separate them, by which he will render them as fine, as if pulled while green; and they

cople of this country are distressed, can be taken to have the ground perfectly

The early stage of this young country, soft, clear water is made use of. If the per ds very much upon you.

De necessary. However, no particular The soil and climate of Upper Canada rule in this respect, can be established; are favourable to the production of both and, therefore, every day a small hand-wool and flax. ful of the flax should be examined; as

and sent out of the country in cash, by strength and durability are more impor-

Another caution may be useful. The able plant, being generally clayey and fertile; such as is said to be preferred by the cultivators of it in Ireland, Flanders, and Holland. The following description of their mode of proceeding is given by a scientific and practical farmer of Pennsylscientific and practical farmer of Pennsylscientific and practical flax countries. The most approved writers of other countries.

Alderman Bridges has been invested Lord Mayor of Londo

A main object of a large body of the formers is the equal distribution On the 13th of Oct. H. E. the Sena Tatischoff arrived at Paris, as Minister Plen potentiary from the Emperor of all the Russias—which lessened the idea of a war, th had been agitated.

The Emperor of Russia has abolished the liberty of the press in Poland.

A Paris article of Oct. 12, states that the

vintage in the department of La Hau Marne, and the produce, surpassed the utmost expectations. It is difficult to know what to do with the plentiful stock of wines the price of casks had suddenly risen, and the greatest embarrassment was experienced

London, Oct. 5, A distressing case occured yesterday in the prosecution of a son, 17 years old, by the father, a poor but honest man, whos The charge was for stealing the poor parents shirt, when he had scarcely another which was found on the back of one of the son's guilty associates. He gave in a list of apparel which the prisoner had stolen at different times; he had often snatched him from the company of thieves, and taken him home, but the last time his conduct was so horrid, that he could endeav our to reclaim him no more. His last act was picking pockets at church, when he was sent there to hear Divine Service, and on his return home his father detected him in the act of teaching his young brother

A young lady of superior accomplishments, named Burrell, who was lately married to an officer in the army, wh was absent at Brighton, committed sui-cide by stabbing herself to the heart in the open streets in London. She had ex-hibited signs of melancholy previously to

The body of a female has been discovered in a field near Farnham. To such a state of despondency and suffering had she been driven, that she laid herself under the hedge and expired from the wan of timely food.

A Carlow paper mentions, that a half pay officer having obtained a warrant against his servant girl for some defalkation or misdemeanor, he gave it to a constable to execute, while he attended as an assistant. The fair Amazon received them both at the point of a pitch fork; they were obliged to retreat, when she followed, and belaboured them so cruelly with the handle that they were both obliged to seek protection in a shop near by.

We are sorry to learn that the military discipline is so bad in the 8th (or King's) Regent's displeasure, for the purpose of er breed may be improved by selection and care; and their number ought to be increased.

Whilst grass-rotting, the flax should be down by his majesty. Lieutenant Colonel frequently turned, in order to preserve a uniformity in it, when dressed and manufactual.

Major Thomas Buck has been cashiered by a court martial.

The two greatest planters of trees in

wristbands are doubled and stitched; there is a regular selvage to each side of the in the linen trade, who have completely satisfied themselves, that it is actually the production of the loom, without any assistance from the needle.

Extract of a Letter dated Madrid, Augt 30, Threatened by a war with the United States, by the Plague at Cadiz and by the invasion of the Guerillas in the southern provinces, where the mails are intercepted, our FROM FRANCE. JALEST.

Capt. Williams who arrived at Newport, from Havre, in 24 days, has brought advices their superior knowledge in this useful branch of agriculture.

"The farmers in Holland, consider flax is their most profitable crop; and it is of our minister in France to government, so, with their excellent management. If of our minister in France to government, so where the mails are intercepted, our state of uneasiness is by no means imaginary. Whilst travelling, a short time ago, in the province of Estremadura, I was surprised in a tavern by the arrival of Melchior's band. He is a man of about 45 years old, and of firm decision. They conversed on the subject of political affairs. I expressed my sorrow at the bad government of Spain. He interrupted in the province of Estremadura, I was surprised in a tavern by the arrival of Melchior's band. He is a man of about 45 years old, and of firm decision. They conversed on the subject of political affairs. I expressed my sorrow at the bad government of Spain. He interrupted me by the narrative of the following allegory:

gory:
"Know you, that when God created the world and had divided it among several aworld and had divided it among several na-tions, he assembled their representatives in order to knew whether they were satisfied with their respective lots; each one of the na-tions made its remonstrances; each one pre-sented its requests. The French obtained the vaudeville; the English the spleen; the Portuguese, jealousy. When it came to Spain's Cortes, they asked for the best wines, fine crops, wool, cocoa, saffron, gold, silver. with potatoes, which in Flanders, as in Ireland, is esteemed the best preparative rop to ensure good flax. A gravelly, sandly, or light soil cannot be depended on for ood flax. The crop will be light, and of in inferior quality. Care is taken to prountry, the brightest, heaviest and best eed, which they sow as early as they can in the spring. A light frost is found to injure but little, whilst early sowing ensures agreater quantity of lint, and of a better quality, than if sown late.

We have received our regular files of Europe, were passengers.

We have received our regular files of Europe, were passengers.

We have received our regular files of Europe, were passengers.

We have received our regular files of Europe, wood, cocoa, saffron, gold, silver. And do you ask for nothing more? said the Creator. We further ask a good government, and that the principal part of the alarm excited, is to furnish parliament with a pretext for strengthening the cords of government, and imposing additional taxes on the people.

Boston Centinal. VOL

PUBLI

Messrs, C Simon M' H. Ruttar J. G. Beth S. E. Wa R. Hamil W. H. M Wm. Ha John Vin A. M'Phe Robt. Gr TEI Four Do

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