

get out of his way. A place was cleared, and he went through the dance in handsome style, to the great delight of all present. Bumper after bumper was proffered, and as readily swallowed. What sailor would shrink from spicing the main brace when his King was the toast? God save the King was again played, but this did not satisfy our jolly Tar, now completely groggy. Rule Britannia! Rule Britannia!—he would have Rule Britannia, or he'd board the stage and thrash the fiddlers. Rule Britannia, Britannia rules the Waves—play up—none of your gammon. Rule Britannia, Britannia rules—What you won't eh?—then here goes, advancing to the orchestra to commence his attack. This was too much even for French politeness; and another act just commencing, a skuffle ensued, in which poor Jack was hoisted on the shoulders of his messmates, who bore him off in triumph, roaring.

Rule, Britannia, Britannia rules the waves. And Britons never never, never shall be slaves.

Russian Clergy.—Mrs. Henderson, in a letter published in the Missionary Herald, says, that at the time when the Bible Society was formed in Novgorod (Russia), there were many of the clergy who had never seen a Bible, and one on hearing of it, asked what kind of a book it was?

This is what we wished to lay down in *Ilmine*. The South American States are to all intents and purposes free and independent States, with which any other State may treat and negotiate, and form alliances, without any violation of treaty or good faith towards any other power.

It is said, Spain has not acknowledged their independence, and therefore you are guilty of an attack upon her Sovereignty? Indeed! Let us see the absurdity to which this position would lead. The South American States might have established, as they have, their independence—might have exercised all the acts of a sovereign and independent power—might have entered into commercial and political relations with other nations—Spain would not be able to take any step, to do any act, calculated to resume her former authority over the States, or to arrest for a moment the march and exercise of their independence—may, might remain totally inactive and passive; yet, because she refused to acknowledge them as free States, we are to refuse all intercourse, all political relations with them whatever! Why, does not every one see the utter absurdity and childishness of such reasoning, if reasoning it can be called?

But we are told of a Congress of European Powers to settle the fate of the American colonies. We should like to see what sort of a preamble such a Congress would draw up to their deliberations. "Whereas, a certain tract of country, some thousands of miles distant from Europe, containing about 47,000 square leagues, and a population of seventeen millions, has determined that it will be governed by its own institutions, and will no longer continue in dependence, (which they do not want, and which is injurious to their best interests,) upon a nation containing 25,000 square leagues, and ten millions of inhabitants; We, the powers of Europe, are assembled in Congress to devise the best means of putting an end to so unsatisfactory a situation of affairs, and of concluding some arrangement that shall be more congenial to the policy, &c. &c." Congresses may deliberate and re-deliberate, pass protocol upon protocol, multiply conference upon conference, but what would the seventeen millions on the other side of the Atlantic say? Or what means would the Congress possess of enforcing their edicts? To frame resolutions which you have no means of executing, or, to use an old proverb, "to show your teeth when you cannot bite," is, in private concerns, not a very wise proceeding; but in public matters, in the intercourse between nations, not only idle, but positively dangerous. We think the Continental Powers will pause before they hold any such Congress; but whether they do or not, we shall neither be a party to, nor send a Minister to it. We shall leave the Continental Powers to act as they like, whilst we shall act as we think best for our own interests. The American States have achieved their emancipation—achieved it by their own efforts—without foreign aid, foreign councils, or foreign encouragement. We, who, of all nations, could have rendered them the most powerful assistance; did not, through our government, express even a wish in their favor. They fought the fight, they gained the victory without us. Their independence is established—the tide can never be rolled back. The American States are free sovereign states with which any nation is at liberty to treat without offering any just grounds of offence or complaint to any other power.

We have sent Consuls and Commissioners—other powers may, and probably will, do the same. We call this step a *de facto* acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the American States—and we may expect further, that a higher diplomatic character will either be sent out, or that some one of the Commissioners has, or will have, the power of taking upon himself that character, as soon as the different Consuls have made their reports upon the situation and feelings of the states to which they have been respectively sent.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS

From the Com. Advertiser Dec. 26.

Latest from Spain.—The brig Susan, Captain Winsor, 35 days from Malaga, arrived at Boston on Tuesday last. Capt. Winsor states that Ceuta has been taken possession of by the French, who had openly declared they would never give it up so long as the English held possession of the Rock of Gibraltar; and that on the 13th Nov. news was received at Malaga of the surrender of the cities of Alicante, Cartagena and Barcelona, to the French and Spanish Royal authorities.

The schooner Enterprize, arrived at Tarpaquin Cove, on the 20th inst. from the Bay of Honduras, bound to Providence. Major McGregor and Lieut. Mackay, of the 33d British regiment, and Lieut. Brazier, of the 91st do. were passengers in the Enterprize. These gentlemen were taken, from the brig Brackett, Murray, of New castle, from Kingston, Jamaica, bound to London, which vessel after being 17 days out, put into Honduras in distress.

News from Barbadoes has been received to the 27th ult. In the Barbadian of the 3d inst. it is recommended that a general meeting of delegates from all the colonies be immediately held, for the purpose of making an appeal to Parliament, on the subject of the existing situation of the West India Colonies.

Execution of Riego.

Gibraltar papers to the 14th of November, containing Madrid advices to the 7th, were received by a mercantile house in this city yesterday. The only intelligence of importance by this conveyance, is an account of the execution of Riego, which event, our previous advices had led us to expect would soon take place. On the 5th, the second Hall of the Alcaides de la Real Casca Corte pronounced the following sentence: "D. Rafael del Riego, is condemned to the ordinary punishment of hanging; and he shall be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution—his property shall be confiscated, and he shall pay the costs of suit." The sentence having been pronounced, the prisoner was then placed in execution. On the following day (Nov. 6.) at noon, the sentence was carried into effect. The Madrid Gazette says, "the public that held his crimes in such detestation, has shown on this occasion, that it can distinguish between the crime and the criminal, for not the least insult was offered to him by the immense crowds that filled the streets through which he passed, and it was only at the moment of execution that the shout of *Long live the absolute King* was heard."

FROM THE LONDON COURIER OF NOVEMBER 10.

It seems strange that any persons should view our settlements upon the South American States as anything either war or defence. It is a policy upon which we contend, other European powers have no right to interfere with us—nor do we pretend to interfere with them. They may, or they may not, acknowledge and treat with those States; that is their business. But they can not justly complain of our exercising the same privilege. And here, in order to clear away *illusions* the ground of some objections that have been urged, we must desire the public to bear this in mind—that it is not the case of an incipient insurrection of the colonies against the parent state—that it is not a struggle in which the power of one side is balanced by the power of the other, and the issue doubtful—it is not a case in which a third party, stepping in, turns the scale, and decides the conflict in favor of the side to which it carries its weight. It bears no resemblance to the case of our American Colonies, when France and Spain interfered; and Spain is not more divided by the seas from her own possessions, than she is by the difference of that respective institutions; nor has she more sovereignty over them than we had over France. Though we contend to bear the empty title of her King, the question has been well put by one of our own parliaments—"As to independence, our question is at present—the States are free—the acknowledgment by Spain is not worth a straw to England—all colonies are *de jure* Sovereign States, the moment in which they achieve their independence, *de facto*. This is the clearest of all reasons, because the foundation of their allegiance is their enjoyment of protection from the parent state. When the colonists cease to wait protection, they are no longer bound to pay the price of it; and this is one of a class of cases in which power becomes the evidence of right."

that both sides aim at the public good, although they differ as to the means of effecting it, the result may be very beneficial. A wise administration will always respect the general feelings of the public.

The President of the United States appears to be apprehensive that the Allied powers of Europe are disposed to assist Spain in reducing her former Provinces in America, which have assumed their independence, and still maintain it. Should such a system of policy be resolved on by the Holy Alliance, what part the British Government will take on the occasion, remains to be seen. We have no doubt it will be influenced by sound political considerations. From the limited information which we possess, we cannot but hope that our government will oppose such an interference of the European Allies with the concerns of Spanish America, by all the means in their power, short of engaging the nation in war. The commerce and manufactures of Great Britain are so deeply interested in the independence of the Spanish American territories, that no friend to the extension of British markets can wish to see them reduced again to a state of colonial subjection to Spain. The enterprising citizens of the U. States are calculating upon a double portion of the trade of their Southern neighbours; and their government are taking measures to secure it for them. In the mean time, our government, we have no doubt, will be equally attentive to the present and future interests of British Merchants and manufacturers, in relation to the South American markets.

Since writing the above, we have received the Commercial Advertiser of the 26th ult. which contains the following paragraph.

Important.—The Philadelphia Aurora says—We learn from Washington, that the British Government has actually made a formal tender of her services, and solemnly pledged all the aid in her power in such measures as our Government may adopt in resistance to the designs of the Allied Powers of the Continent of Europe against the rights of the South American States."

LOWER CANADA.

The Canada Trade Act.—The consideration of this act, which has been more than a year in operation, and the consideration of which was postponed from last session, was fixed last evening for the 7th January, in committee of the whole, on motion of Mr. BOURGAGES, member for Buckinghamshire.

The Assembly, we are informed, will continue to sit during the Holidays. Thirty-six bills have already been presented and seven have passed in that House, in this session.

There are now sitting upwards of fifty committees. The judicature bill, the bill for the enrollment of mortgages, and a bill providing for the making of the roads on the Crown and Clergy Reserves, have come down from the Legislative Council.

We have received the substance of the debates on the Parish School Bill, and on the bill for facilitating the reunion of seigniorial lands, in default of actual settlement, which will appear on Monday next.

We have omitted, for want of room, the proceedings of the assembly, which we shall insert with those of Friday and Saturday next in our Monday's paper.—*Quebec Gaz.*

The rapid increase in the population of this Province is chiefly owing to early marriages, and to the regular habits and comfortable condition of its inhabitants. There is now living at Lislet, a woman whose age does not exceed 88 years, whose grand daughter is a grand mother.—*ib.*

THE HERALD.

KINGSTON, JANUARY 6, 1824.

It will be seen that the unfortunate RIEGO was executed on the 6th of November last.

Mr. Canning's eloquence appears to be useful out of Parliament, as well as in. He has made another popular dinner speech, at a London dinner, attended by the new Lord Mayor, the late Alderman Waitman, & other members of opposition. The eloquent Secretary takes such occasions to explain, in a conciliatory manner, the views and measures of the administration, on some prominent subjects, with which the public mind is immediately interested. If by such ingratiating explanations and civilities, the Administration and opposition can be brought to think better of each other, and be convinced

TOWN MEETING.

At a town meeting, held at the Court House in the town of Kingston, on the 31st day of January 1824, the following persons were chosen and duly elected for the present year.

Thomas Murphy, Town Clerk.
James Atkinson, Town Warden.
Geo. F. Corbett, Collector.

Assessor for the town of Kingston, Pittsburg and Wolfe Island.
John Vincent.

Duncan Vanalstine, Assessor for the township of Kingston.
ROAD MASTERS.
East Ward.
John Strange and Emerson Burley.
West Ward.
Robt. Tolbert and Simcoe Wright.

for the Kingston Mill Road.
John Brass and Wm. Buck.

East part 1st Con. Kingston do. do. do.
West part 1st Con. Kingston do. do. do.
East do. 2d do. do. do.
West do. 2d do. do. do.
East do. 3d do. do. do.
West do. 3d do. do. do.
East do. 4th do. do. do.
West do. 4th do. do. do.
East part 5th & 6th Con. centre of do. & do. do.
West part of the do. do. do.
East do. 7th do. do. do.
West do. do. do. do. do.

Daniel Wright, west n. addition of the township of William Fair, Eastern ditto. 5th Con.
Ebenezer Benjamin, West addition. 3d do.

POUND KEEPERS.
G. H. MacLean, Town of Kingston.
Elisha Ward, Township ditto. Pound at his own place.
Robt. Innis, for Pittsburg.
Gilbert Cone, Wolfe Island.

ROAD MASTERS FOR PITTSBURG.
William Vanalstine, for the road leading from Point Frederick to Kingston mill.
Joseph Franklin, from Kingston mills to Grass's Creek.
Frederick Fanning, from Grass's Creek to Gananoqua.
Samuel Knapp, back road.
Robt. McLean, Eastern division of the front Daniel Orr, Western ditto. do. do.

Road Masters for Wolfe Island.
Eben Bernet, East part of the road cross the Island. Arch'd. Hitchcock, West do. John Dawson, East part of the front road. Peter Davis, West do. do. do.

Laws for the Town of Kingston.
Same as last year.—Town bulls to run at large.
For the Township.
Horses, Hogs and Sheep not to run at large. Bulls, Cows, and Oxen to run at large. Fences to be 5 1/2 feet high—rails 4 inches apart. Road Masters judges thereof.
For Pittsburg.
Horses and Oxen not to run at large.—Hogs may run at large. Fences, same as in the Township of Kingston.
Wolfe Island.
Horses, Sheep, and Horned Cattle to run at large. Hogs over six months old not to run at large.
Road laws to be same as in the year 1822.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

We learn from our correspondent at York, that a bill is before the House of Assembly which promises to be of great advantage to this Province. It contemplates making permanent our present assessment law, and provides for the sale of the land for arrears of such assessments or taxes, if they shall not be paid within a certain time. Some of the members oppose the principle of the bill, and others only its details; but it is expected that the opposition will not prove a fatal one.

The following Resolutions relative to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, have been adopted by our House of Assembly.

Resolved, That when the Kingdom of England and Scotland were united, the subjects of both were placed upon a footing of reciprocity, and were to enjoy a full communication of every right, privilege, and advantage, and that neither the church, or any ascendancy, on the contrary that both were established by law, as truly that National Protestant Churches within their respective Kingdoms, and consequently the Clergy of both are equally entitled to a participation in all the advantages which have resulted, or may hereafter result from the said Union.

Resolved, That the Provinces of Canada were wrested from the dominion of France, by the united exertions of Great Britain and Ireland, and that the Churches of England and Scotland had at the conquest, heretofore, an equal claim to enjoy the said conquest.

Resolved, That by the act of the British Parliament, passed in the 31st year of his late Majesty's Reign, 'The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of this Province,' was authorized to set apart a portion of one seventh of the lands for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy.

Resolved, That if his late Majesty, when he graciously authorized an appropriation of land for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy in this Province, did not contemplate a provision for the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, that they ought now to come under his Majesty's most favorable consideration, and being otherwise provided for.

Resolved, That a humble address be presented to his Majesty, founded on the foregoing resolutions—praying that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct such measures, as will secure to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, residing or who may hereafter reside in this Province, such support and maintenance, as his Majesty shall think proper."

The Quebec Gazette, in alluding to the above subject, says:

"We have occasion to know that the Kirk in this Province, has also preferred to his Majesty's Ministers, thro' the Colonial Government, some claims to a proportion of the Protestant Clergy reserves in Lower Canada; but it has hitherto not received any answer from which may be inferred final arrangements on the subject."

COMMUNICATION.

It having been reported that travellers from this Province into the United States are chargeable with a heavy duty on their travelling horses, and sleighs, which has been made, on that subject, the Collector at Cape Vincent, who has given the following answer, in a letter to a gentleman in Kingston, dated Dec. 30th, 1823.

"In answer to your letter of enquiry of the 24th, I would remark, that a law of no law making it obligatory on me to charge a duty on travellers' horses, carriages, harness or personal baggage, in actual use, nor do I believe it ever was the intention of our government, that such a construction should be put upon their acts &c. At all events, I shall not charge them (travellers from Canada) with such duties, until I shall be more fully convinced of their being liable, unless I receive instructions to that effect from the Secretary or Comptroller. In that case, I will take an early opportunity to give due notice."

LIST OF the Inhabitants of the Town and Township of Kingston, in the Parish of St. James, in the County of Frontenac, for 1823.

Sex	Age	Profession
Men	over sixteen	under sixteen
Women	over sixteen	under sixteen
Children	under six	under six
Clerks		
Servants		
Total		

(Signed) JOHN WILSON FERGUSON, Town Clerk.
Kingston, January 5th, 1824.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 1st inst. by the Rev. John Wilson, MR. DANIEL CAFFERY to MISS PHOEBE MURDOCK.
On Monday the 15th day of December, by the Rev. Archdeacon Stuart, Mr. John Livingston to Miss Anna Corl, both of the Township of Camden.
On Tuesday the 23d day of December, Mr. Wm. Lang to Miss Eliza German.
On Christmas day, Mr. John Ryder to Miss Mary Ferris.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the KINGSTON AUXILIARY TO THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY will be held in St. Geo's Church, on Wednesday the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock. The attendance of subscribers is desired.

JOHN BARCLAY, Secretary.
ROBT STANTON, Secy.

Kingston, 5th Jan. 1824.

FURS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has on the way from Montreal, a quantity of

Furs, of the Newest Fashion,

consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Caps, Trimmings &c. which will be sold very low for cash, at the Store lately occupied by Messrs Armstrong & Mathewson.

JOHN HYNES.
Kingston, Dec. 22d, 1823.
N. B. The above Shop to let.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Nicholas Anoy, junr. and Polly Lapum, the wife of Robert Lapum, have reported falsehoods respecting the subscriber, I therefore challenge them to prove what they have said, or beueforth be considered Calumniators.

JACOB FIMERMAN.
Kingston, Dec. 24, 1823.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James C. Bird, of Kingston, Brewer, are hereby forbid making any payment to Joseph Prosser, on any pretence whatever.

BETSEY BIRD,
Attorney to James C. Bird.

NOTICE.

GEORGE F. CORBETT, informs the public, that he has just received a large assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

suitable to the season, which he offers for sale at reduced prices for cash or country produce.

North side of the Market square, } 5w
Kingston, 23d Dec. 1823.

C. & J. McDonald, GANANOQUA,

HAVE just received an Extensive assortment of Goods, comprising most articles called for in a Country Store, consisting in part of the following, viz.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Steel, Hollow ware, Stoves, Stove Pipes, Salt &c.

all of which will be sold reasonable for cash or in exchange for all kinds of Grain, and most kinds of Lumber.

Cash paid for Wheat, Pork, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

Gananoqua, Dec. 10th 1823.

To Rent,

AT a low rate, the premises late occupied by Lieut. Col. Lightfoot.—For particulars enquire of A. MANAHAN.
Kingston, 17th Dec. 1823. 51ft

Bank of Upper-Canada.
York, Dec. 10th, 1823.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Directors held this day, a Dividend of four per cent on the capital Stock paid in, was declared for the last six months, payable at the Bank on and after the 15th January next, and closed until the 10th day of that month.

By Order
THOS. G. RIDOUT, Cashr.

NOTICE.

DURING the severe gale on Friday the 5th instant, a small Schooner belonging to John Brown, of Adolphustown, was upset near Salmon Island, in the lower Gap, and the owner being alone on board, was unfortunately lost; having a pocket-book, containing writings and accounts of the value of about 100l, and a Watch with him—whoever shall aid the cause of humanity, so much as to find the Body of the unfortunate sufferer, and secure such property as may be found with him, shall be handsomely rewarded, upon giving intelligence to the Subscriber at Adolphustown.

HENRY BROWN.
December 19th, 1823.

STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, on the evening of the 1st inst. Fifty seven dollars in Bank Bills and Notes of hand, to the amount of Thirty five pounds, Currency. Whoever will return said money and Notes to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of Twenty dollars.

ALEX. MCKINLEY.
Kingston, January 3d, 1824.

ALMANACKS,

For sale at this Office.