

# THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

59

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KINGSTON, (U. C.) APRIL 10, 1827.

[WHOLE NUMBER 423.]

## TERMS.

Four Dollars per annum, (exclusive of postage) payable six months in advance. Any person becoming responsible for the payment of twelve papers, shall receive one gratis—and in like proportion for a greater number.  
No Papers discontinued until arrears are paid except at the option of the Publisher.  
Produce received in payment, at the Market price.  
Letters to the Editor must be Post Paid.

## PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under 2s 6d first insertion, and 7d 1/2 each subsequent insertion.  
Ten lines and under, 3s 4d first insertion, and 10d each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines 4s per line for the first insertion, and 1d per line for every subsequent insertion.  
Advertisements without written direction are inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.  
Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing.  
Advertisements for insertion to be delivered on the morning preceding the day of publication.

## PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
EXECUTED AT THE HERALD OFFICE.

## MARMORA

IRON WORKS NOTICE,  
26th Jan. 1827.

THE Subscriber is now sending down to the Agents of this Establishment, at Kingston, Belleville, the Trent, Cobourg, and Port Hope, large assortments of his Wares and Castings, which, in quality and appearance, far surpass the Wares brought up from the Lower Province.

The prices and terms of payment cannot be complained of, when they are compared with those of the importing Merchants—as they are in some instances 25 per cent. lower, and in none equalling theirs; besides which, the subscriber will guarantee all the Wares under regular treatment. Among the Wares are Buffon's patent

## Cooking Stoves,

which, for convenience and elegance, are not excelled; double and single Stoves, of different patterns and sizes; Pot Ash

## KETTLES,

from 70 to 240 Gallons; Sugar Kettles, or Pot Ash Coolers, from 7 to 25 Gallons; Dutch Ovens with covers—with or without feet;

## BELLIED POTS,

And Irons of six different patterns and sizes; Tea Kettles, Griddles, Cart & Wagon Boxes, Plough Irons, Sleigh Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

Pork, Whiskey, and all kinds of Grain will be received here in barter at the Kingston cash prices.

A. MANAHAN,  
Agent for Peter McGill.

## PRICES CURRENT

Of the Marmora Wares,  
1827.

Patent Cooking Stoves with utensils complete, £12 10

Double Stove No. 1, figured pattern with oven of 80 lbs weight, three feet in length, 11 0 0

No. 1, 3 feet 3 in. in length, 5 10 0

Single Stoves, 2 feet 6 do. do. 4 10 0

3 feet 3 do. do. 3 10 0

4 feet 9 do. do. 2 15 0

Pot Ash Kettles of all sizes at 25s. per Cwt.

All heavy Mill castings at 25s. per Cwt.

Pot Ash Coolers No. 1, 25 Gallons, 1 5 0

2, 21 ditto, 1 0 0

3, 16 ditto, 0 15 0

4, 12 ditto, 0 10 0

Pots, Kettles, Dutch Ovens and other wares, 25s. 6d. per Cwt.

A. MANAHAN.

## STRAW-BEAT INN.

THOMAS BAMFORD,

THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support given to him in his old residence, begs leave to inform them now, (particularly the Farmers) that he has taken and fitted up in a comfortable manner, the house lately known by the name of the HIGHLANDER, in MARKET STREET, nearly opposite Mr. Asa Norton's store, where he hopes, by the most strict attention to their comfort, &c. to meet with their continued support and favours.  
N. B.—Excellent Stabling and Yard room.  
Kingston, Dec. 20th, 1825.

## NOTICE.

FOR SALE, and immediate possession given, between 90 and 100 acres of Land, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Adolphus Town, directly in rear of the Village; 55 acres of which are held under a Lease from Government for 21 years from November last—60 acres are in a high state of cultivation. On the premises there are a comfortable Log House (squared) 32 by 27 feet—a large Frame Barn, with Sheds, Out-houses, &c. &c. Also an excellent Well and Springs, with a Stream running through the premises—a good Garden, neatly enclosed, and a young Orchard, consisting of a variety of Pear, Apple, Plum, and Cherry trees, and a Fine and other Groves.  
All which, with the Stock and Farming Utensils, will be disposed of very low.  
For terms, apply to Henry Cassady, Jun. Esq. of Kingston, or to

MOSES CARNAHAN,  
Adelphustown.

February, 1827.

## CHEAP FOR CASH

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

40 Kegs Plug Tobacco,  
30 Boxes assorted window glass,  
1000 Lbs. Spanish sole Leather,  
500 Pieces Paper Hangings,  
4000 yds. Factory Sheetings and shirtings,  
20 Pieces Satinets, assorted Col's  
400 Folsby's Grass and Cradle  
Seythes,  
60 Pairs Wool Cards,  
200 Yards 6-4 Bd Tick,  
500 Lbs. Cotton Yarn.

A quantity of Candle Wick and Cotton

## BATTING.

Old and Young Hyson, Twankey and Hyson

## SKIN TEAS,

Together with a general assortment of  
Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

## —ALSO—

60 Barrels Mess and Prime PORK.  
ABRAHAM TRUAX.

March 12, 1827.

## GARDEN SEEDS.

H. Lesslie & Sons,  
HAVE just received a choice assortment of the above, WARRANTED OF LAST YEAR'S GROWTH, where may be had as usual.

## THE GENUINE AGUE

POWDERS  
and every other article in the DRUG and STATIONERY line on the most reasonable terms.  
Kingston, March 15th, 1827. 3m

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

## JUST RECEIVED,

A new assortment of choice Garden seeds, for sale by the subscriber in Store Street.  
ORANGE HAYES.

March 19th. 6w

## GARDEN SEEDS

SAVED by WM. ADAM of York, Upper Canada, and warranted to be of the best quality, for Sale by

## N. PALMER,

Druggist and Apothecary, Market square.  
Kingston, March 20th, 1827.

## PORK.

Wanted by the Subscriber a few Barrels of  
Prime Pork,

for which the Highest Price will be given.  
J. W. ARMSTRONG.  
Kingston, 19th March, 1827. 1f

## NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking a transfer of the following Notes of Hand: viz.

Four of Thirty Nine Dollars each, value received, payable in September or October, 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, given to David Ost-rhout, or bearer, of Greece, State of N. York.

Two Notes of Fifty Dollars each, payable in September or October, 1827 and 1828, given to William Cole of Penfield, State of N. York, or bearer. And one Note of Forty Dollars, payable in stock, Nov. 1827, to William Osterhout or Bearer, of Hillier, Upper Canada, by the subscriber, who has not received value for the same.

## HENRY OSTERHOUT,

Hillier, 23d February, 1827. 4w

## NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Walter McCuniffe and Patrick Quin, Merchants of this Town, who carried on business under the name and firm of Walter McCuniffe, & Co. expired on the 5th of April last. The business will in future be conducted by the undersigned in his own name, and to whom all debts due the firm are to be paid.  
WALTER McCUNIFFE.  
Kingston, 26th July, 1826.

## TO STAMMERERS.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of the New-York Institution for correcting and curing Stammering, and other impediments of Speech, on Mrs. Leigh's system, gives notice that he will undertake the cure of Stammering, on application to him at Bath, Midland District.—A pamphlet containing certificates of cures at the above institution, may be seen at the office of this paper.

GEO. BAKER.  
Bath October 4th, 1826.

## For Sale,

## THE FOLLOWING LANDS.

WEST half 1 of No. 9, 2d Concession  
Pittsburgh—100 Acres.

South half Lot No. 31, 1st Con. north of the road through the Mowhawk Tract, Township of Tyendinaga—100 Acres.

## ALSO,

Town Lot No. 361, in the Town of Kingston, enclosed with a cedar picket fence, near the Presbyterian Church—1 5 Acre.

Water Lot No. 4, in front of the Northern part of Town Lot C, in the Town of Kingston—1 5 Acre.

Application to be made at this Office.  
17th Feb. 1827.

## FOR SALE,

THE North half of Lot No. 12 in the 3d Concession of Loberough, containing 100 acres.—Apply at the Herald Office.  
Kingston, July 10, 1826.

## POETRY.

Mr. Editor: To those of your readers who are lovers of the Muses, the following "Stanzas, suggested on seeing the beautiful Ship 'The Sias Richards', in the Regent's Dock, Liverpool," will not be unacceptable.

W. L. D.

"Gay stately bark, success on thee await,  
That o'er ten thousand ruffled billows bore,  
From transatlantic woodlands hewn of late,  
The bust of him whose loss we now deplore.  
Auspicious be thy visits to our shore,  
That bear'st one form'd on nature's noblest plan,  
May no destructive tempest round thee roar,  
For lo! display'd on thy majestic van,  
I see the semblance of an ordinary man!

Yet art thou but inadequate to wear  
His name—whose mind, of truly noble bearing,  
Was vaster than the world of waters—where  
They kiss'd thy prow, or sportive eddied,  
veering,

To gaze upon thy stern—as on careering  
Thou welcom'dst their carresses—which reflected  
His image thousand-fold, still re-appearing;  
As if each wave his memory respected,  
Or melting, sunk in tears, mute, sorrowing and dejected.

'Twas his great mind that latent sources grasped  
Inter-course, and loaded every tide  
With fruits of commerce—'twas a link that clasped  
In golden union, the distant wide,  
Two nations—simulate in all beside,  
Save that of rival soul, to rival sire,  
By mutual offices of intercourse allied,  
Too near to live in never-ending ire;  
Too far apart to bear perpetual sword and fire.

That bust should be of adamant or oak,  
Centennial of growth, or of duration,  
That fell matured beneath the woodman's stroke.

An emblem of the boat of either nation;  
For though it may out-wear a generation  
As yet unborn, it still would largely fail,  
And but our hopes of lending fame still mock,  
Just leaving of his worth half told the tale  
Whom living we rever'd and lov'd, whom  
dead we now bewail!

Thou canst not buffet every wayward wave  
More firm than he did, against adverse fate  
A rock he stood—when seas of trouble wave—  
And fortune wood'd and won her from her hate.  
'Gainst wind and tide his spirit press'd elite  
Of human circumstance—like that new power  
Which drives thro' angry surges in dread state,  
When steam-propelling, lords it ocean o'er.  
And man controls her wrath, uniting shore to shore.

We saw him wreck'd, the mandate was his  
Maker's,  
Our loss, is gain—like a wise merchant, he  
Insur'd the whole from rocks, from shoals and breakers,  
Upon the sea shore of Eternity.

No gone a voyage on an unknown sea,  
To lands of promise, in a brighter realm  
Where sorrow, doubt and pain for ever flee;  
A skillful Pilot steering at the helm;  
No stormy sea can now his vessel overwhelm!

This frail memorial from an unknown lyre—  
His widow's mate—dedicate to you;  
For all who knew him, knowing did admire.  
'Tis unbought reverence, less than was his due.

When we his manly virtues thus review,  
And mark his manly worth, his worth of mind,  
As needful to the polar star was true:  
He liv'd an ornament to human kind;  
And dying, left, if any, equals few behind!"  
Liverpool, Jan. 23d, 1825.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

## MR. UNACKE'S BILL

for the purpose of preventing frivolous arrests was then taken up and discussed.

By the first part of this Bill any person whose debts amounted to a certain sum on finding himself in embarrassed circumstances was empowered to make a trust deed to three of his principle creditors, assigning to them all his real and personal property for the general benefit of his creditors; this he was to swear contained all he was possessed of, &c. & he was then to be relieved from all further claims for any debts due previously. The assignees were to be empowered to sell the real & personal estate and collect the sums due the bankrupt, and pay to the creditors their dividends or rateable proportions of the proceeds on their swearing to the correctness of their claims.

By the second part of the bill no person was to be arrested for debt, unless in addition to the usual affidavit, the creditor would swear that he believed the debtor was about to leave the Province.

Mr. Halliburton said he disapproved of the principle of the bill, and of all its enactments. He gave the learned gentleman every credit for the humanity of his motives, but that House ought to act, not by feeling, but by cool and deliberate reasoning. Jails he thought were necessary evils in society, and he was certain that if the House would pass that bill that it would break down that pillar of good faith upon which society rested. There was one grand distinction which had formed itself in his own mind, and by which he intended to regulate his legislative conduct. That all the minor features of the laws, such as those that were intended for the erection of Schools, for the encouragement of agriculture, &c. and for the regulation of Commerce might be modified according to circumstances; but those great leading principles of the law which had come down to us from a remote antiquity, and which were stamped with the sacred seal of experience ought never to be touched. The system of English jurisprudence was one of the noblest structures which the wisdom of man had ever been able to rear, and when he looked at its beautiful proportions and recollected that our Forefathers lived and flourished under it, he did not like to see its foundations shaken. It was impossible to extend the Bankrupt law to this country—in England it was different, there the magnitude of commercial transactions rendered it indispensable. In addition, said Mr. Stewart,

there is no such alarming evil to remedy as this bill seems to presuppose. The creditors of Nova Scotia were by no means harsh and unrelenting—but on the contrary debtors were treated by the creditor with lenity and indulgence. Scarcely an instance, said Mr. Halliburton is ever known where the body was taken where there was real estate; and the best proof of this existed in the fact, that in the returns lately made to his Excellency on the state of our jails, there were several where there was not a prisoner—not a fetter in use. It was so in the County of Annapolis and Mr. Stewart bore his testimony to the same fact as regarded the County of Cumberland. The insolvent debtor's act, as it at present existed, was in fact a mild, moderate, temperate law, and operates, said Mr. B. DeWolf, not so much to the protection of the Creditor, as the Debtor.

Mr. Munroe said that he had listened with delight to the highly adorned eloquence with which his Learned friend from Annapolis had on a former day defended the rights and stated the sufferings of his fellow man, and regretted to see that eloquence, which like a polished sword might have its keen edge used for good or ill, now brought into the lists to support principles at variance with humanity. The late House of assembly, to their honour be it said, had swept away that odious libel on our Statute—the attachment Law—and he trusted the present House would take this as an example, and sweep away that remnant of a barbarous age—the confinement of the operation of this law arrest. In one instance he had seen a man who had reached his 80th year, and whose head was silvered with hoary hair, dragged to a prison—not for the purpose of obtaining property, for it was known he had none; not for the purpose of punishing fraud, for such was not imputed—but because he had an industrious son; and it was thought that he, rather than allow his parent to rot in jail, would come forward and pay the debt. Many other instances of equal severity had occurred within his own practice or knowledge. He had been in many parts of the country, but he had never visited any jail and found it empty; although he hoped the day was not distant when no innocent man would be confined within the same walls as the thief, the felon and the murderer, as a prisoner for debt. In England a Bankrupt law existed, which provided that if a man gave up his whole property he received a discharge, and was thus enabled to begin the world anew with a chance of surmounting his difficulties and working his way to fortune. Besides if a person were arrested for debt in any County, he could petition to be removed to the King's Bench, to which there was attached a very wide liberty. In lower Canada also there was no imprisonment for debt, unless the Creditor was ready to swear that he had reason to suspect, that the Debtor intended to abscond—so also in the United States and in the neighbouring Province they had extensive limits to their Jail. The present bill was intended to reduce here a part—the essence of the English Bankrupt law. Not to do away with the system of arrest—but merely to modify it. Although he would concede and guard the just rights of the creditor; it was surely not meant that the innocent and unfortunate debtor should be placed at his mercy. He entertained no wish to protect crime—if fraud was discovered let it be punished with the utmost severity, but was he to be imprisoned and to be deprived of God's air on a mere suspicion.

Mr. Uniacke also entered at great length into the principle of the bill. He stated a case which had lately occurred in his own practice (into which delicacy forbids us to enter) as one of his chief motives in bringing the subject under their consideration, and which produced a strong impression, upon the House. Mr. U. also read upon the bill clause, by clause and commented upon each as he went along. He said that it certainly seemed an extreme hardship that an honest but unfortunate debtor might relinquish his whole property, and obtain the consent of a majority of his creditors, to a release; but that one or two of an unfeeling and unrelenting nature might refuse their sanction, and thus defeat the liberality of the others. Was this to be tolerated in a christian country? Was an innocent man to be punished for a misfortune which was above his own control, and which, in the wonderful dispensations of the Almighty was sent to chasten for his own all-wise but mysterious purposes. Was an innocent man forever to be ruined, and have a dead weight hung round his neck to bear down and repress his energies, because one or two illiberal and persecuting creditors so willed it?

with another. His keeper made him eat raw fish with the stones, but could never induce him to swallow bread, he would, however, drink water, wine, and brandy, which last liquor appeared to afford him in finite pleasure. He usually slept twelve hours in the day, sitting on the ground, with one knee over the other, and his chin resting on it, and, when not asleep, he passed the greater part of his time in smoking.

King George III. once gave directions for closing up a gate and a road in his Park of Richmond, which had been free to foot passengers for many years. A citizen of Richmond, who found the road convenient to the inhabitants of that village, took up the cause for his neighbors. He contended, that, although the thoroughfare might have been originally an encroachment, it had become a public property by the lapse of time, and by prescriptive right, and that he should compel the King to re-open it. He brought his suit, without hesitating, into a court of justice, and gained his process.

Madam Rollan, who died in 1785, in the 75th year of her age, was a principal dancer on Covent Garden stage in 1731, and followed her profession, by private teaching, to the last year of her life. She had so much celebrity in her day, that having one evening sprained her ankle, no less an actor than Quin, to the audience for her not appearing in the dance. Quin, who looked upon all dancers as "the mere garnish of the stage," at first denuded; but being threatened with a forfeit, he growlingly came forward, and, in his coarse way, thus addressed the audience: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am desired by the manager to inform you, that the dance intended for this night is obliged to be postponed, on account of Mademoiselle Rollan having dislocated her ankle; I wish it had been her neck."

BRUSSELS, JAN. 11.  
SINGULAR CURE.  
Dr. Andre, of this city, whose fortunate cures of three children, born deaf and dumb, we have already mentioned, has just operated with the same success on the son of M. Waurus, baker, at Bruges, aged 14 years. We find in the Gazette of West Flanders the details of this operation, which took place on the 26th of December, and for which the lad came to Brussels with his father. The perforation of the left ear was effected in less than five minutes, and at the same moment the boy heard the ticking of a watch and the barking of a little dog; the operation of the other ear took nearly half an hour, because the lad, too deeply affected by his new sensation, could scarcely contain himself.

A DILEMMA.  
Mr. Joseph Morgan, keeper of the Exchange Coffee house in Hartford, a man of property and respectability, and one of the directors of the Etna Insurance Company, was recently in Upper Canada, on important business for that office. Being called by name at one of the public houses, some of the bystanders instantly supposed that he was no less a personage than the real Capt. Morgan in full life. The conclusion was natural that he would secrete himself if their suspicions should be made known to him. They therefore kept dark, till darkness had overcome the day, and "nature's soft nurse" had visited the pillow of Mr. Morgan, and "rucked his senses into forgetfulness." At midnight, "that dread hour," they ushered into his bed chamber, with a suitable number of ministers of justice, roused him from his dreams ordered him to accoutre himself for a march to Sir Peregrine Maitland, who had enjoined upon them the delivery to him of the prisoner, but now restored, Morgan. It was in vain that the unarmed prisoner protested that he was not the real Morgan they were in search of—that he had written no book upon masonry—and that he had never before been seized and threatened to be taken off to places unknown against his will. But all would not do, he was the lost Morgan, and must go before a magistrate, and prove that he was innocent of having been run away with from Batavia. This being agreed to Mr. Morgan readily satisfied the magistrate that he was from "the land of steady habits," and thereupon obtained his release, returned to his couch, slept it out till morning, and reached his family and friends at Hartford, without further molestation.

PRECEPTS.—He that lays down precepts for the government of our lives and the moderating of our passions, obliges human nature, not only in the present, but in all succeeding generations.—Seneca's Morals.

Proclamation by De Witt Clinton, Governor of the state of New York.  
Whereas the measures adopted for the discovery of William Morgan, after his unlawful abduction from Canandaigua, in September last, have not been attended with success; and whereas many of the good citizens of this state are under an impression, from the lapse of time and other circumstances, he is murdered: Now therefore, to the end that, if living, he may be restored to his family, and, if murdered, that the perpetrators may be brought to condign punishment, I have thought fit to issue this proclamation, promising a reward of one thousand dollars for the discovery of the said William Morgan if alive, and if murdered, a reward of two thousand dollars for the discovery of the offender or offenders, to be paid on conviction and on the certificate of the Attorney-General, or officer prosecuting on the part of the state, that the person or persons claiming the said last mentioned reward, is or are justly entitled to the same under this proclamation. And I further promise a free pardon, so far as I am authorized under the constitution of this state, to any accomplice or co-operator who shall make a full discovery of the offender or offenders. And I enjoin it upon all officers and ministers of justice, and all other persons, to be vigilant and active in bringing to justice the perpetrators of a crime so abhorrent to humanity and so derogatory from the ascendancy of law and good order.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the privy seal, at the city of Albany, this 19th day of March, Anno Domini, 1827.  
DE WITT CLINTON.

THE LARGEST JUG IN ENGLAND.  
A jug of extraordinary dimensions, manufactured at the Herculaneum Pottery, is now to be seen at Mr. Dowbiggin's, High Park Coffee House, Tovey Park. This bacchanalian vessel will, we understand, contain 120 quarts, and was, on the 16th ultimo, filled by Mr. Johnson, the brewer, and afterwards replenished by Mr. Dowbiggin, for the hospitable entertainment of the Potters, who, with their friends, to the number of 150, at the same time, received a mince-pie each from Mrs. Dowbiggin. A song relating to the jug, as well as many others, were sung in high glee, and the company dispersed at 11 o'clock, as our correspondent emphatically states, with "a comfortable load," singing "Chorusses," and "God Save the King."  
[Liverpool Mercury.]

In the Dictionnaire Physique, of Father Paulian, is the following curious case: The beginning of May, 1760, there was brought to Avignon, a true Lithopagus, or Stone Eater, who had been found, about three years before that time, in a Northern island, by the crew of a Dutch ship. He not only swallowed flints of an inch and a half long, a full inch broad, and half an inch thick; but such stones as he could reduce to powder, such as marble, pebbles, &c. he made up into paste which was to him a most agreeable and wholesome food. I examined this man with all the attention I possibly could. I found his gullet very large, his teeth exceedingly strong, his saliva very corrosive, and his stomach lower than ordinary, which I imputed to the vast quantity of flints he had swallowed, being about five and twenty, one day

with another. His keeper made him eat raw fish with the stones, but could never induce him to swallow bread, he would, however, drink water, wine, and brandy, which last liquor appeared to afford him in finite pleasure. He usually slept twelve hours in the day, sitting on the ground, with one knee over the other, and his chin resting on it, and, when not asleep, he passed the greater part of his time in smoking.

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In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the privy seal, at the city of Albany, this 19th day of March, Anno Domini, 1827.  
DE WITT CLINTON.

THE LARGEST JUG IN ENGLAND.  
A jug of extraordinary dimensions, manufactured at the Herculaneum Pottery, is now to be seen at Mr. Dowbiggin's, High Park Coffee House, Tovey Park. This bac