

THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

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TERMS,

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PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THE HERALD OFFICE.



HIGHLY INTERESTING TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have from an extensive use for 8 years past, proved themselves to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, some of which will accompany each bottle, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine in cases of long standing, in which other medicine, had produced no favourable effects, and where the most skillful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are infallible in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few that will be greatly relieved by the use of them. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even seated consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Dr. Mellen, Sir—The cause of humanity demands of me to give you the following statement: My wife had for six years been in a decline, and pronounced by her Physician to be in a consumptive state, and was attended by a severe pain in her side, with a Cough and difficulty of breathing. She was reduced so low as to be unable to get from her bed to the fire without aid. All hopes of her recovery had long been given up. In this situation, I was prevailed upon, as a last possible resort, yet without any hope of success, to make use of "Anderson's Cough Drops." She commenced the use of them in February last and after using two bottles, the asthma of all, in the month of May following the health of my wife was entirely restored, and since which, her health and strength were perhaps never better.—Feeling a deep interest that the public in general may resort to the same remedy, when their friends or relatives are apparently, or evidently on the brink of the grave, to rescue them from the same. You are at liberty to publish the above. I am respectfully, &c. JAMES H. STYLES. Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co. (N. Y.) Nov. 8th, 1826.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public. PHILLO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford, (Conn.) Ashford, Sept. 25, 1824.

FOR SALE BY

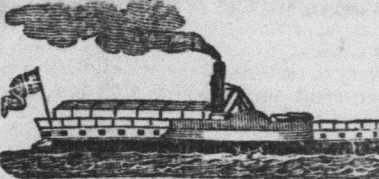
J. R. ARMSTRONG & Co. Kingston, Feb. 5, 1827.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this Office, A Report of the Case of

Shelden Hawley vs. George Ham, Tried before Chf. Justice Campbell, at the Midland District Assizes, S-pt. 1826. 20 Pages, Royal 8vo, Price 1s. 3d.

THE STEAM-BOAT



Dalhousie, A. McDONELL, Master.

Well fitted up for the accommodation of PASSENGERS,

will, until further notice, leave Prescott for Kingston on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2 o'clock, A. M.; and Kingston for Prescott on Mondays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Dalhousie,

on her passage to and from Kingston, will stop half an hour at Brockville and Ganongua. Passengers must be punctual, as the BOAT CARRIES THE MAIL, and cannot be delayed for any one. Prescott, April 16th, 1827.

CHEAP FOR CASH

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

40 Kegs Plug Tobacco, 35 Boxes assorted window glass, 1000 Lbs. Spanish sole Leather, 300 Pieces Paper Hangings, 4000 yds. Factory Sheetings and shirtings, 20 Pieces Sateenets, assorted Col's 400 Folsby's Grass and Cradle Seythes, 60 Pairs Wool Cards, 200 Yards 6-4 B-d 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.

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.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being about to arrange the business of the co-partnership between them, hereby requests all persons having any claims against the CONCERN, to present them on or before the first day of June next for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

EVANS & ATKINSON. Kingston, 16 April, 1827.

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; 58 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) 52 by 22 feet—a large Frame Barn, with Sheds, Out-houses, &c. &c. &c.—Also an excellent Well and Spring, 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 Pine 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, Adolphustown. February, 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THIS is to Caution all persons against Purchasing two Notes of hand given to Messrs. Gough and Nowlan for ten pounds each in 1825, by James Meagher, for which they Received Payment from the said JAMES MEAGHER. Kingston, April 24th 1827.

THIS IS TO GIVE PUBLIC NOTICE,

THAT Peter McDonnell holds a Note of mine Indorsed by Robert Walker for eighty Pounds, which he said he Paid in the Bank of Upper Canada for me, which is false. I paid the Note to the Bank myself, and went to him to take of his Indorsement and forgot it at his House, and he now refuses to give it up. He also made a Demand of three Hundred Dollars for one years Rent, he said he paid to me in a mistake, in presence of Joseph Daley, which is also false. JAMES MEAGHER. Kingston, April 24th, 1827.

Cash or Books paid for Rags At the Herald P-Printing Office.

The Steam-Boat



TORONTO, CAPTAIN H. BALDWIN,

Will start from Kingston at 8 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, for PRESCOTT, leave Prescott at 7 o'clock A. M. on Thursdays and arrive at Kingston in the evening. Leave Kingston at 8 o'clock Friday morning, for the Bay of

QUINTE.

ARRIVE ON SATURDAY MORNING AT THE CARRYING PLACE, and return to Kingston, on Saturday night, calling at the usual places on her Passage. Leave Kingston on Sunday, at 8 o'clock A. M. for the Carrying Place, arrive there on Monday morning, and return to Kingston Tuesday afternoon. Kingston, April 17th, 1827. tf.

TO BE LET,

AND immediate possession given, that commodious and pleasantly situated STONE DWELLING HOUSE, near to the Barrack Gate in this Town. For terms apply to H. CASSADY, Junr. Kingston, 1st Mar, 1827.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN CESAR, of the Township of Kingston, deceased, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those having claims against the said Estate are requested to present the same for adjustment.

JOB CESAR, EXECUTOR. Townships of Kingston, } April 25, 1827 } C-w

CANADA COMPANY.

IT is requested that all applications for the purchase of Lands from the Canada Company, be made in writing, stating The Lots desired, The price in Halifax Currency per acre offered, The mode of payment proposed, and The applicant's place of residence. Immediate attention will be paid to written applications, and an answer given, with the least possible delay. (Signed) JOHN GALT. York, 20th March 1827.

PORT HOPE NAIL MANUFACTORY.

J. BROWN begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced manufacturing NAILS of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any manufactory in the U. States. Port Hope, July 3, 1826.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

The Editor of the U. & Loyalist, in his number of the 24th March, in speaking of the proposition of the Parliament of Lower Canada, observes that "the cause of Lord Dalhousie's precipitate proceeding, appears to be the refusal on the part of the Assembly to vote the supplies in the constitutional manner" and in support of this crude opinion, quotes the following passage from the Montreal Herald.

"We cannot avoid expressing our regret that the house of Assembly should persist in conduct by which, in no possible concatenation of events, the Province can be benefited. The law and the constitution give to the Executive government the disposal of the revenue, and neither of the other branches of the Legislature to grasp at this prerogative, is a breach of both." I will endeavor to prove that the assertion, that "the law and the constitution give to the Executive government the disposal of the revenue," is most completely without foundation. De Colme, in his admirable treatise on the constitution of England, says, "all bills for granting money must have their beginning in the house of Commons—the lords cannot take this object into their consideration but in consequence of a bill presented to them by the latter; and the Commons have at all times been so anxiously jealous of this privilege, that they have never suffered the lords even to make any change in the money bills which they have sent to them; and the lords are expected simply and solely either to accept or reject them." When Lord Dalhousie was appointed to the high and important situation of Commander in Chief of the Province of Canada, he demanded of the first Assembly which he convened, to vote the supplies for the administration of the government, in the same manner in which they are voted by the Commons in England; that is, "at the beginning of every reign, and in the kind overflowing of affection which takes place between a King and his first Parliament, they grant the King a revenue for his life." This is done by the Commons as a mere matter of courtesy. The Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada firmly and manfully resisted this imperative application, and resolved not to vote the supply bill in any other manner than as the constitution directed, viz. item by item. This bold and independent conduct, (though generally termed "factious" by the ministerial partisans,) did not, in any manner, accord with the high arbitrary notions which the Commander in Chief had formed of the prerogative. For this manly and constitutional course of proceeding the members of that Assembly merit the thanks of their constituents. In fact this is the only check which that body has on the other two branches of the Legislature. "As the crown, had the undisputed prerogative of assenting to, and dissenting from, what bills it thinks proper, as well as of convening, proroguing, and dissolving the Parliament, whenever it pleases, the latter have no assurance of having a regard paid to their bills, or even of being allowed to assemble, but what may result from the need the Crown stands in of their assistance;—the danger, in that respect, is even greater for the Commons than for the lords, who enjoy a dignity which is hereditary, as well as inherent in their

persons, and from a permanent body in the state; whereas the Commons completely vanish, whenever a dissolution takes place: there is, therefore, no exaggeration in what has been said above, that their very being depends on their power of granting subsidies to the crown."

"But the Representatives of the people still have, and that is saying enough, they still have in their hands, now that the Constitution is fully established, the same powerful weapon which has enabled their ancestors to establish it. It is still from their liberality alone that the King can obtain subsidies; and in these days, when every thing is rated by pecuniary estimation, when gold is become the great moving spring of affairs, it may be safely affirmed, that he who depends on the will of other men, with regard to so important an article, is, whatever his power may be in other respects, in a state of real dependence."

"This is the case of the King of England. He has, in that capacity, and without the grant of the people, scarcely any revenue. A few hereditary duties on the exportation of wool, which (since the establishment of manufactures) are become tacitly extinguished; a branch of the excise, which, under Charles I., was annexed to the Crown as an indemnification for the military services it gave up, and which, under George I., has been fixed at £7000; a duty of two shillings on every ton of Wine imported; the wrecks of ships of which the owners remain unknown. Whales and Sturgeons thrown on the coast; Swans swimming on public rivers; and a few other feudal relics, now compose the whole appropriated revenue of the King, and are all that remain of the ancient inheritance of the Crown."

"The King of England, therefore, has the prerogative of commanding armies, and equipping fleets—but without the concurrence of his Parliament he cannot maintain them. He can bestow places and employment—but without his Parliament he cannot pay the salaries attending them. He can declare war—but without his Parliament it is impossible for him to carry it on, in a word, the Royal Prerogative, destitute as it is of the power of imposing taxes, is like a vast body, which cannot of itself accomplish its motives; or, if you please, it is like a ship completely equipped, but from which the Parliament can at pleasure draw off the water, and leave it aground,—and also set it afloat again, by granting subsidies."

There can be little doubt, that from the tenor and spirit of Lord Dalhousie's speech at the late prorogation of the Assembly, a dissolution will soon follow. If the Constituents of the members who, for seven years, (the time during which the government has been administered by the Noble lord,) have so firmly asserted, maintained, and supported, the rights and liberties of their country against the unjust and arbitrary encroachments of Executive power, would act in a spirited manner, and as men deeply sensible of the propriety, consistency, and independence of the conduct of their Representatives, they would send them all back to resume those seats from which they had been so rashly, so violently and so precipitately driven. BRACTON. Hallowell, 10th April, 1827.

"For, as the author whom I have already quoted, very judiciously says, "If the Commons had not most strictly reserved to them selves the exercise of a prerogative on which their very existence depends the whole might at length have slid into that other body which they must have suffered to share in it equally with them. If any other persons besides the Representatives of the people, had a right to make an offer of the produce of the labor of the people, the Executive power would soon have forgot, that it only exists for the advantage of the public."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—March 30.

FINANCE.—THE PRIME MINISTER, On the motion that the report of the Committee of Supply be brought up.

Mr. TIERNEY opposed the further proceeding until the end of April, both from the nature of the grant itself, and from the state of public affairs. For 25 years the civil list had been greatly in arrear, and in 1825 a Bill was passed to regulate it. No less than 200,000, were now required in confidence, and he would ask, confidence in whom? (Cheers.) Before he consented, he must know who was to be responsible for the money. On the grant itself there was much room for observation, and at least 200,000, were now required for what, in the three years before 1793, had cost only 150,000, 23,000, had been expended in the change of snuff boxes; and as the Rt. Hon. Gentleman might wish to put an end to this source of charge, he (Mr. Tierney) saw no better means than through a Committee. As to the missions of the Duke of Cumberland and Devonshire, he altogether disputed their necessity, and thought that the expense of Ambassadors generally might be diminished. At present Lord Granville, in Paris, was eaten up by 5000 Englishman. With regard to the illness of Lord Liverpool, great forbearance had been shown by the House. Till now all they asked had been granted, but the time was come when it would be mockery to be longer silent. (Much cheering.) If there were the least chance that Lord Liverpool would resume his public functions, he would not even now make any observation; but all must know that as a public servant, he was silent. Considering the internal and external state of the country, not a moment should be lost in forming an effective and responsible administration.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer would not deny that the state of our finances was appalling. The hope from the sinking fund was at an end, and all our prospects blighted by an enormous amount of debt. Trade was paralyzed, the operations ground down to dust, and if country gentlemen might be believed, agriculture in the utmost distress. The state of foreign affairs was also alarming, with an army in Portugal. If he were certain that the same foreign Minister would continue in office, the House no doubt would continue its confidence. (Hear, hear.)—Look at Ireland. Who was to govern that country; or was Ireland not to be governed at all? (Much cheering.)—He did not find fault with Ministers for not completing a Cabinet, because he believed it was the act of the King; but if it were so difficult for his Majesty to form a Ministry, it was reasonable that the House should be anxious to see the Cabinet formed, and withhold supplies till it was formed. He for one would refuse those supplies.—The House ought to keep in its own hands the means of

manifesting approbation or dislike of the Ministry when formed. An anxious wish prevailed that some decided course should be adopted, since that in fact was the only chance for the country. It wanted a strong, united, and efficient Ministry; and any thing short of that would be disastrous. He meant an Administration that would command the respect of foreign nations, the confidence of the House, and the affection of the people.—(Much cheering.) He moved the adjournment of the Report till the 1st of May.

Mr. CANNING would not complain of want of courtesy in the Rt. Hon. Gentleman to his Friends. It could not be considered unnatural that those who knew the many excellent qualities of Lord Liverpool, should find it difficult to persuade themselves that they were never again to have his assistance. The rest of the Cabinet, however, took upon them, lives the most complete responsibility; and his Majesty had made a communication to Lord Liverpool's connexion on the subject of delay in forming an administration, from feelings of regard to him, from which his Lordship had derived the greatest consolation. At the time the calamity of his illness came on the country, the measure for altering the Corn Laws was prepared.—From that moment it was the intention of Ministers, as soon as that measure was completed, to propose that the administration should be settled. He hoped the House would not consider it necessary to proceed to the extreme of withholding the necessary supplies. He did not think this was a fit opportunity to enter into the details of the expense; but in every article of discretionary expense he had made a reduction of 10 per cent. Under the calamity that had befallen their chief, and the feeling of delicacy they had exercised, he hoped they would not be visited by a vote, the severest that the House could pass, actually refusing them the means of carrying on the Government.

Mr. Tierney said the Rt. Hon. Gentleman greatly mistook him, if he supposed he had made his motion as a censure on any man. He did not understand the difficulty of carrying on the Government for one month on the sums already granted. He was glad to hear we were on the road of having an efficient administration. He would withdraw his motion, on the understanding that an administration should be formed before Easter.

Mr. Canning could not pledge himself to that.

Mr. Tierney—Till some administration is formed in which the country could place confidence, the House ought not to part with the public money. (Hear, hear.)

After a few words from Mr. Whitmore, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the time was certainly come when his Majesty should be advised to form an Administration; and that had been done. There was no intention to vote a shilling more than was necessary for the public service.

The House then divided— For the Amendment, ----- 80 Against it, ----- 150 Majority, ----- 70 The writ of right bill was committed.

From the National Intelligencer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Between Alderman White, of New York, and the Marquis of Wellesley.

Of the numerous tokens presented to distinguished individuals on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the Canals, one was forwarded to the Marquis of Wellesley, for his consort, our countrywoman, the Marchioness. The following is a copy of the correspondence which took place:

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 30th, 1826.

MY LORD: The Corporation of the City of New York, desirous of commemorating the completion of the Grand Canal, which unites the Western Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, have directed that Memorials be struck and a Memoir be published descriptive of that splendid event. I have the honor, by direction of the Committee of the Corporation, to transmit to you a Silver Medal and a copy of Mr. Colden's Memoir, with a request that you will be pleased to present the same to your illustrious consort, who is connected with our country by the most endearing ties; and whose exalted virtues and eminent accomplishments, have served to elevate the American name to the highest rank in a distant land; I may be permitted to add, who has an hereditary claim to our respect and regard, as the descendant of a most distinguished and venerated citizen, the last surviving member of the illustrious Congress of 1776.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, with the highest respect, your Lordship's most obedient servant.

CAMPBELL P. WHITE. To His Excellency Marquis Wellesley.

PHENIX PARK, February 27, 1827.

SIR: The completion of the great work happily effected by the genius, spirit, and perseverance, of your fellow-citizens, is an event worthy of the public celebration and honorable record, by which it has been commemorated. I accept, as a distinguished favor, the duty which the Corporation of the city of New-York has been pleased to assign to me; and participating in the honor which you have conferred on a person so dear to me, I return our united acknowledgments of gratitude and respect. You may be assured that of all the virtues and excellent qualities of that person none are more highly estimated by me, than her true affection for her native country, and her unabated attachment to her family, especially to that most eminent and dignified citizen of the United States, and public esteem and veneration. With these sentiments, we jointly offer our most sincere congratulations on the auspicious event to which your letter refers; adding our anxious and cordial wishes, that it may prove the source of increasing affluence, happiness, and prosperity, to the People of the United States.

I have the honor to be, with great respect Sir, your most obedient servant.

WELLESLEY. To Campbell P. White, Esq.