

the established Church of England, but had a natural preference to the doctrines of the Church of Scotland. These wishes appeared reasonable to a majority of His Majesty's Council, and some of the most zealous advocates for the bill were members of the Established Church who were known to be warmly attached to its tenets; by their exertions this bill passed into a law, and they reasonably expected that, as churchmen, they should meet with reciprocal sentiments of liberality from the persons whose cause they have thus supported. In this reasonable expectation they have been disappointed—measures which a majority of the Trustees of that Academy have sanctioned, have been adopted to excite a spirit of honesty to the Established Church among all classes of Dissenters, and when it is notorious that the governors of King's College have been exerting themselves for some time past, to remove every restriction from that seminary which tends to exclude dissenters from its advantages or its academic honours, the majority of the Trustees of the Pictou Academy, are holding up these very restrictions which the governors are thus attempting to remove, in order to render an institution unpopular, which His Majesty has so liberally endowed, and to which they originally declared themselves not to be unfriendly.

AFFAIRS OF PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

The Legislature of that Island met on the 20th ult.; and by the last post we received a file of the Register containing a report of its proceedings. His Excellency's opening speech congratulates the country upon an increase of the Revenue—the prosperous condition of the Island—the improvement of the public roads; and recommends the establishment of an inland Post—the founding of an Agricultural Society, and other objects of a local beneficial tendency. The sentiments of His Excellency's speech are very fully responded in the answers of both branches. A difference we perceive has arisen between the Council and the House of Assembly upon a question of Constitutional privilege. There it has been the practice, as we are informed, for the latter to pass all the appropriations, and then send them up to the Council in one general bill, which they were compelled to assent to or reject as a whole; thus depriving them of all check or control over particular votes. At the close of the last session the Council passed a resolution that they would not assent to the appropriation bill—"unless the several sums and services therein contained shall have been previously submitted to them by the House of Assembly for their concurrence, and severally received their assent." The first question which the House took up after the opening, was the resolution mentioned above; when after discussion a resolve was agreed to by them, in which the assertion is broadly made "that all supplies to be raised or charged on the subjects of the Island, in the Legislature and granted to His Majesty, are the sole gift and grant of the House of Assembly." This was communicated to the Council, and some conferences were afterwards held upon it—but we believe no compromise had been effected at the date of our last advices, which reach to the 17th inst.—Novascotian.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARTIN LUTHER. A new and very singular discovery has lately been made by Mr. Lemon, of the State Paper Office. He has found among the papers there deposited, a fine wood portrait, coloured, of Martin Luther, which appears to have been sent to England, by a diplomatic Agent in Germany, to the English Secretary of State, Sir W. Paget, immediately after the death of the great Reformer, in 1546. He is represented as seated in his study, with a skull before him. The skull rests on a bible, and he has a small clasped book in one hand. An hour glass is one side of him, and his pen and ink are on the other. A German poem appears beneath, which is an amplification of Luther's well known prophesy, pronounced during his last illness—"Pestis erant vivus, moriens tuus mors ero, papa."

THE HERALD.

KINGSTON, MAY 22, 1827.

The important change in the British Cabinet, which we announced in an Extra on Thursday last, is an event that appears to give satisfaction to every liberal and enlightened mind, and His Majesty's conduct on the occasion is loudly and deservedly applauded by all parties. The next arrival from England will probably furnish us with the names of the new Ministers.—In the mean time we may rest assured that Mr. Canning's selection will be judicious, and satisfactory to the nation.

It is stated that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has appointed Mr. Lyons (one of the York rioters, who was turned out of the Governor's office last year) Register of the Niagara District. There were about 40 applicants for the situation.

We are happy to state that a school upon the Lancasterian, or British system, will soon be opened in this Town by Mr. Hawker, the teacher appointed by the "Society for promoting Education and Industry in Canada."

by this story, and by the manners of Wakefield, which are said to be insinuating, she fell into his snare, until a week after she awoke to her situation by the arrival of her uncle at Calais, who opened her eyes to the scheme which had been laid for the possession of her property.

The plan of the Wakefields appears to have been well laid for the accomplishment of their object.—The law is, or rather was, complicated and severe on this subject, and the culprits in this case seem to have sounded their way step by step in their career of crime. They did not attempt to effect the marriage in England, because there, according to the old law, (the heavy penalty of which they were ignorant, had been repealed,) they would have been guilty of a capital offence—they did not attempt a consummation of the marriage any where, and by that abstinence they laid claims for a merciful consideration of their case, in the event of their having shouldered the gallows inadvertently in the accomplishment of their base purpose. Fine and imprisonment can alone be inflicted upon them now for what they have done—and as money is perhaps out of the question—as they were prevented from picking Mr. Turner's pockets, the Court of King's Bench is expected to substitute the wholesome discipline of the tread mill for a pecuniary mulct. Three years imprisonment is the extent allowed by the statute on the occasion.

The defendants were found guilty, and though the tread mill awaits the culprit, the young lady is still his wedded wife. It is said to be the intention of Mr. E. G. Wakefield to claim Miss Turner as his wife, and to move that she be given to him by virtue of a Habeas Corpus. This motion will be resisted by the lady's father, who will contend against the validity of the marriage, and thus the principal and most important part of the entire transaction will be thoroughly investigated.

The English Ambassador in Paris addressed a request to Louis XIV. in the name of his Britannic Majesty, that the Protestants who had been sent to the galleys in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes should be set at liberty. "What would the King of Great Britain say," replied Louis, were I to ask him to pardon all the convicts in New-gate?" "Sire," said the Ambassador, "the King, my master, would grant the pardon if you asked it as for your brothers."

The following curious occurrence may amuse, and its authenticity may be relied upon.—A bank of England note, value £20, the property of the Captain of a South Wales trading vessel, now lying in the London Docks, was lost, and the Captain (Mr. Camplin) took great pains to have it advertised before he sailed in his voyage, but without success; the vessel arrived at the place of destination, and the cargo was discharged, when he, at the bottom of the vessel, under all the cargo, was found, in about 20 bits, the identical bank note, forming, together with a number of other small pieces of paper, a mouse's nest! The rats were carefully collected together, and fixed on a piece of paper with gum water, and last Thursday the Capt. returned from his voyage, and has since presented the note at the Bank, and received sovereigns for it.

INTOLERANCE.

To expect that people, zealous for one religion, should examine the other maturely, equitably, and accurately, is like pretending that a person can be a fair judge between two women, with one of whom he is in love, while he has an aversion for the other. Lycidas is desperately in love with Urania, and mortally hates Corinna; tell us, says some one, which of the two is the most charming; examine the matter; he will promise to do so, but to a certainty he will pronounce for Urania, and not contented with preferring her to Corinna, he will prefer her also to all other women. His reason will be in unison in that with his heart.—Bayle.

SYMPATHETIC INK.

The following application of a modern chemical discovery, has never before been communicated to the public; it is very far superior to any, as yet, in use. Dissolve a small quantity of starch in a saucer with soft water, and use the liquid like common ink; when dry no trace of the writing will appear upon the paper, and the letters can be developed only by a weak solution of iodine in alcohol, when they will appear of a deep purple colour; so permanent are the traces left by the starch, that they cannot (when dry) be effaced by Indian rubber.—Museum.

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We have inserted the particulars of a "horrible assassination" which lately took place in the vicinity of Albany. They bear a strong resemblance to the circumstances connected with the murder of Mr. Watson, at Montreal, in April last.

The Quebec Gazette gives the following comparative statement of the arrivals last year with those of this on the 10th of May, viz:— 1826: 16 vessels, 56 settlers. 1827: 26 vessels, 3,122 settlers.

THE CANAL.—Ground was broke at the foot of "Tuttle's hill," Kingston section of the Rideau Canal, today at 1 o'clock. Notwithstanding the rain, many of the inhabitants of the Town attended to witness the ceremony, and all appeared delighted at the commencement of a work of such magnitude and importance.

Grant Powell, Esq. has been appointed Clerk of the Legislative Council, and James Fitz Gibbon, Esq. is to be Clerk of the House of Assembly.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor: Sir—It is with no little matter of astonishment I perceived in your paper of the 8th instant a production signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Belleville meeting on the Naturalization Bill, that these men should make themselves so conspicuous, or become the willing instruments in the hands of others to deceive and mislead their neighbours is still more surprising. I can only account for it from the one who's conduct in the late war (so notoriously known) totally disqualifies him for any situation where the rights of a British subject are called in question, the latter is too contemptible in the eyes of every one, who has the good of this country at heart, to take any notice of; he may lacrate with the license of his pen. I confess it was with reluctance I could bring my mind to take any notice of their trash; it is not however on their account, but the congregated crew produced this abortion of truth; and who have declared publicly, they never will, become subjects under this, or any other Law which binds them as such, for ever. For such characters! I feel no concern, should the bill not pass into a law, but that others who stand in need of its provisions, and who may have been led into error that I should sincerely regret so disastrous a disappointment should befall them. Now Sir I positively declare in the face of the world that their production is a tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation, and if necessary a dozen or more respectable gentlemen of this place will vouch for the authenticity of the following statement.—When the first anonymous meeting was called at D. B. Soles's Inn in Belleville on the 7th ultimo, to take into consideration what was termed an Alien Bill passed by a few deluded lunatics, I was determined to attend, notwithstanding I was cautioned to be upon my guard, as threats, which I disregarded were held out against me—I did so, although labouring under a severe attack of fever and ague, I arose from my bed and accompanied a gentleman from this place to the meeting, but was so weak and languid from a paroxysm of fever (not of rage as stated by these worthies) that after addressing the audience for a few minutes declaring my willingness to explain the several clauses of the Bill which appeared to some objectionable, it was agreed, through my indisposition, to postpone the meeting until the 23th—when it accordingly took place and was very numerously attended.—Mr. Caverly and Mr. Jno. Caniff were severally nominated as Chairman, the latter positively declined serving, when Mr. Caverly took the Chair, and Hayden was appointed Secretary; the room was crowded to excess, and it was proposed to assemble in front of the house, where Mr. John Reynolds proposed the Bill should be read by one Broughton, a Schoolmaster lately from the United States, who, after giving us a proof of the soundness of his lungs (if not of his politics, in reading the Bill, thought proper to entertain the audience with the true sublime, by a few strokes of the most inimitable oratory; but as his furious gesticulations were not generally relished, he was obliged to sit down amidst the laughter and derision of his auditors. I now requested permission to read the bill, and I would endeavour to explain clause by clause its provisions, or such parts as might appear to them unsatisfactory;—this was positively refused, and the bill then read as first proposed without the slightest interruption. I then addressed the meeting, endeavouring to show who were, and who were not affected by the provisions of the bill, producing the best legal authorities to establish my argument, with a few preliminary remarks as to the manner in which the bill was drafted by the committee, the Royal instructions being laid before them, and from which they could not materially depart without endangering the final passage of the bill into a law—noticing Mr. Bidwell was on that committee, and his observations when the bill was first reported by them to the House, which nearly as I can remember, was, in the following words:—Mr. B. knew some such bill was necessary, that although he did not approve of all its provisions, rather than no bill should pass, he would vote for it in its present shape—why he so strenuously afterwards opposed it, is best known to himself. That Mr. Rolph restored it to the order of the day after it was lost in committee and became a dead letter; under such circumstances it was impossible to believe they were in reality inimical to the bill—had it been introduced by Mr. Rolph, who sought all the credit, instead of the Attorney General, who had their, as well as the interest of the country at heart, it would scarcely have met with any opposition.—This if it can be called abuse, is that which is spoken of as such—although I may differ with these gentlemen on some occasions in politics, I have a high esteem for them in private life. I proceeded to explain the laws of natural and local allegiance from Blackstone Book 1, ch. 10, particularly referring to sta. 25, Edw.

3, st. 2, and subsequent modern statutes; and that the 2d clause in the bill was introduced for no other purpose than to shew them clearly the conditions on which they were to be received as subjects, though I did not consider it otherwise material. I referred to and wished to read the oath of allegiance required to be taken by British subjects in the United States before they were admitted as citizens, drawing a comparison between the one and the other, when a clamour ensued, and I was repeatedly interrupted by the malcontents, one of which had the audacity to pitch a stone, which struck me. I declared if it was repeated I would retire from the meeting; a very general desire appeared to prevail that I should go on, and indeed no men with the above exceptions could have behaved more peaceably and orderly, and it is but justice to the county of Hastings thus publicly to declare their good conduct on that occasion, which manifested a disposition far different to that which is stated by the LLLUMINATI. After this interruption I threw two or three copies (to those nearest to me) of the oath of allegiance required by the United States, which were eagerly sought after and read. I was called upon to explain that part of the bill which made them subjects only of Upper Canada, when I referred to the address to His Majesty proposed by the Attorney General, and rejected by the House, or they might at this time have been subjects in all parts of His Majesty's dominions. I then read a motion which I brought before the House last session, but rejected as premature until the present bill should pass into a law; which was, "that an humble address should be presented to His Majesty through His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he would be graciously pleased to recommend to his Parliament that an act be passed to extend to those persons who being considered by law aliens, shall hereafter become naturalized in this Province, the same rights and privileges as British born subjects in all parts of His Majesty's North American colonies, and that Messrs. be a committee to draft the said address." After this numbers began to feel compunction, that they had been led into error, that they saw nothing so very objectionable in the bill, and although every exertion was made to rally the forces of the malcontents, it was all to no purpose, truth being to prevail, and shed her influence around, and there was no alternative left them, but to close the meeting. Dr. Kellogg then read a string of Resolutions, which were not seconded when read, nor until after R. Smith, Esq. proposed his, which were immediately seconded by J. Turnbull, Esq. and read, though neither were put to the vote. Mr. Smith and Mr. Turnbull then addressed the meeting with feeling and eloquence, until the latter was interrupted, and threatened with violence, and became not a little agitated by such ungentlemanly conduct. The respectable part of the audience then withdrew, and instead of 200 signatures to the petition being obtained the same day, there were not 50; nor have they since been able to make up even that number of respectable names, or that amount in dollars subscribed and paid, notwithstanding they presumed to appoint some respectable men to form a committee to obtain signatures and subscriptions without their knowledge or approbation, and consequently refused to act. Without trespassing further upon your columns, which I have already done to a greater extent than I intended, I think sufficient has been said to refute the base calumny and misrepresentations of a few individuals, whose conduct I have long kept a watchful eye upon, and who are only to be known to be despised, for they are too contemptible to be feared, pretending to be that which they never were, and never can become under their present feelings and sentiments, i. e. British Subjects.

I am, Sir, Your obed't servant, THOMAS COLEMAN. Belleville, May 12th, 1827.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD. Mr. Editor, On looking over the account current of the Midland District, with Thomas Markland, Esq. as published in your paper of the 15th inst., I saw a charge of nine shillings and ten pence, stated to have been paid to me on the 26th of April, 1826, for an overrate of taxes for 1825, and the same amount of nine shillings and ten pence, also charged as paid to me for overcharged rates the 8th of June, 1826.

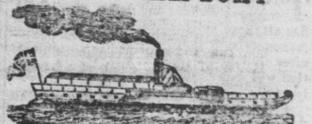
On a more careful investigation, the committee appointed to examine the accounts, will probably discover an error, in the above rated charges. The money I received is right in the amount, but I only received it once, nor was it (as stated in the account) an overcharge. It had been illegally exacted, and much trouble I had to get it back. And furthermore; the committee will find on examining the assess list, that a part of the money I received, had been by me paid as a police tax to the town of Kingston. Could a charge of that part when received back by me, be properly carried to the District account, as it stands published in your paper of the 15th inst. SAMUEL OGDEN. Kingston, 19th May, 1827.

BIRTH. On Sunday last, Mrs. John Low, of a daughter. Catarqui Bridge Office, Kingston, 22d May, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, that two shares of the Capital Stock of the Catarqui Bridge Company will be sold by Public Auction at 12 o'clock, noon, at this office, on Thursday, the 21st day of June next, forfeited by non payment of the second instalment, due on the 1st instant, agreeable to the act of Incorporation. GEORGE F. CORBETT, Secretary & Treasurer.

Postponement. THE sale of the Property advertised for this day, viz: Three Building Lots opposite Mr. Strang's, &c. two Houses adjoining Mr. J. W. Armstrong's,—the one occupied by Mr. Clindinning, Market Square, and the Stone House, &c. in Stuartville, is POSTPONED till Thursday, the 31st instant, at the same hour and place. Kingston, 22d May, 1827.

THE STEAM BOAT



Charlotte, H. GILDERSLIEVE MASTER, WILL as usual leave Kingston for the Bay of Quinte every Monday and Thursday at 10 o'clock; leave the CARRYING PLACE for Kingston every Tuesday at noon, and BELLEVILLE for Kingston every Tuesday evening and Friday morning; leave HALLOWELL for Kingston every Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, and Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Leave Kingston for PRESCOTT every Saturday morning, and Prescott for KINGSTON on Mondays, touching at ROCKVILLE & GANANOQUA on the way up and down. Kingston, May 18, 27.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

THE Canada Company having laid out and commenced the building of a town on an extensive scale in the County of Halton, to which they have given the name of Guelph, in honour of the Royal Family. The situation is one of the most desirable in the Province, being on the banks of the Speed (one of the great branches of the Grand River,) of a place where for upwards of a mile and a half there is a continued succession of valuable mill seats. A road has already been opened to the town of Guelph, from Waterloo, and others in different directions are planned, the building lots are being cleared at the expense of the Company, several mill seats are engaged as well as a number of the town lots, and houses to accommodate settlers, until they shall have built or obtained houses for themselves, are erected, at the expense of the Company. The price of the town lots is at present only Twenty Dollars, and the half of the money arising from the sales, is appropriated for the endowment of a Free School. The first hundred purchasers of town lots, when they shall have erected habitable houses, will, at any time within twelve months from the date of their purchase, be entitled to the pre-emption or privilege to purchase a lot of 25 acres, in the immediate vicinity of the town, at the low rate of 7s. 6d. per acre, or 50 acres in the next range of lots, or 100 acres in the third range at the same rate, payable by five yearly instalments with interest, as the parties may agree. The Company's General Office is to be Established at Guelph, but office addressed to Mr. Galt, for land, will, in the mean time, continue to be received here. JOHN SMITH, Junr. Company's office, York, U. C. May 5, 1827.

Notice.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of her late husband, Stephen Conger, of Hallowell; Esq. deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment to her. Also, all persons having any demands against said estate, are hereby requested to present the same to her, duly authenticated, in order that the same may be adjusted, and a settlement made of the same.

POLLY CONGER, Administratrix.

Hallowell, 15th May, 1827.

FOR SALE, AT THE HERALD OFFICE, Forty Reams Wrapping Paper, just received from Mr. Crook's Manufactory

NOTICE.

THE second annual Meeting of the Waterloo Branch Missionary Society, will be held at Atkinson's Grove, in Waterloo, on the first Saturday of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. A Sermon will be preached on the occasion, and a collection taken up for the benefit of the Society. May 21st, 1827.

BANK NOTICE.—Public Notice is here-

by given that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the bank of Upper Canada, will be held at the Bank in the Town of York, on Monday, the Fourth day of June, next, for the purpose of electing by ballot, Directors to serve for the ensuing year, as the Act of Incorporation directs. THOS. G. RIDOUT, Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 26th April, 1827.

N. B.—Editors of the several Newspapers in the Province, are requested to publish the above notice in their papers until the day of election, and then send their account into the Bank for payment.

TO RENT,

WILDROSE COTTAGE, WITH A GOOD GARDEN, Containing a good variety of Fruit; and four GOOD ASPARAGUS BEDS; ALSO—a small Cottage in rear, together with a garden of about 5 Acres, the whole will be let together or separately as may best suit the applicant, the premises are one MILE FROM KINGSTON, and too well known to require further Comment.—For terms apply to James Geddes, Esquire. Kingston, May 5, 1827.

GANANOQUA FLOUR,

SUPERFINE AND FINE, FOR SALE BY J. WATKINS, May, 1827.