# THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

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### 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 inseriton, and 7d 1-2 each subsequent insertion:

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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.

## N. PALMER,

### DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

MARKET-SQUARE,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the public, that he has just received from England and New York, a general and extensive supply of

GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,

*Chemicals, Perfumery, Paints, Oil, Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs;*

Together with all other articles commonly kept in his line, a few of which are enumerated below: an infallible cure for Ague and Fever, Sulphate of Quinine, or celebrated Ague Powders, Poladelphis, or India Extract, highly celebrated for the cure of

RHEUMATISM,

Dutch Tapers, Pocket Lights, Cologne Water, Rogers' Improved Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for consumptive affections of the lungs, Tolu lozengers, oil Rhodii, Salad and Cold Pressed Spermaceti Oil, a sovereign cure for

**Salt Rheum,**

Thomson's Aromatic Tooth Paste for scurvey in the gums, preserving and beautifying the teeth and sweetening the breath, best Silver-wired Tooth Brushes, Tooth Powder and Tooth Instruments, fine

**WATER COLOURS.**

in boxes complete, with pencils, Limner's Pencils, Gold, Silver and Dutch Metal Leaf, Rouge, Carmine and Pink Saucers, Pallet Knives, Fuller's Earth, Orpiment, French Chalk, light coloured Glue, of the best quality, Starch, Spanish Fl. Indigo, Savin Leavs, Furniture bottles assorted, Nipple Shells, Breast Pipes, and Sucking Bottles,

*Macassar and Russia Oil,*

Odoriferous Honey Water, for cleansing, thickening, and beautifying the hair Genuine

**MILK OF ROSES,**

for removing freckles and tan, healing pimples, chafing, sun-burns, cutaneous disorders, and whitening and beautifying the skin, with directions for using, Double Distilled

*LAVENDER AND ROSE*

**WATER,**

English and French Pomatum, Castile Windsor, Rose, Palm, Vernacular, Chinese Musk, Violet and Low's Oriental Saponacious compound Soap, Spanish Bean for senting Snuff, Scotch, Rappee and Maccoboy

SNUFF,

of a superior quality, &c. &c.

He having been appointed Agent for vending Bela Farr's newly invented

**TRUSS,**

will supply Druggists with any quantity at the original cost. This double Cone, spiral spring Truss, is now presented to the public under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the patient, than any other Truss now in use.

It, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possesses a perfect self adjusting principle, accommodating itself to every motion and position of the body, and, at the same time, preserving a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patients, an agreeable pressure upon the part to which it is applied.

The above articles are warranted to be of a good quality; and having been purchased low, will be sold wholesale or retail at greatly reduced prices.

**PHYSICIANS**

and country Store-keepers will find it an object to give him a call.

Kingston, July 13th, 1827.

### 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.

## Cheap Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Kingston and the country, for their past support in his business, and also announces to them that he has

*MOVED*

into the brick building lately occupied by *Mr. Neil McLean, in Store-St.* and has received a fresh supply of

**DRY GOODS,**

GROCERIES, GLASS, CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which he offers for sale on the lowest possible terms for cash or country produce.

JAMES R. SHAW.

Kingston, 16th July, 1827.

## SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies.

MRS. ELMHIRST

BEGS to announce to her friends and the public, that she has opened a

*School for Young Ladies,*

(in the house lately occupied by Thos. Molson, Esq.) in which will be taught

| | |
|---|---|
| READING, | WRITING, |
| ARITHMETIC, | GEOGRAPHY, |

and the ordinary branches of Education.

TERMS.

For young Ladies 12 years of age and upwards, 4 dollars per quarter.

For young Ladies under 12 years, 3 dollars per quarter.

Reference may be made to Mrs. Henry Smith and Mrs. Thomas Molson.

Kingston, July 16th, 1827.

## ROCHESTER

*Merchants' Exchange Hotel.*

THIS extensive, commodious, and highly respectable Establishment, situate in Exchange Street, within a few yards of the Erie Canal, has been recently fitted up in a superior stile for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

The subscriber, who has been at great expense in order to make his establishment vie in point of convenience, &c. with the first Hotels in the State, flatters himself, that the accommodation, attention, and moderate charges are such, as will command the patronage of a numerous acquaintance and a liberal public.

C. A. VAN SLYCK.

Rochester, July 9th, 1827.

☞ Stages, &c. for the conveyance of Families, &c. will be provided at the shortest notice. 3w

### FOR SALE,

LOT No. 7, 4th concession of Bastard, within 5 miles of the village of Beverly, and not far from the line of the Rideau Canal.—Apply at the Herald office.

Kingston, July 5, 1827.

## MARMORA IRON WORKS NOTICE.

THE WARES of this Establishment are now selling at

**KINGSTON, AT 25s. PER CWT.**

CASH, or approved notes at Ninety days.

This reduction of price offers to the Merchants of Upper Canada, a chance to display their patriotic feelings at no inconsiderable premium, and it is to be hoped they will not let slip the opportunity.

A. MANAHAN.

June 26th, 1827.

### VALUABLE TAVERN STAND *FOR SALE.*

THE subscriber now offers to sell his Tavern stand, situated in the centre of the pleasant and interesting village of

BATH,

and if taken while in humour, he will dispose of it at a very reduced price. The premises are too well known to need discribing. The conditions of payment will be made easy, and an unquestionable title given.

A. P. FORWARD.

Bath, 30th May 1827. tf

### FOR SALE,

And immediate possession given,

THE South half of Lot No. 21, 5th Concession of Thurlow, thirty Acres are cultivated, with a good house on the premises. For terms apply to Mr. Leonard Ross, of Thurlow, or the Subscriber at Adolphustown.

HENRY DAVIS. Jr.

June 1st, 1827. tf

### For Sale,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS.

WEST half Lot 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 Northerly 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,*

AT THE HERALD OFFICE,

Forty Reams Wrapping Paper,

just received from Mr. Crooks's Manufactory

### BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

TO be sold by public Auction, on Saturday the 18th of August next, on the premises, four

BUILDING LOTS

situate in the village commonley called Stuartville adjoining the town of Kingston.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

One half of the purchase money to be paid immediately, and the residue at the expiration of one year, with interest.

Sale to Commence at 12 o'clock.

For further particulars apply to

M. MORAN, A. G. B.

Kingston, July 24th, 1827.

### Sale of Houses, &c. BY AUCTION.

TOWN Lot, No. 24, on which is situated the Store and Dwelling House, forming the corner of Front and Bridge Streets, in the Village of Bellville, belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Kimmerly, of Richmond, lately occupied by Messrs. Chas. Clark, and Co. It is one of the best stands in the Village, and is equally convenient for an Inn, or Store.

**ALSO,**

The small Lot immediately in the rear of the late Mr. Wilson's Tavern, on which is situated a Dwelling House and a Blacksmith's Shop.

The above Lots and Houses will be put up at Mr. Robert Walker's, in Kingston, on Monday, the 24th day of September next, and will be sold to the best and highest bidder.

CONDITIONS.—One third payable in Cash; one third in 9 months, and one third in 18 months.

Kingston, July 27, 1827.

### By John G. Parker.

GRASS and Cradle Scythes, Sickles, 50 boxes window Glass, Puttey, 15 kegs Nails, Iron, Steel, four bales Cotton Yarn, sole and upper Leather, Calf and Sheep Skins, 100 Bbls. Salt, Candlewicking, Batting, Looking Glasses, Paper Hangings, 20 kegs Tobacco, Scotch, Rappee and Maccoboy Snuff, Cooking Furnaces for families, a 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. each, Morrocco Shoes, India window Blinds, India grass Matts, Sperm, Candles, Lamps for families, fine Sperm lamp Oil, lamp Glasses, Paints and Oil, dye Stuffs, Hats, Powder, Shot, 50 Bbls. Tar, Pitch, Rosin. A very general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

1000 Galls. old. Whiskey, 20 Ps. Sattinetts, Wheel heads, For Sale by

JOHN G. PARKER,

Store Street.

## J. WATKINS

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving and daily expects a further supply of

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

all of which he has imported direct from the first houses in Birmingham, and Sheffield; amongst which are as follows, viz.

12 *Tons of English and Swedes Iron,*
4 *Ditto of Hoop and round Ditto,*
1 *Ditto L. Crawley, and Cast Steel,*
1 *Ditto Hollow Ware,*
*I. X.. I. C., and I. C. W. Tin,*

Anvils, Vices, double and single Sheet Iron, Nails, Cut and Wrought, all sizes, Paints, Putty and Oil, Grindstones, Spikes, Saws A general assortment of Sadlers' & Cabinet-Makers' Hardware, and a variety of articles of

**SHELF GOODS**

too numerous to insert, which he will dispose of at very reduced prices for cash, country produce, or short approved credit.

Kingston, June, 1827.

50 *Dozen Follinsbes Grass and Cradle*

SCYTHES,

100 *Boxes American Window Glass.*

J. W.

### FOR SALE,

LOT No. 17 in the 7th Concession township of Kingston, and Lot No. 18, 2d. Concession township of Kitley, District of Johnstown. Apply at the Herald office.

July 24th, 1827.

### WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

100 STONE CUTTTRS and MASONS, to whom constant employment (on the Rideau Canal, near Kingston,) and liberal wages will be given. Apply to Mr Samuel Clowes, Civil Engineer, Kingston, Upper Canada.

Kingston, June 29th, 1827.

### 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.

### *Notice is Hereby Given,*

THAT any person trespassing or cutting Timber on the North half of Lot of Land letter D. in the Township of Pittsburgh, will be prosecuted to the utmost severity of the law.

HENRY MAIN.

Kingston, Oct. 10th, 1826.

### POETRY.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

THE INFANT'S DREAM.

Fair child! upon thy blooming cheek
A deeper shadow lies,
And breathings low and sweetly weak,
Like fairy music rise;
And kindling o'er they snowy brow,
Is rapture's fleeting gleam,
'Till pulse and smile and tone avow
The gladness of thy dream.

Sleep hath its gift her life's dim close,
The dark and weary hour,—
A scene where twilight shades repose,
Upon the shutting flower:
And memory wins the aged thought
Back to its earlier joy;—
With what is thy loved vision fraught,
My bright and sinless boy?

Perchance the Athenian's lofty creed
In thee its proof may find,
And as a spark yet scarcely freed,
From Heaven's eternal mind,
Unconscious of degrading fate,
Which severs from the sky,
The glories of thy primal state,
Still brighten on thine eye

Reveal the mystery,—hast thou flown
Far from they place on earth,
To revel in the mystic tone,
The voice of starry mirth?
And space, with all its glorious isles,
Swells it before thy sight,
That thus in dim reflected smiles
Thy sleeping dust is bright?

Surmise is vain, we only know
The founts of grief are sealed,
And thy young thought retains a glow,
Which earth could never yield;
And o'er thy strengely joyous rest,
Fair child! we darkly muse,
For when were after years imprest
With such etherial hues.

CALLIOPE.

[Published by Request.]

### *RIDEAU CANAL.*

This "grand and magnificent undertaking"—from which the public was led to anticipate such vast and important advantages, has, through the secret influence of some ignorant or interested individuals dwindled into a *ditch!* Orders have been received from home to make the locks of the same dimensions as those of the Lachine canal, *i. e.* 108 feet long, 20 feet wide and 5 feet deep!

The cause of these unexpected and impolitic orders is unknown to us; we fear the nonsensical jargon of Mr. Hume on Canadian affairs, has been paid so much attention to by ministers, that those opposed to the peace, happiness and prosperity of this extensive and fertile Province, have had it in their power to approach and [illegible] commendation of Sir Peregrine Maitland, and the late Commander of the forces.

It must be within the recollection of our readers, that his Excellency felt more than an ordinary interest in this undertaking; that he announced to Parliament, last session, "that the canal would be made on a scale more extended than he had ventured to assert; and that an officer of rank and science had arrived for the purpose of superintending its execution." This information was highly gratifying to every man; and upon it our hopes of seeing a canal commensurate to the wants and extent of this fertile country rested.

But, how bleak and barren is the present prospect? The Lower Canadians, in order to enrich Montreal, and secure a monopoly of commerce injurious to the interests of U. Canada, have made the Lachine canal for boat navigation—the Directors of the Welland, in order to advance the price of their own lands in the neighbourhood of Saint Catherines, extinguished our sanguine hopes of seeing Steam vessels ascend from Lake Ontario to the upper Lakes; and, to cap the climax, the British government misled, no doubt, by ignorant, or interested individuals, is, contrary to the wishes of the Governor and the Province, pursuing the same impolitic and painful system!

When Col. By arrived here, we did expect, knowing him to be a gentleman of the most enlightened and liberal policy, that this canal would be made on a scale, sufficiently large, not only to answer present, but future purposes; but this fond expectation, we lament to state, is blasted.

That this canal, small as are the dimensions of its locks and their unfitness for military, naval, or commercial purposes on an extensive scale, will prove of great advantage to the section of the country through which it passes, no man can deny; but beyond that section its benefits will be but little felt.

Viewing the extent of this canal—the short distance to cut (31 miles) to open Steam navigation between Lachine, in Lower Canada, and Michilimakinac, in Upper Canada, a distance of 950 miles—and taking into consideration the commercial and agricultural interests of the country, we cannot avoid condemning the weak, delusive, and impolitic plan adopted by ministers. Surely, if the government and the country could secure power and derive profit for row boats, the power and profit arising from it, if formed for Steam Boat navigation, would be ten fold?

It is termed a military canal. What nonsense! It does not merit the term—nor will it, according to our views, answer the purpose intended. If a military canal be necessary for the defence and protection of U. Canada, let it be made on a scale that will enable us in case of disaster or defeat, to regain what may be lost—let it not be confined to the tardy transportation of troops, arms, ammunition, stores and provisions; but let the locks be made on a scale sufficiently large to receive vessels of 140 feet keel and 40 beam, and we can build and equip at pleasure, Steam war vessels on any part of the canal, and despatch them to Lake Ontario; and except the locks are made upon this enlarged scale, we venture to assert that the canal, so far as relates to military and naval operations, will be productive of nothing but disaster and disappointment.

It must be evident to every man who witnessed the operations carried on in this Province during the late war, that nothing but our naval ascendancy on the lakes, in case of future hostilities, can save this Province from the grasp of the enemy—an enemy who have convinced us that they can, like the natives of the fast anchored isle, give and take blows.

From the revolution that has taken, or must shortly take place in naval and military affairs by the application of steam, our ascendancy can only be maintained by its power—and most certainly upon that power and its application, the fate of this Province will hang.

Suppose, for the sake of argument; that our naval power should be annihilated, would a canal of five feet water, its locks but twenty feet wide, enable us to overcome the disaster? We say NO!—Something more than the mere conveyance of troops, stores, &c. will be required to retrieve our loss.—Ships will be necessary: how are they to be obtained? Surely not by building them on the shore of a lake, in the possession of a bold, crafty, and victorious enemy? It is true, we may retain possession of the naval dock yard at Kingston, but the conveyance of materials for Ship building to that post, would occupy more time than it would take to build, and equip them on most parts of the canal. Therefore, the locks should be made of the dimensions suggested by us: for if made upon the present narrow impolitic plan, and once defeated, our power and our hopes must vanish for ever!

If the canal should be executed according to the scale now and heretofore suggested by us it would, perhaps, form one of the greatest and safest naval and military arsenals in the world. Secured by narrow and well guarded passes and an impenetrable forest, no enemy could approach it—the dry and wet-docks' furnished by it, at a very trifling expense, would be sufficient for the whole British navy: and the expense of completing it on this grand and enlarged scale, would not incur more than an *additional* expenditure of 15 per cent, upon the sum appropriated for the completion of the canal on the smaller scale.

Those observations merit the serious attention of Earl Dalhousie, Sir, P. Maitland and Colonel By; for, this canal will be a criterion, whereby future generations and future administrations, may decide upon their wisdom and their fame. We think it impossible that they would approve of the canal on the smaller scale, because it can neither add to our military nor naval security. But, in after times when its defects will be felt, the error will be ascribed to them: for no man will believe that a nation all great and powerful and liberal, as Great Britain now is, would, without the recommendation of these exalted personages, risk, for apaltry saving, the glory of her name, and the security and true interests of this extensive colony.

Expedition, which is the life and soul of commerce, of war and of every undertaking, and to which Nelson and Wellington ascribed all their achievements, will be destroyed if the canal [illegible] made pursuant to the act direct. From Kingston to the Ottawa, a distance of 133 miles, the cutting and embankment necessary to complete the canal will not exceed 30 miles—103 miles being already formed by a chain of navigable lakes and rivers. Should the canal be executed on the smaller scale, the boats employed on it must be rowed the whole distance, as a towing path, (if one could be formed, which we very much doubt) would cost 3 times as much as the excavation and embankment.

From this statement it is evident, that all that is required to complete a steam navigation from Lachine to Michilimackinac, is the enlargement of the locks on the Rideau and Welland canals, the benefit of which in following up advantages or repairing losses, in the time of war, would be incalculable both to our army and navy.

Troops, &c. starting from Lachine in a steamboat, would arrive at Kingston in 50 hours—if the canal be made for row-boat navigation, as is now determined on, the trip [illegible] week; and in case of adverse wind, a fortnight!

When we see such statesmen as Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson at the helm of affairs, we think it impossible that an object of so much importance to the government and the country, as the navigation of the Rideau by steam, can be sacrificed on account of a paltry saving of a few thousand pounds.

We entered so fully on this subject in previous numbers, to point its advantages as a commercial navigation, and the great revenue that must arise from it, that a repetition is unnecessary.—Every man is convinced of its utility and productiveness—all are satisfied that the revenue of the canal will be sufficient to liquidate the whole expense of making it, within seven years after its completion.

Whilst writing on this subject, we would most willingly address a few words to our representatives; but, when we look back on their past conduct, and view the rejection of measures of vital importance to the happiness and prosperity of the colony, all hope of making an impression on their *lucid* minds vanish; &, therefore, we give them up to their constituents as incurable!

As many of our readers are unacquainted with the line of country through which the canal passes, a statement may not be uninteresting. From Kingston to the Rideau (a distance of 68 miles, and 154 feet 10 inches of an ascent,) the land is of very little value, being composed of rock the greater part of the distance. From the summit level, at the Rideau, to the Ottawa (a distance of 65 miles, and 283 feet of a descent,) the land is of the first quality. The route comprises a rise and fall of 437 feet, which are to be surmounted by 50 locks—no canal in the world can furnish a more abundant supply of water or finer falls for Hydraulick purposes than this canal, which will be fed by innumerable lakes, one of which (the Rideau) is 40 miles long, from 11 to 37 miles wide, and 40 feet deep. Indeed, the water-power of this canal would be sufficient to propel the whole of the machinery in Great Britain and Ireland.

The following are the names of some of the Lakes which the canal connects:—

Cranberry, Davis', Moschetto, Indian, Clear, Mud, August, September, Buck, Deer, Dead, Rideau, West Rideau, [illegible] Rivers, Cary's [illegible]—the fourteen last mentioned supply the summit pound.—*Observer.*

### NOTICE.

THE sale of the MARMORA IRON WORKS, advertised to take place on Wednesday the first of August, is postponed to Saturday the 20th of October next, when it will be proceeded in, at the same place and time.

PETER M'GILL.

Marmora Iron Works, 23d July, 1827.

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/56

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