

boats. Although he has failed of attaining his object he has increased his fame by his new exertions—the COURIER of last night announces the arrival also of Capt. Franklin.

A coin of Wilmotus, the 12th Archbishop of York, who succeeded Wulsius in the year 831, has been found a few days ago, at the base of the mound on which York walls are erected, in excavating for the foot-path on the east side of Micklegate Bar.

Sir Walter Scott has published an answer to Gen. Gourgaud's letter taxing him, Sir W. with falsely quoting Gourgaud's authority for some statements made in the Life of Napoleon. Sir Walter gives official papers from the colonial department in England to prove, that Gen. Gourgaud while confined in at Longwood by Bonaparte, was also the confidential informer of the British Government as to Napoleon's health, habits, and hopes of escape. The General has involved himself in an awkward predicament.

The Petersburg Journal announces that the Imperial Highness the Grand Dutchess Helen was delivered of a princess who was named Catharine, on the 28th August.

The report of Mr. Rothschild's intention to retire from business, is said to be without any foundation.

Mr. De Bulow, Privy Councillor and late Chief President of the Prince of Saxony, died at Potsdam, on the 4th ult. in the 68th year of his age.

The original Whig Club chair, was sold on the 20th ult. at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand. It was put up by Cobbet at 8d and knocked down for 45 guineas—a curious coincidence with Wilkes' celebrated number 45.

Lord Archibald Hamilton, brother to the Duke of Hamilton expired on the 28th August at his house, Upper Mall, Hammersmith, near London. His Lordship represented the county of Lanark in Parliament for many years, and was an active and intelligent Member of the House of Commons. There was no man more respected by all parties than his Lordship.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. It may be important to traders and others in whose hands Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes pass, to know that by a recent decision of the Court of King's Bench, where a Bill or Note is made payable at a particular place, the words "payable at—" &c. must follow immediately after the word "accepted," and precede the signature of the acceptor; otherwise the same will lie upon the holder or party suing on the Bill to prove that the words "payable at—" &c. were actually written by the acceptor or his agent.

an exploring line, due north from the acknowledged boundary at the source of the St. Croix river, was run some years ago, to the highlands on the banks of the St. Lawrence below Bic: all the country to the west and south of this line and these highlands, the United States claim as theirs. These highlands, at several places, are within twelve miles of the St. Lawrence, and they pass at one place, only about forty miles S. E. from Quebec. According to this pretension, the old Canadian and Acadia Settlement of Madawaska, existing before the Conquest of Canada, the post road between Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Canada, made by the British Government, indeed the only road between these Provinces belong to the United States, as well as the whole of the waters of the River St. John, above the Great Falls.

This boundary has been long a subject of negotiation between the two powers, and is still. Some proceedings, under the Colonial Government of New-Brunswick, and the States of Maine and Massachusetts, relating to the territory in dispute, had been suspended, on the principle, that, during the negotiations, things ought to remain in their state.

Under these circumstances, a person settled near Madawaska, hoists the American colours on the 4th July last, and he is subsequently charged with stopping the mail, &c.; and is taken prisoner by a Sheriff of New-Brunswick, and lodged in goal at Fredericton, the capital of New-Brunswick. This person calls himself General BAKER, and claims to be an American citizen, taken on American territory.

The friends of the continuance of peace between the two countries, cannot see even this apparently trifling incident, without regret. Those who know any thing of the British Government, and the character of the American people, know how very susceptible they both are, on questions connected with their sovereignty and territorial rights.

We observe that the inhabitants of this Province, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, have recently had Meetings in three Counties, at St. Valier, l'Ilet and Kamouraska, and came to certain resolutions, one of which is to petition His Majesty to maintain his right to the whole waters of the St. John, and bring the question to a speedy issue, on the ground that the territory in question, is now actually necessary, for the extension of their settlements on the south shore below Quebec, which contain upwards of sixty thousand souls, confined to a very narrow strip of land.

The negotiation, no doubt, must be accompanied with difficulties; we believe it has already been referred to a third power, without any successful result. A longer delay, we should however think, under the present circumstances, will only give rise to new difficulties, by increasing irritations. The state of Maine has already manifested some ill humour against the Government of the Union, for its having interfered to recommend the delay of the measures it had adopted, to assert its full sovereignty over the disputed territory.

When Great Britain occupied the territories now the United States, and France held the territories now possessed by Great Britain on this Continent, no less than two long, expensive and bloody wars, originated in disputed boundaries between them. It perhaps may be questioned, whether a fairness and justice is, mutually, more prevalent between the parties now interested, than formerly. If it should not be the case, it argues very little in favour of the boasted intelligence of the present age.

The present dispute is founded on the words of an article of the treaty of 1763. Whatever words may have been used to express the intention of the parties as to any particular limit, it is obvious that the general intention was to maintain and acknowledge the independence of the States of America according to their established limits, as then recognized by both parties; and any interpretation of the words of this article, ought, in fairness, to be made, according to that intention.—27th Oct. 1827.

Our Provincial Parliament is to meet on the 20th of this month. As it will be the first meeting since the General Election which followed the late appeal to the people on the part of the Executive, its proceedings will be looked to with unusual interest throughout the Province.

the difference in the morality of the action, whether it was done in ignorance or designedly (it wants no arguments to prove). The representation, designed or not designed, will have a pernicious effect in Canada; should His Majesty's Councils be affected by these gross misrepresentations, and how can it be otherwise, the tale has been told by the District Schoolmaster, (Home District), the second Dignitary in the English Church in Canada; one of the Executive Councilors, and one of the Legislative Council of the Province, President of the Board of Education, &c. Indeed, the man whom His Excellency our Lieut. Governor greatly deigns to honor. Taking all this into consideration how could His Majesty's Ministers for a moment doubt the accuracy of the statement, nor can any thing ever be conveyed to the ears of our Sovereign to counteract those statements, which the matter spiritedly up. Something must be done to counteract the pernicious influence that those tale bearers have at the British Court—that so often make voyages across the Atlantic—Charity thinketh no evil. We shall therefore suppose it possible that the Doctor believed his Chart to be correct and finding it not to be so, he will, after obtaining the best information possible issue a new edition next Spring—this, we have reason to believe, he may obtain without going out of the hearing of the bell of St. James Church by perusing the different periodical publications in the Canada. We have never known a document published in any of the Canada that has attracted so much attention in both Provinces.

The Doctor's object appears to be, to contrast the wonderful progress made by the Church of England within these few years, especially when compared with Presbyterianism, to deceive His Majesty's Ministers here and under rated the latter, and over rated the former. Should the Doctor really be honest and intend contrary to the opinion of many, to promulgate only truth, he can have complete information from every quarter; we shall therefore say little on that subject—we can however, assure the Dr. that there are in this District four Presbyterian Clergymen, and nine congregations with as many places of public worship. This appears to be entirely unknown to the Doctor—and we have good reason to believe that there are many more Presbyterian Congregations, and no doubt more Communicants in the Province than of the Church of England, notwithstanding the bounty given to the latter. But supposing it to be otherwise, would it be strange? Every other denomination in the province has had to find out Clergymen and pay them as well as they could, and build Churches at their own expense, while the Clergy of the church of England have been amply provided for, and in many instances assistance has been given to build Churches.—There never was a Church of England Clergyman settled in the Province without a salary from England, and if that had not been the case, perhaps there would not have been one this day, (not even the worthy doctor). This is a consideration that will occur to His Majesty's Ministers—all the sophistry of the doctor cannot conceal that. Any person acquainted with human nature and the history of the world, must be convinced of the absurdity of the Doctor's assertion; that there is a probability that the greater part of the population in this province would be induced to become Episcopalians.—We shall perhaps, in a future number, advance something more on that subject, and on other assertions in that famous charter. In the mean time we aver that the people, generally, are not inclined to become Episcopalians.

MEETING OF THE ELECTORS OF YORK. This meeting as announced in the newspapers, took place in Mr. Franks's large room on Monday afternoon.—Mr. Thomas Stoyles in the chair.—At the commencement of the proceedings and during the passing of the first four resolutions, it consisted of, about a dozen of government officers and their dependents, with about as many of the popular party—and altho' a resolution was passed, declaring government officers unfit persons to represent boroughs and countries, another, which applied that principle to the Attorney General as member for York was lost, on the ground of being too personal, and was contended by Mr. James Small, who in other matters however adhered to the propositions submitted by Mr. Collins. Towards evening the government party procured great reinforcements made up chiefly of office clerks and others who had no votes, and these purposely rendered the room a scene of uproar.—The chairman, an excellent and exemplary citizen, was insulted by having apples thrown at him, and it was found necessary to adjourn the meeting of the electors till Monday next on which day the chair will be taken at twelve o'clock noon precisely, and effectual measures adopted to prevent persons who are not voters from disturbing or interrupting the proceedings. A motion will be submitted censuring the present representative of York as such, and disapproving of his general line of conduct as a member of the legislature of this colony—the purpose of the meeting is to appoint a committee to nominate &c. but it is expected that a motion will be made and carried, to support Mr. Gal as a fit and proper person to represent the capital, if he will accept of the honor. We hope that as many of the electors as can make it convenient, will attend at the hour appointed. The principal speakers were Messrs. Stanton, Carey, Wenham, Richardson, Bergin, Campbell, and Knott—on behalf of administration; and Messrs. Ketchum, Small, Collins, Morrison, and McMillan, in favor of an independent representation. Dr. Morrison took down the minutes of the meeting.—Advocate.

From the Canadian Freeman. THE GUELPH AND YORK ROAD. On Saturday the 3d current, a humorous meeting took place in the Toronto Hotel at Streetsville, of the inhabitants of the townships through which the line has been run of the proposed road from Guelph to York. William Dunlop, Esquire, in the chair. The state of the subscription to the different lines being taken into consideration, it was resolved.

1st.—That by the state of the respective subscriptions for the different lines proposed for the new road between Guelph and York, it does not appear that there is any adequate fund likely to be procured for either the one line or the other.

2d.—That Mr. Goeman be instructed to run a new line, which shall as much as can reasonably be expected, meet the wishes of the different parties interested in the different parties interested in the North and South lines.

3d.—That Mr. Goeman act under the instructions of Mr. Galt.

4th.—That a committee be now appointed to concert the means necessary for carrying the proposed road into effect.

5th.—That the committee consist of Mr. Galt, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. McNab, Mr. Daniels, Mr. Street, Mr. Cook, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Barnhart, Mr. Fife, Mr. Justin, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Kennedy.

And that five be a quorum.

6th.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Galt, for his attendance here this day.

7th.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Dunlop, for his conduct in the chair.

WM. DUNLOP, Chairman. Streetsville, 3d November 1827.

THE HERALD. KINGSTON, NOVEMBER 13, 1827.

Since our last, English dates to the 2nd of October, have been received at New York. It appears that the Turkish Monarch has positively refused to accept the proffered mediation of the Christian powers, and war, in all probability, will be the result. Report says that the Ambassadors of England, France and Russia had quitted Constantinople. Some important extracts respecting the affairs of Spain will be found in our columns.

CLERICAL DUES.—During the late session of the Imperial Parliament, a petition of a most extraordinary character was presented by Mr. Hume. It was from an individual named Peter Watson, who had been confined seventy-two days in Durham goal, in consequence of a suit instituted by the Vicar of Chester-le-Street, for the non-payment of Easter offerings, amounting to the sum of ten pence halfpenny, the law expenses on the proceedings having exceeded the sum of one thousand pounds. The petitioner dwelt upon the various vexations to what he had been subjected by the proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court, and prayed the house to take the earliest opportunity of making an alteration in the laws relating to these offerings.

THE MORGAN MANIA continues to rage with unabated violence in the western part of the state of New York. A few weeks ago the "Lewistown Committee" felt assured that they were the possessors of the "genuine Morgan" body, but the following affidavit shows that Mrs. Munro has the strongest claim to the remains of the person who was found at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek.

"Sarah Munro, of the township of Clark, district of Newcastle, Upper Canada, aged 44 years, being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that she is the widow of Timothy Munro, late of the same place, now deceased—she was married to said Munro 24 years since; that about six weeks since, her husband, the said Timothy Munro, left home for Newark, and has never returned, and that she has understood and been informed that he was drowned in the Niagara river, in the latter part of September last past; and the deponent further saith, that the clothes now produced by Bates Cooke, Esq. and which are said to have been found on the body at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, are the clothes which her late husband wore when he last left home; that he carried no change of clothes away from home with him. This deponent further saith that she cut and made the pantaloons and vest, and that the surtout coat was cut and made by Mrs. Perkins, a neighbour of hers—that she cut and made the shirt, and that she knows those now produced are the same worn by her said husband. And the deponent further saith, that the stockings now produced by said Bates Cooke, Esq. were purchased by her husband when he was absent from home, but that she has mended the same, and knows them to be the same which her said husband wore when he last left home—that she has mended the surtout coat and pantaloons, and can identify them by the places and manner of their being mended. And the deponent further saith, that no person has ever given her any description of the clothing which was found upon the dead body at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, and that the particular description, given by her before seeing the clothes, was given from her recollection and knowledge of them, derived in consequence of having made and repeatedly mended and seen them."

It seems that an attempt was made at York, on the 5th instant, to get up another fashionable riot, the particulars of which are detailed in a preceding column. The fame of our official disturbers of the peace has already reached the most distant of the Sister Provinces, and a few more disgraceful transactions will render those gentlemen deservedly notorious throughout the world.

Several articles intended for this day's paper are omitted for want of room.

KINGSTON ASSIZES. Trial of the Rioters—concluded. His Lordship then addressed the Jury in the following manner. GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY, The prisoners at the bar are charged with having committed a riot on the 12th July last. Although I feel very much exhausted after so long a sitting, I will read to you the testimony which I have taken down, in order that you may do equal and impartial justice to the accused as well as to the public. In the first place let me advise you, if possible, to dismiss from your minds all prejudices against those professing the Catholic religion, if any such should exist. You are placed there, gentlemen, to enquire if the public peace has been disturbed, and if so, to punish those who have been the cause of such disturbance. They are all the King's

subjects; governed by the same laws and equally liable to the same punishments.—I will now explain the nature of the accusation which they are charged with; they are accused of having committed a riot, which is defined to be "a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three persons assembling together of their own authority, with an intent mutually to assist one another against any who shall oppose them in the execution of some enterprise of a private nature, and afterwards actually executing the same, in a violent and turbulent manner, to the terror of the people; whether the act intended were of itself lawful or unlawful." It is not your province to decide whether they are rioters or not. You are only to decide from the nature of the evidence offered, whether they are guilty or not of the offence laid to their charge. It is clear, they acted without any authority, and in an enterprise of an unlawful nature; therefore if you are of opinion, that they were the disturbers of the peace, then it will be your duty to find a verdict of guilty against the prisoners. The first question that presents itself, is, did the Catholics meet with the intention of attacking the other party who were walking in procession? If you find they went with that intention, then they are guilty. It is not necessary that all these persons should join together. It appears they commenced the breach by throwing stones. If they were found aiding or assisting or even countenancing others who were concerned in the affray, they are equally guilty. It has been said, that because Morgan did not act in concert with the other Catholics, he cannot be found guilty of a riot—the law, gentlemen, is this, if two or more persons meet together, and another comes at the moment and joins in the affray, he is as guilty as if he had joined them at first—there can be no doubt of it. If they wore badges and were present when the riot was committed, and whether they threw stones or not, it is sufficient proof that they were of the party. In my opinion, Morgan is as guilty as the rest of the party. He was the ringleader; certainly the most active in bringing them from the canal; he came with them from Tuttle's, and was seen in the riot. If you do not think him guilty, I must say that I do not know who is guilty, unless he actually commits a breach of the peace.

You will find from the evidence which I have taken down that it bears very strong against all, and goes to show in my opinion that they were guilty of a riot.

Here his lordship read the evidence.—The Jury having retired for nearly half an hour, returned with a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners except Collins.

DIED. Yesterday, MARY, infant daughter of Jas. Atkinson, Esq. aged 13 months.

NOTICE. The Subscriber's for shares in the Steam Boat about to be built by Henry Gildersleeve are hereby notified to meet at Walker's Kingston Hotel, in the Town of Kingston, on Thursday the 15th day of Nov. instant, 12 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing a Secretary and Treasurer, agreeably to the Articles of Association. Dated the 1st day of Nov. 1827.

JAMES SAMSON, HENRY LABSHER, S. WASHBURN, JOHN STRANGE.

THE Female Benevolent Society, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of £5, from the Members of St. John's Lodge. By order of the Directresses.

M. R. STUART, A. MACPHERSON, Secretaries. Kingston, Nov. 12th 1827.

J. G. PARKER, HAS FOR SALE, 200 Fur Caps, 50 Boxes Window Glass, Putty, 15 kgs Nails, Iron, Steel, 4 bales Cotton Yarn, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf, Sheep, and Buck Skins; 100 barrels Salt—Candle Wicking, Batting—Looking Glasses, Paper Hangings—90 pieces Satinets—90 kegs Tobacco, Scotch, Rappee, and Maccoboy SNUFF—Cooking Furnaces for families, at 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.—Ladies Morocco and Porell Boots & Shoes—India Window Blinds, India Grass Mats—Wheel Heads, Sperm. Candles—Lamps, fine Sperm. Lamp Oil, Lamp Glasses—Paints and Oil—Dye Stuffs—Powder, Shot—30 barrels Tar, Rosin, Pitch—Beaver Bonnets, Ear Hats.—A very general assortment of

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, &c. Also—Just received, a quantity of Cooking STOVES, —Various Sizes.— CASH FOR WHEAT. WANTED, 10,000 BUSHELS WHEAT, for which Cash will be paid by JOHN G. PARKER, Store Street. October 9, 1827.

FIRE BUCKETS. Of the best Quality for sale by the Subscriber, who will furnish any quantity at the shortest notice. A. J. FERNS. Kingston, Oct. 25, 1827. A Cook (MAN OR WOMAN) Wanted immediately. The person applying must well understand the business. Apply at the office of this paper. Oct. 26, 1827. CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, a pair of OREN of a red colour, except one has a little white about his side; such have been in my possession about six weeks; the owner is requested to come and prove property and pay for keeping; and take them away or they will be sold for keeping in a reasonable time. ARTIMUS WILDER. October 16th.