

Saxony.—Granville Sharp Pattinson, Esq. late Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Maryland, U. S. Nature and Treatment of Diseases.—J. Conolly, M. D. Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children.—David D. Davis, M. D. M. R. S. L. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Anthony T. Thompson, M. D. F. L. S. On Engineering and the Applications of Mechanical Philosophy to the Arts.—John Millington, Esq. F. L. S. Civil Engineer. CEPHAS. Sidney, 6th Dec. 1827.

King-ton, U. C. 15th Dec. 1827. To the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald.

Sir: I have seldom seen a better instance of vulgar self importance showing its sense of feeling under the tormenting lash of gentlemanly correction, than in the case of the person who, without any apparent cause whatever, takes up the cudgels in favour of the QUERIST.

This renowned personage y'clep'd Peter PUNCH, informs those readers of the Chronicle who do not skip after his trash, that the BARRIST OFFICER does not understand his own profession, but that he, PETER PUNCH, does. Now, Sir, I for one do not skip over so much of the Chronicle last week as I generally feel disposed to do, and thus had the curiosity to follow up this attack to its end, nor am I sorry that I did so, for without pretending to any great share of critical acumen, I found that the writer was no other than one 'HATER OF HYPOCRITES', whom you have heard so much of lately!!! I thought so, from the moment I saw the alliterative cognomen. But Heaven help us, Mr. Thomson, would any body believe it, the queer faced manikin Punch pretends to know what took place at Badajos and Ciudad Rodrigo, and tells us that a sortie from under ground of three whole regiments, armed with spades and pickaxes, took place at one of these sieges, and that the Duke of Wellington forgot his soldiers at the other. I wonder whether this is mentioned in the last edition of Stark-mad's 'Precedents', I should think perhaps, as it was hot work, it is more likely in Burns's 'Justice'.

When an I getting to—Lord, I never wrote such a deal before in my life, and only think the pleasure I shall dream of till next Herald, of seeing all this writing in print.

I wish you would lend me a volume or two of the Spectator, I want sadly to see what my learned friend calls the rule of Mister Addison about making a very pretty picture out of an inkstand. I think, by the bye, talking of pretty pictures, that if we could only get Master Hanks back again, he might cut one out of inked paper, the subject of which should be Peter Punch's apotheosis, or as that is a far fetched word, Peter Punch's elevation to another state; only think, Sir, what a grand subject. Behold the portly Hater of Hypocrites, like another Lazarus the Portuguese Jew, figured with two bodies, one, that of Peter Punch, growing out of his side, and the cloak thrown open with which he usually covers this deformity, and the other losing all its natural plump obtrusiveness, and turning as Shylock did in the very first scene of his foolishness, with earnest attention to the sound of a still small voice which in quitting its recent abode, tells it late master of the repeated warnings it had so uselessly given to him, not to meddle with gunpowder officers, Kirk o' Scotland men, or any such inflammable articles, the which warning had he duly taken, he the said Hater of Peter Hypocrites Punch might have remained all his days a hero of the first class.

Heaven bless the Kirk of Scotland, and the British Officers, and now, Mr. Thomson, I shall just wind up by taking a jorum of today, and wish you

GOOD NIGHT. P. S. Do print this, for I can't rest easy till I see myself in print, and if you do as QUERIST says I will have ne plus ultra—I beg pardon, tis so long since I was at the Latin, plus ultra I mean.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD. Mr. Thomson

Sir, My rascally Quill has took violent affront. He says, (for observe he is real grey Gander) that as the Hater of Hypocrites makes no motion to argue the topic, he thinks that overthrowing his Houses that Jack built, is just like tossing and turning (apple fritters in a frying pan; an occupation (in his opinion) only fit for drabs of cooks. Thus he has turned rebellious, and swears point blank, he will not meddle any more in the matter. What have I to do, but to submit? I have so long indulged the chap, that he has absolutely got the mastery of me. However in the present instance, between you and I, I don't know, but the fellow's half right. Apparently to soften the rigour of my resentment, he says, he has no objection to attack ALICE WAUGH, so I think I must let him please his fancy, he seems sharp set for the contest; so let us see, what sort of a figure he will cut. They say, this said Alice, is a most pugnacious fellow, like Malagrowthers Claymores, and Canning's bayonets, all edge and point. The Lord bring my poor Quill well out of the scrape.

Dear Mr. Thomson, for the last time, Adieu! you will never hear any more about poor,

GENUINE BRITISH FEELING.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES

1st Sess. 26th Congress, December 3d, 1827.

Our relations of friendship with the other nations of the earth, political and commercial, have been preserved unimpaired; and the opportunities to improve them have been cultivated with anxious and unremitting attention. A negotiation, upon subjects of high and delicate interest, with the Government of Great Britain, has terminated in the adjustment of some of the questions at issue, upon satisfactory terms, and the postponement of others for future discussion and agreement. The purposes of the Convention, concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 12th day of July, 1822, under the mediation of the late Emperor Alexander, have been carried into effect by a subsequent Convention, concluded at London on the 13th of November, 1826, the ratification of which was exchanged at that place on the 6th day of February last. A copy of

the proclamation issued on the 19th day of March last, publishing this Convention, is herewith communicated to Congress. The sum of twelve hundred and four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, therein stipulated to be paid to the claimants of indemnity under the first Article of the Treaty of Ghent, has been duly received, and the Commission instituted conformably to the act of Congress of the 2d of March last, for the distribution of the indemnity to the persons entitled to receive it, are now in session, and approaching the consummation of their labours. This final disposal of one of the most painful topics of collision between the United States and Great Britain, not only affords an occasion of gratulation to ourselves, but has had the happiest effect in promoting a friendly disposition, and in softening asperities upon other objects of discussion.—Nor ought it to pass without the tribute of a frank and cordial acknowledgment of the magnanimity with which an honorable nation, by the reparation of their own wrongs, achieves a triumph more glorious than any field of blood can ever bestow.

The Conventions of 3d July, 1815, and of 20th October, 1818, will expire by their own limitation on the 20th October, 1828. These have regulated the direct commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, upon terms of the most perfect reciprocity; and they effected a temporary compromise of the respective rights and claims to territory Westward of the Rocky Mountains. These arrangements have been continued for an indefinite period of time, after the expiration of the above mentioned Convention; leaving each party the liberty of terminating them, by giving twelve months notice to the other. The radical principle of all commercial intercourse between independent nations, is the mutual interest of both parties. It is the vital spirit of trade itself; nor can it be reconciled to the nature of man, or to the primary laws of human society, that any traffic should long be willingly pursued, of which all the advantages are on one side, and all the burden on the other.—Treaties of Commerce have been found, by experience, to be among the most effective instruments for promoting peace and harmony between nations whose interests, exclusively considered on either side, are brought into frequent collisions by competition. In framing such treaties, it is the duty of each party, not simply to urge with unyielding pertinacity that which suits its own interest, but to concede liberally to that which is adapted to the interest of the other. To accomplish this, little more is generally required than a simple observance of the rule of reciprocity; and, were it possible for the statesmen of one nation, by stratagem and management, to obtain from the weakness or ignorance of another, an overreaching treaty, such a compact would prove an incentive to war rather than a bond of peace.

Our Conventions with Great Britain are founded upon the principle of reciprocity. The commercial intercourse between the two countries is greater in magnitude and amount than between any two other nations on the globe. It is, for all purposes of benefit or advantage to both, as precious, and, in all probability, far more extensive, than if the parties were still constituent parts of one and the same nation. Treaties between such States, regulating the intercourse of peace between them, and adjusting interests of such transcendent importance to both, which have been found, in a long experience of years, mutually advantageous, should not be lightly cancelled or discontinued. Two Conventions, for continuing in force those above mentioned, have been concluded between the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, on the 6th of August, last, and will be forthwith laid before the Senate for the exercise of their constitutional authority concerning them.

In the execution of the Treaties of Peace of November, 1782, and September, 1793, between the United States and Great Britain, and which terminated the war of our Independence, a line of boundary was drawn as the demarcation of territory between the two countries, extending over near twenty degrees of latitude, and ranging over seas, lakes, and mountains; then very imperfectly explored, and scarcely opened to the geographical knowledge of the age. In the progress of discovery and settlement by both parties, since that time, several questions of boundary, between their respective Territories, have arisen, which have been found of exceedingly difficult adjustment. At the close of the last war with Great Britain, four of these questions pressed themselves upon the consideration of the negotiators of the Treaty of Ghent, but without the means of concluding a definitive arrangement concerning them. They were referred to three separate Commissions, consisting of two Commissioners, one appointed by each party, to examine and decide upon their respective claims. In the event of disagreement between the Commissioners, it was provided that they should make reports to their several Governments; and that the reports should finally be referred to the decision of a Sovereign, the common friend of both. Of these Commissions, two have already terminated their sessions and investigation, one by entire and the other by partial agreement. The Commissioners of the fifth Article of the Treaty of Ghent have finally disagreed, and made their conflicting reports to their own Governments. But from these reports a great difficulty has occurred in making up a question to be decided by the Arbitrator.—This purpose has, however, been effected by a fourth Convention, concluded at London, by the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, on the 29th of September last. It will be submitted, together with the others, to the consideration of the Senate.

While these questions have been pending, incidents have occurred of conflicting pretensions, and of dangerous character, upon the territory itself, in dispute between the two nations. By a common understanding between the Governments, it was agreed, that no exercise of exclusive jurisdiction, by either party, while the negotiation was pending should change the state of the question of right, to be definitively settled. Such collision has, nevertheless, recently taken place by occurrence, the precise character of which has not been ascertained. A communication from the Governor of the State of Maine, with accompanying documents, and a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Great Britain, on this subject, are now communicated. Measures have been taken to ascertain the state of the facts more correctly, by the employment of a special Agent, to visit the spot where the alleged outrages have occurred, the result of

whose inquiries, when received, will be transmitted to Congress.

While so many of the subjects of high interest to the friendly relations between the two countries have been so far adjusted, it is matter of regret that their views respecting the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Colonial Possessions, have not equally approximated to a friendly agreement. At the commencement of the last session of Congress, they were informed of the sudden and unexpected exclusion, by the British Government, of access, in vessels of the U. States, to all their colonial ports, except those immediately bordering upon our own territories. In the amicable discussions which have succeeded the adoption of this measure, which, as it affected harshly the interests of the United States, became a subject of expostulation on our part, the principles upon which its justification has been placed, have been of a diversified character. It has been at once ascribed to a mere recurrence to the old long established principle of colonial monopoly, and at the same time to a feeling of resentment, because the officers of an Act of Parliament, opening the colonial ports upon certain conditions, had not been respected at with sufficient eagerness by an instantaneous conformity to them. At a subsequent period, it has been intimated that the new exclusion was in resentment, because a prior Act of Parliament, of 1822, opening certain colonial ports, under heavy and burdensome restrictions, to vessels of the U. States, had not been reciprocated by an admission of British vessels from the colonies, and their cargoes, without any restriction or discrimination whatever. But, be the motive for the interdiction what it may, the British Government have manifested no disposition, either by negotiation, or by corresponding legislative enactments, to recede from it, and we have been given distinctly to understand, that neither of the bills which were under the consideration of Congress, at their last session, would have been deemed sufficient, in their concessions, to have been rewarded by any relaxation from the British interdiction. It is one of the inconveniences inseparably connected with the attempt to adjust, by reciprocal legislation, interests of this nature, that neither party can know what would be satisfactory to the other; and that, after enacting a statute for the avowed and sincere purpose of conciliation, it will generally be found utterly inadequate to the expectations of the other party, and will terminate in mutual disappointment.

The session of Congress having terminated without any act upon the subject, a proclamation was issued on the 17th of March last, conformably to the provision of the 6th section of the act of 1st March, 1823, declaring the fact that the trade and intercourse, authorized by the British act of Parliament, of 24th June, 1822, between the U. States and the British enumerated colonial ports, had been, by the subsequent acts of Parliament, of 5th July, 1825, and the order of Council, of 27th July, 1826, prohibited.—The effect of this proclamation, by the terms of the act under which it was issued, has been, that each and every provision of the act concerning navigation, of 18th April, 1813, and of the act supplementary thereto, of 15th May, 1826, revived, &c. is in full force, such, then, is the present condition of the trade, that, useful as it is to both parties, it can, with a single momentary exception, be carried on directly by the vessels of neither. That exception itself is found in a proclamation of the Governor of the Island of St. Christopher and of the Virgin Islands, inviting, for three months from the 28th of August last, the importation of the articles of the produce of the United States which constitute their export portion of this trade, in the vessels of all nations. That period having already expired, the state of mutual interdiction has again taken place. The British government have not only declined negotiation upon this subject, but by the principle they have assumed with reference to it, precluded even the means of negotiation.—It becomes not the self-respect of the United States, either to solicit gratuitous favours, or to accept as the grant of a favour that for which an ample equivalent is exacted. It remains to be determined by the respective governments, whether the trade shall be opened by acts of reciprocal legislation. It is, in the mean time, satisfactory to know, that, apart from the inconveniences resulting from a disurbance of the usual channels of trade, no loss has been sustained by the commerce, the navigation, or the revenue of the United States, and none of magnitude is to be apprehended from this existing state of mutual interdiction.

MISCELLANEOUS. From the Westminster Review of July 1827. CANADA—1st. EXTRACT. Canada, when under the dominion of France, was governed by a Viceroy, appointed by the French King, was subject to the customs of Paris; and her inhabitants universally professed the Catholic Religion.—Under the English, a different order of things took place; and the government, after various alterations, was finally established in its present form. These alterations were produced by Royal Proclamations, by certain ordinances of the English Governors, by 14th Geo. III. chap. 58, and at length by the celebrated Quebec Bill, 31st Geo. III. chap. 81. The most important of these arrangements which still subsist, may, as far as regards the present purpose be stated as follows:— The colony was divided into two distinct governments, and what was originally called the Province of Quebec, was separated into Upper and Lower Canada.

In Upper Canada, the laws of England were introduced without any alteration; while Lower Canada, comprising all the territory peopled by the French, was permitted to be governed according to the customs of Paris, subject to the modifications we shall hereafter mention. To each Province a separate Legislature was appointed, composed after the model of that of England, viz: 1st. Of a governor, to be appointed by the crown; 2nd. Of a Legislative Council, also to be appointed by the crown; 3rd. Of a House of Assembly, to be elected by the people. In each Province, moreover, a council, called the Executive Council, was established, for the purpose of advising the governor, and constituting with him a Court of Appeals from the Courts of Justice below. The members of these Councils, are to be appointed by the King, or by the governor, subject to the King's approval.

In each Province, also, a Court of King's Bench of Common Pleas, and an Admiralty Court were established, and Justice was appointed to be administered nearly after the forms of the English Courts. Fortunately for Canada no court of Chancery was thought necessary.

The Canadian Governments consist of two distinct parts, and we must pray our readers to keep this distinction constantly in view; viz: the portion furnished by the superintending power of England; and that which is afforded by the colonies themselves. In the former of these, if either, must originate whatever benefit the colonies derived from their connection with Great Britain.

The portion then appointed by the superintending power of England is composed of a Governor, the Legislative and Executive Councils. The people of the colony appoint and controul the House of Assembly alone. By a comparison of the conduct of these two separate parts of the Colonial Government, we shall discover if there be any superior excellence in the English section of the administration.

If the questions were to be decided by a priori presumptions antecedent to experiment, it might certainly be pronounced that the portion which is drawn from the colony would be most alive to its interests, and best instructed respecting them. Of the two requisites for a public functionary—probity and knowledge—probity can be reasonably expected only where there is no impunity for improbity; & knowledge of the peculiar people, as well as knowledge of the means which the situation of that people affords to supply those wants can only be obtained by personal experience. It therefore at least appears probable that the functionaries appointed by England will prove deficient in these two important qualifications; for the power which appoints them, and whose superintendance is the sole existing check upon theirs, is at a distance; and the country in which they have been educated, as it differs essentially in climate and civilization from that on which they are appointed to rule, can afford few examples of the wants and difficulties against which they will be required to provide. To these evils inherent in the relation between a country and her distant possessions, must be added others arising out of the peculiar character of the English Constitution.

The power of nominating the members of the Colonial Governments is possessed by the Ministry; and no one will pretend that fitness to discharge the duties of an office is required by a Ministry from those who, backed by aristocratic influence, solicit situations in a colony. The distributions of these offices are of many kinds; they are the reward of services performed, or to be performed in Parliament; and the favour of the Ministers is usually obtained by the persons most capable of rendering this species of service. Between Parliamentary influence, however, and moral or intellectual excellence, no necessary connexion has yet been discovered. At best, therefore, it is chance, merely, that determines whether the minister's choice shall fall upon an efficient or inefficient functionary. The manner in which our colonies are usually governed shows that the unfavourable chances predominate.

At the head of colonial situations is the office of Governor, an office usually requiring great labour great experience, great sagacity, and great honesty; unfortunately for the colonies however, it is too often attended with great emoluments. The reward is anxiously solicited, while the qualifications requisite to fill the station with decency are in general dispensed with. Governors are invariably needy men, surrounded by needy friends; and to supply their wants, the mother country liberally concedes the places of profit in a colony.

Men of broken fortunes and unbounded desires are sent to distant colonies, in the expectation that a few years exile will replenish their coffers. Money is the professed object of their expedition, and the means of collecting as speedily as possible, the object of their attention. This desire of amassing wealth for themselves and their retainers, they are unfortunately well able to gratify. And places are consequently, but too often created for the purpose of annexing a salary thereto, and the public money squandered to gratify private affections. In England moreover, we are accustomed to see functionaries high in office enjoying enormous salaries, including in ostentatious display of their magnificence, and carefully inculcating the opinion that government cannot be supported without dignity, nor dignity without expense. All persons connected with our government become possessed of these opinions; and it is nothing wonderful that every one appointed and supported by its authority should whenever an opportunity offered, put these doctrines into practice. Hence we often see a poor and frugal state be made to administer to the baneful habits of extravagance which an education in a wealthy and thrifless community has engendered. From England no effectual check to these dangerous propensities can be reasonably expected. Appeal to the people of England, or to the minister, is too distant to be availing; every petty exaction cannot be recorded and redress sought the moment injury is committed; years may pass over before investigation can take place and the prospect of such distant punishments becomes equivalent to impunity. The ruling party at home moreover listen with little complacency to the murmurs of a distant colony; such complaints not only disturbing the quiet, but rendering less efficient the matter of influence furnished by colonial patronage. All these circumstances would lead us to conjecture that the blessings of English dominion are much more problematical than the eulogizers of colonial connexions are inclined to allow. The facts of the case, however will render the reality of these benefits still more hypothetical.

From the N. Y. American.

In the Episcopal Watchman, a weekly paper, printed at Hartford, Conn. a series of letters is publishing from a traveller in England, that are both entertaining and instructive. They are written in an unpretending style, contain much anecdote, and evince sound observation. The extracts below are taken from the last one: A full trial of Mac Adam's system has completely established its superiority for country roads, and the experiment is now making in some of the streets in London.—A ton of pounded stones is delivered at the wharves on the Thames for eighteen shillings. The small blocks of granite, which from London is generally paved, are bro't from Aberdeen, a distance of more than five

hundred miles! The employment of pebbles in paving streets is scarcely known here, and the economy of using them to such an extent in our American cities is more than doubtful. From their oval shape, they are easily displaced by the pressure of heavy wheels; and the effects of freezing and thawing, in breaking up a pavement of pebbles, are well known. Every few years it becomes necessary to tear it up and lay it down anew; while a pavement of oblong blocks of stone is liable to be affected by none of these causes.

Some idea may be formed of the economy practised in this great city, from the following fact which may companion related as four hundred broken-down cart and coach-horses are slaughtered every week, and boiled, for the cats and dogs in London. There are four licensed horse-butchers, who kill each about fifty per week, which they purchase at an average price of twenty-five shillings a head. The skins are sold to the leather-dressers; the shoes to the ironmongers; the hair to the shoelast-makers; the bones to the button-makers; and the flesh, after being boiled in huge kettles, to the retailers of cats' meat, who sell it out by the pound to their customers, as regularly as the bakers supply the families with bread! Thus every thing is turned to account by this economical people.

At the table of a friend, I had the pleasure of meeting one day with Mr. Campbell, a London Missionary to the South of Africa, who has published an interesting book of travels into the interior of that unexplored continent. Mr. Campbell is an intelligent looking Scotchman, abundantly communicative and entertaining on the subject of his travels. He penetrated as far as Lettaba, 1,300 miles from the Cape, a point to which no European had ever attained before him. His anecdotes of the singular people he visited were highly amusing, and illustrative of human nature in some of its new varieties.

Of the sagacity of oxen in finding water in the desert, he related an instance which came under his own observation. They were obliged to cross one of those sandy wastes, in which it was usual for numbers of cattle to perish by thirst. By making as few and as short stops as possible, he escaped with the loss of only four out of the hundred and twenty or thirty, which composed his caravan. Besides these, a large drove of sheep and goats followed the party, on which the Hottentots were to subsist. Just at break of day, when all were ready to faint with thirst, the oxen made a sudden halt, and sniffed the air on all sides, as if uncertain which way to proceed; while the sheep or goats, taught by instinct or observation to trust to the superior sagacity of the oxen patiently waited their decision. After a minute or two, they all struck off on a gallop towards a little bushy hill at some distance, but when the party arrived, they found to their mortification that the pools had just been emptied. The oxen immediately took a new direction, followed by the whole squad, and quickly came to another pool, into which they plunged, followed by the sheep, goats, Hottentots, and the good missionary himself.

In a skirmish with some Bechman, a Hottentot of the party was wounded in the neck by a poisoned arrow. The man submitted to have a large piece of flesh cut out, in the hope of arresting the poison; but all to no purpose. No alteration appeared in him the first night, the next morning Mr. C. consulted an old Hottentot on the probable issue. The sage pointed to the sun, and tracing his finger along his horizon to the west, as soon as it came to the horizon, he put his hand to his mouth as if plucking something out of it—thus intimating that at sunset the spirit of the wounded man would depart. About noon, his feet began to swell; and the inflammation rapidly extended over his whole body, so that scarcely the shape of a man was left; and the moment the sun sank behind the hills he expired.

One day three of the party went out to look for some of their strayed cattle. One of them having gone a little distance from his companions, suddenly came in front of three lions crouched among the bushes. It was too late to retreat; he gave a hasty glance after his companions, but in looking again at the savage beasts, they had advanced some steps nearer. He had sufficient presence of mind to adopt the usual practice of the Hottentots, when they find themselves in such an unwelcome neighbourhood—that of standing still, and looking them steadily in the face, while he waved his musket in the air as a signal to the rest of the party. They came up, but it was only to share in his repudiation. They maintained their ground however, looking steadily at their enemies, who, growing tired of this species of glaring, at length slowly withdrew. It is a singular fact, that few ravenous beasts can long endure the steady gaze of man, or will attack him while he stands firm, and an attentive observer of their motions. Does not such an incident strikingly illustrate the remarkable pledge given to Noah. "The fear of you, and the dread of you, shall be upon every beast of the earth;—into your hands are they delivered."

An animal was killed by the party, which Mr. C. thought must be the unicorn of the Scriptures. It was a large, powerful animal, with a single, strong, pointed horn, growing directly out of his forehead. The skull, with this remarkable appendage, is deposited in the museum of the London Missionary Society.

LOWER CANADA.

Dr. Strachan's Letter to Mr. Under Secretary Horton.

This Letter which was inserted in the Gazette of the 10th September last, from the Copy printed by order of the House of Commons, has produced more newspaper discussion in both Provinces, than any other document which has ever been made public in Canada. All the newspapers, saving those of the Colonial Administrations, have positively denied many of the facts, and republished the opinions and views contained in the Doctor's Letter. More personal acrimony manifested the writer, we think, has been manifested, never, be in some degree accounted for, from the fact which was generally understood, that and is now ascertained beyond a doubt, that Dr. Strachan, who is a native of Scotland, since his residence in Upper Canada, wrote a letter to a friend in Montreal, inquiring in substance "whether he was likely to succeed if he made a formal application to fill a vacancy which had occurred in the Scotch

Church at Montreal, it was success, it was his ad pastore, as his Pastor of tion there." he was howey Minister of the wall in Upper- With respect establishments are well known every Church respected as far as no of diadvantage. If special Churches in co Churches of E to be derived to the mother co as far as the C tions is such, Churches are in population, th in their favor, taneously on of ings, religious prove prejudic ery country, an All religious christianity, c from them; b mind, which sion. Sooner or la that will p Majesty's Go these Colonie vocate all v this Province absence of rel valence of fr quations, and essential an it and public qu

The Dismissal of Major Militia of Q very general Thursday last one of the Town of Q Assembly in when Mr. P. Mr. Valliere most distin Bar, and ho It is worth thirty-five v late Mr. P. the only pe Assembly of laments. Leres de St when the particular of Both of the times, bett Governors, d Mr. Bou as Lt.-Col for Bucking so dismiss proscriptio famous app Sir James prevent one battalio of Mon ver ago, Mr. are toll Col. D Militia Major of the ford we Under we may mendment enforcing to mainta and good distinguishi bit got out adjust acc

The offic many colu authority, v need, that of the Spe of the King All that has the late ec vince, is, to the usag years; sinc during the has been to House. In Cana usage, even person elec tor; and Things at The House verner, act disapprove. The Hou and the Go to choice; and ing to the Province m Excellency dress, confir gued the H Here they ericed acc Governor e the operatio and of the count But the c edent deci Nova Scoti Governor of the A another per tent for the precedent as a guide in Province, ing their should sup