

and his assurance that their "number is uncounted."

But it seems, that the Roman Catholics also must partake of the reserves originally (that is in the dark age of George the third) destined for the support of a Protestant Clergy—wonderful instance of the march of intellect! transcendent exhibition of generosity!!

The 5th act is a general act, it gives the magistrates authority (when so many houses are within a certain space) to make such orders and regulations for the prevention of accidental fires, as to them shall seem meet and necessary.

If particular ladders are required, they must be provided by the police fund, but it is that any argument, that the said fund should furnish the ladders that are necessary for the private use of every house!

Permit me, however, before I conclude, to pay my respects in few words to another of your correspondents who styles himself "a native of Upper Canada."

I beg however that I may not be misunderstood by my reference to the claims of the new Jerusalemites &c. in this matter, as intending any disrespectful allusion to them as Christians.

ed by neglect of the owner, or his agent, for not having his premises properly prepared for occupation; or by imposing a fine on any person offering to let premises without such appurtenances as are required.

I have heard much talk of Batteries here, and indeed for a display of Sites, which Cognovis might be extorted from an audacious foe, I think of Gibraltar and Quebec.

I would send to Brodning for a pair of Compasses, which having received I would set one foot in the center of the Kingston market place, and the other four miles off on the lake shore to the westward then, "with a sort of twist, and a twirl of the thumb" I would writhe the westward foot northerly, till it rested on the lake shore again, four miles to the E-sward, describing as much of a circle, as contingencies would allow.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD. TO SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, COLONEL WRIGHT, LIEUT. COL. BY, LIUT. COL. MCINTOSH, THE COMMANDANT OF ARTILLERY, AND GENERAL-EDY TO ALL BRITISH MILITARY OFFICERS IN THIS PROVINCE.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD. Mr. Editor: The householdet in the Chronicle of the 30th ultimo, observes, that nothing is more easy, and in general more pleasant, than to find fault, and that I illustrate the maxim; forsooth, because I questioned the legality of the magistrates' power to order the occupants of houses to get

The Catholic clergy I understand do now receive a yearly allowance from His Majesty's Government.

fire buckets. I shall not at present enquire into the truth of his maxim, but remark that it is not very pleasant to have the public rates and duties applied to interested and selfish purposes; or to have taxes, duties, or orders obtruded upon us, otherwise than by the proper authority.

Men of real sense, and established bravery, will never affect to despise a courageous enemy. That is the peculiar propensity of fools and cowards. The first will mark their respect for their adversary, by the prudence of their proceedings to insure his defeat, and glorious triumph is the result; while the last will show their contempt of him, by a laxity of precaution, "sweltering venom," and foul epithets; and their concomitant, irresolution in action, procures for the poor braggarts, an overthrow as inevitable, as unforeseen, and as disastrous, as disgraceful.

It has been the injudicious mode to underrate the force, and energies of the American Government; but all men of discernment are now agreed, that it is robust, athletic; sinewy; and congressionally stern, and effective.

Let us admit what we know to be true, that the United States is a powerful and sagacious foe, numerically our superiors, as at least to one.

Let us admit what we know to be true, that the United States is a powerful and sagacious foe, numerically our superiors, as at least to one. The quality of her troops we will not, nor must not disparage, for that might sap the foundation of our fabric.

My dear Sir, I have just read in your paper of the 4th inst, a communication signed T. Parker, D. P. M. at Bellville, in which he makes the following statement.

At a meeting of the Electors of the Counties of Lenox and Addington, at the Inn of Mr. J. B. Lockwood, on the 8th Dec. 1827, agreeable to the Notice of an Elector:

I have heard much talk of Batteries here, and indeed for a display of Sites, which Cognovis might be extorted from an audacious foe, I think of Gibraltar and Quebec.

I have heard much talk of Batteries here, and indeed for a display of Sites, which Cognovis might be extorted from an audacious foe, I think of Gibraltar and Quebec.

I would send to Brodning for a pair of Compasses, which having received I would set one foot in the center of the Kingston market place, and the other four miles off on the lake shore to the westward then, "with a sort of twist, and a twirl of the thumb" I would writhe the westward foot northerly, till it rested on the lake shore again, four miles to the E-sward, describing as much of a circle, as contingencies would allow.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD. TO SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, COLONEL WRIGHT, LIEUT. COL. BY, LIUT. COL. MCINTOSH, THE COMMANDANT OF ARTILLERY, AND GENERAL-EDY TO ALL BRITISH MILITARY OFFICERS IN THIS PROVINCE.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD. Mr. Editor: The householdet in the Chronicle of the 30th ultimo, observes, that nothing is more easy, and in general more pleasant, than to find fault, and that I illustrate the maxim; forsooth, because I questioned the legality of the magistrates' power to order the occupants of houses to get

The Catholic clergy I understand do now receive a yearly allowance from His Majesty's Government.

ought ever to be on the spot, effectually to barricade them. Whichever occur cross roads, I would plant in the center, a Martello Tower of most significant aspect.

After five or six years growth of the Thorns, if carefully trained, the fort ensemble, would be such an impenetrable barrier, as few armies I think, would venture to assail, were it but defended by a moderate number of stout hearts, and firm hands.

The expense of this sort of defence would be, trivial, (I am speaking only of the Hedge and Ditching, what might be the expense of the Towers, I do not presume to understand) for four or five thousand pounds, I should think, would do all; but suppose it were ten thousand, it is not a thing to boggle at, the object to be achieved, being of incalculable importance; perhaps nothing less than the secure sovereignty of the Province to our Parent State.

It may be asked, where are the Thorns to be procured? I answer, that Thorns of the thickest kind, and most suitable for the purpose, abound in every direction. Within the circuit of a few miles, enough might be procured at a small expense, to complete the work.

It is rational to suppose, that the Government in undertaking such a work, would meet with every facility and aid from the proprietors of the lands, because their property would be improved in an incalculable degree; their fields would be fenced for ever, in a style of superiority, of which they can at present form no idea.

Having now communicated my thoughts upon this interesting and all-important subject, I leave them to be canvassed at leisure, by others of riper judgement, & experience. I have the honor to subscribe myself, Gentleman, your respectful, obedient, and most Humble Servant.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD. Mr. Editor: I have just read in your paper of the 4th inst, a communication signed T. Parker, D. P. M. at Bellville, in which he makes the following statement.

At a meeting of the Electors of the Counties of Lenox and Addington, at the Inn of Mr. J. B. Lockwood, on the 8th Dec. 1827, agreeable to the Notice of an Elector:

I have heard much talk of Batteries here, and indeed for a display of Sites, which Cognovis might be extorted from an audacious foe, I think of Gibraltar and Quebec.

I have heard much talk of Batteries here, and indeed for a display of Sites, which Cognovis might be extorted from an audacious foe, I think of Gibraltar and Quebec.

I would send to Brodning for a pair of Compasses, which having received I would set one foot in the center of the Kingston market place, and the other four miles off on the lake shore to the westward then, "with a sort of twist, and a twirl of the thumb" I would writhe the westward foot northerly, till it rested on the lake shore again, four miles to the E-sward, describing as much of a circle, as contingencies would allow.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD. TO SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, COLONEL WRIGHT, LIEUT. COL. BY, LIUT. COL. MCINTOSH, THE COMMANDANT OF ARTILLERY, AND GENERAL-EDY TO ALL BRITISH MILITARY OFFICERS IN THIS PROVINCE.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD. Mr. Editor: The householdet in the Chronicle of the 30th ultimo, observes, that nothing is more easy, and in general more pleasant, than to find fault, and that I illustrate the maxim; forsooth, because I questioned the legality of the magistrates' power to order the occupants of houses to get

The Catholic clergy I understand do now receive a yearly allowance from His Majesty's Government.

vert a disaster, such as has now befallen the Turkish arms, into a motive for cutting off the head of the reigning Sultan; if we say, the Grand Signor can count both upon Austria and upon his own strength at home, to more desperate efforts, and then not Turkish, but a European war would ensue.

This, however, appears to us not probable, Austria, much as she may desire to avert the downfall of the Turkish power, serving as it does, as a barrier between her and Russia, will not venture to measure herself in hostility against France, Russia and England. On the other hand the Turk himself, vehemently and undoubtedly as will be his rage, at hearing of the result of the battle of Navarino, will yet feel the necessity of subsidizing the assailing nations, may be in some danger, and apprehensions certainly were felt as to the fate of France of 11th November says, "We will not permit such anticipations to poison our rejoicings." The Porte knows it what a price it would pay for a single Turkish vessel of any ambassador; the Divan is not so deaf that it can distinguish in the distance the neighing of the Russian horses eager for battle; it is not so blind but that it can perceive the sails of the Christian fleets ready to blockade the Bosphorus.

One thing, however, is certain—and it is that there is high hope and consolation, in that the action determines the emancipation of Greece. Much suffering indeed, has yet to be enacted probably by the desolation of Ibrahim in the Morea; but sooner for the desert themselves have made their granaries their ever ready resource. They are destroyed—and Ibrahim, after plotting, while yet he has the power, his submission to the fleets, he shall escape from those whom his hands have so remorselessly butchered. Greece will be—reece is—saved. Thanks be to God! thanks to the phantasmal, whose right reason told them, that though, (as we guess) they had no previous instructions for striking a decisive blow—they could not, under such circumstances, be far wrong in striking it, whether or no. We could almost find it in our hearts to lament—but that we feel the importance even in the cause of freedom and humanity, of keeping ourselves free from European co-operations and councils—not on such an occasion the American flag was not there.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, November 10. ADMIRALTY OFFICE, NOV. 10, 1827.—Despatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been this day received at the Office, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. by Vice Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, K. C. B. Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean.

His Majesty's Ship Asia, in the Port of Navarino, Oct. 21, 1827. Sir—I have the honor of informing His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, that my colleagues, Count Heyden and Chevalier de Rigny, having agreed with me that we should come into this port, in order to induce Ibrahim Pacha to discontinue the brutal war of extermination, which he has been carrying on since his return here from his failure in the Gulf of Patras, the combined squadrons passed the batteries, in order to take up their anchorage, at about two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Turkish ships were moored in the form of a crescent, with springs on their cables, the larger ones presenting their broadsides towards the centre, the smaller ones in succession within them, filling up the intervals.

The combined fleet was formed in the order of sailing in two columns, the British and French forming the weather or starboard line, and the Russian the lee line.

The Asia led, followed by the Genes and Albion, and anchored close alongside a ship of the line, bearing the flag of the Captain Bay, another ship of the line, and a large double-banked frigate, each thus having their proper opponent in the front line of the Turkish fleet.

The four ships to windward, part of the Egyptian squadron, were allotted to the squadron of Rear-Admiral de Rigny; and those to leeward, in the right of the crescent, were to mark the sections of the whole Russian squadron; the ships of their line closing those of the English line, and being followed up by their own frigates. The French frigate Armeide was to place herself alongside the outermost frigate, on the left hand entering the harbour; and the Cambrian, Glasgow, and Talbot, next to her, and abreast of the Asia, Genes, and Albion; the Dartmouth and the Musquin, the Rose, the Desaix, and the Pufflonel, were to look after the six frigate vessels at the entrance of the harbour. I gave orders that no gun should be fired, unless guns were first fired by the Turks; and those orders were strictly observed.

The three English ships were accordingly permitted to pass the batteries to moor, as they did with great rapidity, without any act of open hostility, although there was evident preparation for it on board all the Turkish ships; but upon the Dartmouth sending a boat to one of the frigate vessels, Lieut. G. W. H. Fitzroy, and several of the crew were shot with musketry. This produced a defensive fire of musketry from the Dartmouth and La Syrene, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral de Rigny, which was succeeded by a cannon shot from the Rear-Admiral from one of the Turkish ships, which, of course, brought on a return, and thus, very shortly afterwards, the battle became general.

The Asia, although placed alongside of the ship of the Captain Bay, was even nearer to that of Moharem Bey, the commander of the Egyptian ships; and, since his ships did not fire at the Asia, although the action was begun to windward, neither did the Asia fire at her. The latter indeed sent a message "that he would not fire at all," and therefore no hostility took place between our two ships for some time after the Asia had returned the fire of the Captain Bay.

In the mean time, however, our excellent pilot, Mr. Peter Mitchell, who went to intercept to Moharem my desire to prevent bloodshed, was killed by his people in our boat alongside. Whether with or without his order, I know not; but his ship soon afterwards fired into the Asia and was consequently destroyed by the fire of the Asia's frigate, sharing the same fate as his brother Admiral on the station.

At a meeting of the Electors of the Counties of Lenox and Addington, at the Inn of Mr. J. B. Lockwood, on the 8th Dec. 1827, agreeable to the Notice of an Elector:

Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned until Saturday, the 5th day of Jan. 1828, and then to take place at Mr. John Fraleigh's Inn, where the object of an Elector will be taken into consideration.

(Signed) COLIN MACKENZIE, J. P. Chairman. JACOB HAM, Secretary.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS. From the New-York American Dec. 17.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE. The arrival yesterday of the packets William Thompson, from Liverpool, and Bayard from Havre, brought us our regular London files to the 16th, & Paris to the 15th ult.

The leading event is the demolition, total and entire, of the Turkish fleet in the harbour of Navarino, by the combined British, French and Russian squadrons—the whole under the command of the British Admiral Sir E. Codrington. The English official account, as well as one published in the Paris Moniteur, will be found in our columns, together with other particulars of the state of affairs preceding the battle—a battle more decisive than any that has occurred in the waters of the Archipelago, since that of Lepanto, in the 16th century. There is no Russian account, nor any estimate of their loss in the action. The total killed in the British squadron was 75—wounded, 45—total killed in the French squadron, 197—wounded, 144. The loss of life in the Turkish squadron is supposed to have been, and indeed must have been enormous. It is stated in a French paper at 3000 men. Of the consequences of this decisive, proper, but, as we imagine, unexpected and unforeseen, act of the combined squadrons, we are unable to form a satisfactory opinion.

If the flag, the "glorious flag," as it is styled in the French papers, of Austria, is to make common cause with the Crescent, and if the Grand Signor has so thoroughly subdued the refractory spirit of his capital, which, directed by the Janisaries, used formerly to con-

side, and far These ships became exposed in the second away her into several of the proceedings equally applied of the fleet and Albion to Court throughout the

captain in his performance little but from being by Cambrin, G. Armide, who gate of the opponents. This bloody and a fine scene of the some of her endeavoured how we consider and a

It is impossible the able and ad from Capt. arduous contest deserves, for Baynes and for the perfect guns was destroyed which her complete was aware, that however perfect

secured but at accordingly in Bathurst, if occasion is survivors. Of

When I found the worst of honor average devastated, I taken a day, but it was my did: and I can

that I would suit extremity, if only The Asia, Genes, forsooth, because I seized the needed the Talbot, be double-banked frigate, as well as but I hope they be made good as

Turkey-Egyptian as His Royal High paying list, re Captain Bay, of the three ships was opposed, ed continuing given the chance commander Lord having had a well competent the Lord High

Information, descriptive of the cha, and the m has devastated which I had view and order of out in consequ

Statement made pians Bay, 21st, 1827. Three Turkish ships under Admiral do, 24 guns, 25 400 killed. 4 E—64 guns frigate Turkish frigates men. 18 Tur from 18 to 24 Egyptian do. 5 Egyptian fire in the Morea, above ships.

A Return of Wounded on Vessels under the Command of Sir Edward Genes, in an Action in Navarino

Killed—Captain Smith (2), Supernumerary Boutwin Baynes 8 Royal Navy Wounded severely Midshipman J. Mr. R. H. Bun Wounded severely 4. Mastinger

Wounded on Vessels under the Command of Sir Edward Genes, in an Action in Navarino

Killed—Captain Smith (2), Supernumerary Boutwin Baynes 8 Royal Navy Wounded severely Midshipman J. Mr. R. H. Bun Wounded severely 4. Mastinger

Wounded on Vessels under the Command of Sir Edward Genes, in an Action in Navarino

Killed—Captain Smith (2), Supernumerary Boutwin Baynes 8 Royal Navy Wounded severely Midshipman J. Mr. R. H. Bun Wounded severely 4. Mastinger

Wounded on Vessels under the Command of Sir Edward Genes, in an Action in Navarino

Killed—Captain Smith (2), Supernumerary Boutwin Baynes 8 Royal Navy Wounded severely Midshipman J. Mr. R. H. Bun Wounded severely 4. Mastinger

Wounded on Vessels under the Command of Sir Edward Genes, in an Action in Navarino

Killed—Captain Smith (2), Supernumerary Boutwin Baynes 8 Royal Navy Wounded severely Midshipman J. Mr. R. H. Bun Wounded severely 4. Mastinger

Public Record Office Reference G.C. 47356. Copyright of photograph reserved to Public Record Office. For permission to reproduce, apply to Public Archives, Ottawa.