

France, under the Divine protection, against an enemy who violates the most sacred obligations of the law of nations.

"We are convinced that our faithful subjects will join with our prayers, the most ardent wishes, for the success of our enterprise, and that they will implore the Almighty to lend his support to our brave soldiers, and to shed his Divine blessing on our arms, which are destined to defend our liberty, religion, and our beloved country."

Given at St. Petersburg, the 14th [26th] April, in the year of our Lord, 1828, and the third of our reign.

(Signed) NICHOLAS. (Counter signed the Vice Chancellor) COUNT NESSELDORF.

The Declaration, which follows the foregoing Manifesto, enters into a more ample review of the conduct of the Porte. It reproaches her with duplicity in signing the treaty of Ackerman, which she never intended to fulfill. It refers to her intrigues with Persia—charges her with violating her pledge to the Servians, and her guarantee to the Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia. An amnesty was to be granted to the Servians; instead of which a system was established of the most sweeping plunder. The incursions of the Turks inhabiting the left bank of the Kulkan were encouraged. Yet Russia, during all these provocations, only desire to instil moderate and just principles into the conduct of the Porte. She disapproved the enterprise of Prince Ysianti, but required that the innocent should not be confounded with the guilty.—These requisitions were rejected, and the Christians were made the victims of indiscriminate cruelty and rage.

The patience of the Emperor Alexander was at length wearied, and in October 1825 he transmitted an energetic remonstrance to the Porte. His lamented death did not produce any difference in the moderate policy of Russia. His successor trod in the same steps; and instead of taking advantage of the revolt of the Greeks, endeavoured to mediate between them and the Porte. In conjunction with his ally England, he signed the Protocol of the 4th of April, and subsequently in conjunction with England and France the treaty of 6th July.—The Emperor appeals to the articles of that treaty, in proof of the disinterested nature of his intentions. He speaks of the breach of faith by the Ottoman General, which occasioned the affair of Navarino. His court, even, did not induce him to abandon his wish for peace. The manifesto of the 20th of December was considered by him as highly insulting. He therefore declares war, and states his objects to be

To compel Turkey to pay all the expenses of the war, and indemnify his subjects for all the losses they have sustained.

To enforce the due and effectual observance of the treaties which Turkey has violated.

To secure the inviolable liberty of the Black sea, and the free navigation of the Bosphorus.

He disavows any ambitious design in going to war, and declares his intentions to abide by the treaty of the 6th July.

Such is the substance of this most important state paper. But while the Emperor is drawing the sword, he points out the means by which the Porte may yet avert the blow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Morning Chronicle. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN SCOTLAND.

A Scotch Jury has, according to a report which we have copied from the Edinburgh Observer, cast two Justices of the Peace in £200 damages to a schemer, notwithstanding a laboured charge from Lord Chief Commissioner Adams, who has been indebted to his long practice in England, for a doctrine which gives complete impunity to all Magistrates, if a corrupt motive cannot be proved. The schemer having been used for an offence against the Game Laws before the Justices of Peace of the county of Kinross, assembled at Stonehaven, threw himself on the mercy of the Court, and said, as he had to support an aged father and mother, he hoped as much leniency as possible would be shown to him. On this, one Magistrate, Mr. Barclay, said he was not a fit subject for their leniency, as he was not only a poacher but also a thief; and referred to Mr. Boswell, a Brother Magistrate, as having accused him of stealing three beehives, and also some leather; for he was informed of it by a respectable farmer now dead. The schemer, was convicted in the full penalty of twenty pounds sterling. It would appear that there was not the slightest foundation for these imputations. The Lord Chief Commissioner in his charge to the Jury, combats a doctrine laid down by the Court of Session, and observes that "an action cannot lie against a Justice of Peace for anything done by him in his judicial capacity, unless it appear that his office has been used by him, or rather misused by him, as a cloak for malice and slander;" and he infers that there could be no malice in this case, "as it does not appear that the Magistrate knew anything about the prosecution when the words were used." The Jury however, seemed to have thought very differently from his Lordship; and we conceive the Jury were in the right. In this case, two Magistrates sitting in judgment on a man accused not of any crime but of an offence against the Game Laws, involving nothing even reprehensible, charge him in an open Court with felony. His character was from that moment gone; so that under the pretext of giving reasons for not mitigating a penalty for a petty statutory offence, the Magistrates inflicted on him the most dreadful of all punishments. A man branded as a thief is a matter of course, driven from society, he can no longer hold up his head, and existence becomes a burden to him. If out of Court no man dare charge another with felony without subjecting himself to serious consequences, on what ground should a different rule prevail in Court? Is the reputation of every man in the country to be at the mercy of every one of the five thousand Squires and Parsons who have interest enough to be made Justices of the Peace? May a Justice of Peace say with impunity to any man charged with a contravention of some petty police regulation—the driving on the wrong side of the road, the sitting on the shafts of a cart, in places where it is prohibited under a penalty, the shooting without a license, and so forth—Sir, you are a murderer, you are a thief, you are a forger, you are guilty of arson! Certainly not. They might as well punish a man for murder or theft on a charge of

shooting without a license, as accuse him of murder or theft when trying him on such a charge. It would be monstrous to allow them to be privileged thus far. When a claim is made on their leniency, in a case where the offence involves nothing disreputable, and the penalty is pecuniary, they may reject that claim in silence, or they may state reasons for rejecting it, but these reasons must not amount to a crimination of a higher offence than that before them, for that would be punishing without trial. In travelling beyond the case before them, the Magistrates lose their protection, and the colony must be judged of by the rules applicable to any case out of Court. It cannot be necessary to prove the existence of a malicious intention, where the intention must be inferred from the act; and as the Magistrates in deciding on a penalty for a game offence were no more justified in charging the prosecutor with felony than in shooting him, the law which would infer malice in the case of individuals not on the bench must infer malice in their case.—These seemed to be the views taken by the Court of Sessions, as they were no doubt the views taken by the Jury. Indeed no man, whose heart and understanding have not been damaged by the sophistry of English judicature, could possibly take any other view. But the Lord Chief Commissioner has unfortunately taken up the idea, prevalent in English Courts, that a man may do what he pleases in the exercise of his duty as a magistrate, with impunity, if a corrupt motive cannot be brought home to him.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

Full Dress.—A superfine light blue Spanish wool dress-coat, made beautifully to fit the figure; collar not so heavy nor so flat gradually to the bottom; sleeves rather small on the top of the arm, and tight as usual from the elbow to the wrist; narrow cuff with small silk buttons; on the breast fine orange gilt buttons; also on the skirt, which are rather small; pockets in the plaits behind. The waistcoat is made of black figured uncut velvet; a stand-up round collar, coming to the front, left open to show the chemise; the under waistcoat is of white silk. The pantaloons are of light single black kerseymer, made excessively plain, and rather tight to the shape, not to cover the ankles; and fastened at the side with gold or covered buttons.—Black transparent silk stockings. Dress shoes, long quartered.—The Cravate en Valenciennes—It must be rather small, and properly starched, ironed, and folded. The ends are placed inside the knot. The chemise quite plain, not plaited; and fastened in the front with diamond buttons. White kid gloves. The Hair, a l'Anglaise.

Evening Dress.—A light brown superfine Saxony cloth coat, of a delicate texture; the collar is made deep, of the last peculiar cut, either of black velvet, or the colour of the garment. The sleeves are en gigot on the shoulders, tight from the elbow to the wrist, and springing out on the hand; a small gambroon button; the waist is long; skirts broad and full; pockets under the flap.—Fancy coloured silk waistcoat, with a very small butterfly embroidered on it: it is made long, so as to show itself when the coat is buttoned; the collar is made to turn over with a small step in front, full chested; and one button is left open at the bottom. The pantaloons of black single kerseymer, made full at the top, and continued full as low as the knee; they are then made tight to the shape of the knee, and form the contour of the legs. Small gold buttons at the ankles, or covered with the same materials as the pantaloons. The Cravate en Coquille. It would resemble a shell; it is very pleasing and easily formed; it consists of a double or triple knot, and the ends are fastened at the back of the neck. It does not require starch, and may be worn with or without a stiffener. The chemise is of the finest cambric, with a narrow plain plait; both sides of the chemise neatly plaited; the jacket is supported by two small mother-of-pearl buttons. The Hair—a l'Independance. Grey silk stockings with black embroidered cloaks. Shoes long quartered and square toed. The Manteau is of a delicate grey superfine Saxony cloth; made short, so as not to extend beyond the calf of the leg; lined all over with rich Genoa crimson velvet; broad black velvet collar to fall down on the shoulders; it is confined in the front with black silk cord and tassels.

A gentleman of New York has received a copy of the Duke of Saxe Weimer's tour through the United States and Canada, in 1826, printed at Weimar, the present year. It is an imperial octavo volume, of about 700 pages, embellished with a portrait of the author, with correct views of the Capitol at Washington, of the Schuylkill water-works near Philadelphia, the safety-barges, on the North River, &c. and several maps, including those of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh. In the list of subscribers, we observe all the monarchs of Europe.—Mer. Ado.

In the British House of Commons, Mr. Peel lately paid the following tribute to the character of one of the learned professors. Whoever (we agree with the National Gazette in saying) has enjoyed a correspondent acquaintance with the Faculty in the United States, must be willing to include them in the eulogium. Mr. Peel observed:—Nat. Intel.

"With respect to the members of the medical profession, it was his good fortune to have held, in the course of his life, a very extended intercourse with them; and on the strength of that intercourse, he said, that it was impossible to find in any profession, men of more enlightened views—or of more disinterested benevolence—or of men who were more ready to afford the assistance of their scientific knowledge to those who stood in need of it, without any view to personal aggrandizement (hear, hear!) He felt that he was not speaking too warmly on the subject, when he said, that the profession was an honor to human nature (hear, hear, hear!)"

Montreal, June 16.

On Friday morning His Excellency Sir James Kempt, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, arrived in this city by the John Molson steam-boat. On landing, a salute was fired from the battery at St. Helen's, and a guard of honour under Captain Fraser of the 79th Highlanders, received him in front of the Masonic Hall with the usual honors. In the afternoon he inspected the 79th Regiment on the Champ de Mars, and yesterday afternoon left town for the Rideau Canal.—Gaz.

It is a curious coincidence that the day (2nd May) on which the House of Commons passed the Bill for the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, after adopting the amendments of the Lords, was the anniversary of John Knox's landing in Scotland, to complete the work of Reformation and the establishment of the Protestant Church. Montreal Herald.

ATTACK ON JUDGE WILLIS.

We learn from an eye-witness, that yesterday afternoon, while the Hon. Mr. Justice Willis was walking on the bank in front of his mansion, in Palace Street, accompanied by his son,—Henry Sherwood, a student of the Attorney General's (son to Judge Sherwood, and who, it will be remembered, was delivered from the criminal dock, after receiving sentence for riot, in the type case, last criminal court,) came up to his honor, and after using very grossly insulting language to him, the judge said he would go for a constable, Sherwood replied, "You may go be damned!"—and added, that he would "have satisfaction." Lady Mary Willis stood at one of the windows, during this truly disgraceful transaction—and although our informant could only catch a word now and then, he learnt as much as that the young bully had threatened the person of a judge of the highest court in Upper Canada.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The personal insult offered to Mr. Justice Willis has caused a good deal of excitement in town—and if the Lieut. Governor, before whom the Judge is said to have laid a statement of the circumstances, shall screen the delinquent, it will be a further proof to the Colony, what sort of justice may be expected at the hands of the authorities. But we shall not anticipate. We hear that Judge Willis had refused to take Sherwood with him on the Eastern circuit, because of his (Sherwood's) notorious character, as a dissipated riotous young man, given to disorderly habits, quarrelsome, and so forth; and that this refusal, being communicated to the senior Sherwood, occasioned the bullying scene on the bank.

BRUTAL CONDUCT.

Last Sunday morning we saw a person conducted to jail, and on making enquiry, learnt that they were locking up an outrageous shoemaker, who had made a pass at his journeyman with a shoe knife, which the other had parried so as only to receive a cut in his chin, and another in his shoulder. The shoe maker's wife and children had, on the previous night, to remain in the streets to avoid this wretch's fury—who, as we learn, beats her cruelly—a disgraceful action for any man to be guilty of. We trust that this ruffian will not be allowed to slip back among the people unpunished, again to put to risk, the lives of the King's lieges with his knife. His journeyman had interfered to prevent him from killing his wife—and when he escaped from the edge of the knife, so outrageous was the monster, that he caught the poor fellow's dog, and gorged its eye out with his steel.—Colonial Advocate.

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

After much difficulty and trouble during several late sessions of Parliament, and the result of an Arbitration, held this spring, the differences between the Commissioners and Contractor has not been brought to a close, by the refusal of the Commissioners to pay the award of the Arbitration, and totally disregarding the law on the subject. We were at first surprised to hear of their non-compliance with the award, and could not conceive, for a moment, how any man or body of men would dare violate the provisions of a positive law of the land; and we were still more surprised to learn from the lips of the Attorney General, when in York, a few days since, that he was retained by the Commissioners!—and we would ask for what?—Was it to defeat the ends of justice—to destroy the intentions of a bill brought into the house of Assembly by himself, and urged through the house, with his usual perseverance, we may say, at the eleventh hour of the last session? or was it to destroy a man, who has contended with every thing but death, to keep his head above water, for the last three years? or was it to deprive the many labourers employed on the work, of their hard earned pittance, some of whom are now almost destitute, and have been long absent from their families and homes? or was it because the Commissioners had long pursued and the Contractor a poor man, that he accepted a retaining fee to defeat his own bill, and add one more pang to the miseries of an already harassed and injured foreigner? This circumstance, and many other late occurrences, strengthen our opinion as to crown officers being unfit and improper persons as Legislators—to-day bringing in a bill into the house of Assembly, to-morrow advising the Representatives of the King to assent to it in His Majesty's name, and in a short time, taking a fee to destroy its obvious intention. Such things cannot long be. A few more independent Judges, and a free and independent house of Assembly are the only remedies—and then the people of this beautiful Province will have the pleasure of seeing good and wholesome British laws purely administered, and all this hitherto trifling pettifogging system entirely done away.—Niagara Her.

UPPER CANADA HERALD.

KINGSTON, JUNE 24, 1828.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who compose the Committee appointed to take into consideration the state of the civil government of Canada.

The Rt. Hon. W. Haskins, T. P. Lewis, Sir N. Tisdal, Rt. Hon. W. Horton, Hon. E. Stanley, Lord F. L. Gover, E. J. Denison, Mr. Fitzgerald, Archd. Campbell, T. Wallace, Rt. Hon. C. Wynn, Rt. Hon. S. Bourne, Sir J. Melnotch, Rt. Hon. V. Fitzgerald, Hon. G. S. Wortley, B. Baring, J. H. Villiers, T. Loch G. N. Frazzlerly, Viscount Selkirk, and H. Labouchere.

The administration papers in Lower Canada consider Mr. Haskins's speech as a triumph acquired of Lord Dalhousie, and continue to heap upon the Canadians the most foul epithets. Mr. Haskins certainly attempts to shield his Lordship from all blame, but at the same time admits that he (Lord Dalhousie) has been guilty of appropriating money without the sanction of the Legislature, which is a proceeding that even the plea of "absolute necessity" cannot justify. Sir James Melnotch's "maxims of Colonial Policy" appear to us sound and reasonable. They are a full and efficient protection from foreign influence—full permission to conduct the whole of their (the Colonists) internal affairs, compelling them to pay all the reasonable expenses of their own Government, and giving

them at the same time, a perfect control over the expenditure—and imposing no restrictions of any kind upon the industry and trade of the people." Mr. Haskins, on the contrary, thinks "the same mode might be formed for establishing the civil list for life," thereby placing large sums of money levied in taxes on the people, beyond the control of the Legislature.—It is not probable that this unconstitutional proposition will be sanctioned by the Committee.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

The Canadian Freeman of Thursday last contains the address delivered by Mr. JUSTICE WILLIS on Monday the 16th instant, relative to the power and constitution of the Court of King's Bench in this Province. It is a long document, which shall appear in the Herald as soon as possible. In the mean time, we will merely state, that according to the opinion of Judge Willis, business cannot be legally transacted in the Court of King's Bench during the absence of the Chief Justice. The words of the statute [34 Geo. III. Chap. 2.] upon which this opinion is founded are as follows:

"And that His Majesty's Chief Justice of this Province, together with two Puisne Judges, shall preside in the said Court, which Court shall be holden in a place certain, that is, in the city, town, or place where the Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall usually reside."

The statute, says Judge Willis, does not give power "to the individuals personally, but to the Court, in which it is expressly provided, that the Chief Justice together with two Puisne Judges, shall preside. The Judges, therefore, have only collective authority, except in those cases where it is especially provided for by the Legislature."

Judge Willis also adverts to the manner of granting leave to public officers.—It appears to have been the practice for the Lieutenant Governor alone to grant leave, whereas, according to law, that power is vested in the Governor, or Lieut. Governor and Council.—Consequently, Mr. Willis thinks that absence from the Province, without leave of the Lieutenant Governor and Council, is a forfeiture of the commission of the person so absenting himself.

The Freeman says, "at the close," (of the address) "Judge Willis commenced packing up his books to leave Court, and Judge Sherwood said that as nothing came before the Court upon which he felt himself called to give an opinion he would direct the Clerk to adjourn the Court till to-morrow."

Mr. Justice Willis said as there was no legal business to be done, he would adjourn the Court, and Judge Sherwood seemed for a moment to lose all self-possession—his face turned to scarlet—and addressing Mr. Willis, said "Sir, you have already given your opinion—I have mine—I shall pursue the former usage, and you may act as you please." He then turned again to the Clerk and said, "Sir, I order you to adjourn this Court till to-morrow."

On Tuesday, Dr. Baldwin, M. Washburn, and Mr. E. Baldwin, made a written application to Judge Sherwood to know his opinion as to the objections started by Judge Willis, but he declined giving an opinion till to-morrow.

Yesterday, Judge Sherwood took the Bench. We attended with the Eagle Quill.—Mr. Justice Sherwood said in reply to the application from Messrs. Baldwin and Washburn, that he did not feel himself bound to give an opinion upon such a question to any person but the representative of His Majesty in this colony. As a Judge of the Court, he felt it his duty to attend at the time prescribed by law for holding the Court, whether his brother judges absented themselves legally or illegally. He thought the act authorizing the sittings of the Court would protect a judge in the discharge of his duty, and therefore, he would proceed in the usual way.—He wished, however, in the absence of his brother Judge, that all questions, not of immediate necessity, should be postponed till next term.

The Court then proceeded to business. Judge Sherwood alone presiding.

At noon, yesterday, His Excellency arrived in the Canada, and immediately summoned a Cabinet Council, to take this subject into consideration.

"The Governor "usually" resides at Stamford, and therefore the Court of King's Bench ought to be holden at that place.

It will be seen that Russia has declared war against Turkey.—Don Miguel is King of Portugal—and what is of more importance to British subjects, His Majesty has been pleased to sanction the repeal of the odious Corporation and Test Acts. Another proof of "the march of intellect" is the adoption, by the House of Commons, of Sir Francis Burdett's motion in favor Roman Catholics. We hope the Lords Spiritual and Temporal will not prevent "a final and conciliatory adjustment" of all differences. The motion of Sir Francis is in the following words.

"That the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider the laws affecting His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, and with a view to such a final and conciliatory adjustment as may be conducive to the peace and strength of the United Kingdom, to the stability of the Protestant establishment, and to the general satisfaction and concord of all classes of His Majesty's subjects."

The Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada is projected to the 19th day of July, but a dissolution will probably take place before that period, and we may expect the elections to be held early in August.

We copy from the Colonial Advocate, the particulars of a most disgraceful transaction, which it appears took place at York on the 18th instant. We hope, for the credit of our country, and the reputation of the young Canadian implicated, that the statement is greatly exaggerated.

It will be seen by the following Circular, that the duty on the article of salt is revived. This will increase the revenue of the Province about £1200.

(CIRCULAR.) Inspector General's Office, 6th June 1828. Sir: As the Provincial Duty which was levied before the passing of the Imperial Statute of the 6th Year of Geo. 4, Ch. 114, on the article of Salt imported into this Province from the United States of America, is revived by the Imperial Statute of the 7th Year of Geo. 4th, Ch. 56, you will, from henceforth, exact the Provincial Duty of Sixpence, Currency, per Bushel, on the Importation of that article into this Province from the United States, which was heretofore levied under the Provincial Statute of the 4th Year of Geo. 4th, Ch. 1.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant, JAS. BABY, Insp. Genl. C. A. Hagerman, Esq. Collector, Kingston.

(P. M. RYANSON'S fifth Letter arrived too late for insertion this week.

(P. M. RYANSON'S sixth Letter arrived too late for insertion this week.

(P. M. RYANSON'S seventh Letter arrived too late for insertion this week.

(P. M. RYANSON'S eighth Letter arrived too late for insertion this week.

(P. M. RYANSON'S ninth Letter arrived too late for insertion this week.

(P. M. RYANSON'S tenth Letter arrived too late for insertion this week.

(P. M. RYANSON'S eleventh Letter arrived too late for insertion this week.

(P. M. RYANSON'S twelfth Letter arrived too late for insertion this week.

(P. M. RYANSON'S thirteenth Letter arrived too late for insertion this week.

(P. M. RYANSON'S fourteenth Letter arrived too late for insertion this week.

(P. M. RYANSON'S fifteenth Letter arrived too late for insertion this week.

(P. M. RYANSON'S sixteenth Letter arrived too late for insertion this week.

WILLIAM WILSON.—Begg leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and customers in general, for the very liberal support he has received since his commencement in business in Kingston—and respectfully informs them that he has—received from the manufacturers in England, a very general and extensive assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS—the whole of which he will be enabled to sell uncommonly low, having been purchased on the most reasonable terms, and selected by a very experienced person in the trade; the goods are of the very best description and latest Fashions.—A few cases of very fine fashionable STRAW BONNETS—also an assortment of Liqueurs, Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy, Spirits, Port, Maderia & Fayal Wines, Teas, Sugars, Crockery, &c. &c. Country Merchants will be supplied at the Montreal prices. Kingston, June 14th 1828.

STORAGE, FORWARDING and COMMISSION BUSINESS.—The Subscriber having established himself in the above business, will immediately attend to the discharge of the several duties in this line, with that promptitude and care, which a long experience, both in the United States and the Canada, has made him competent.

On the completion of the Oswego Canal he will be connected with one or more lines of Boats, plying between this port and Albany, which, together with a good understanding, at least, with the owners of Steam Boats and Schooners on Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, will enable him to forward property to any part of the Union or the Canada, with as much facility and on as reasonable terms as any of his competitors.

WILLIAM BAYARD SMITH. Oswego, June 9, 1828. He will make advances on all consignments.

NO BELLET, from the 1st of July next, for one two or more years as may be agreed upon that well known Tavern stand Situated in the Village of Waterloo formerly occupied by SAMUEL PURDY and now owned by the Subscriber who will close with a solvent Tenant as soon as the value is offered. EDWARD O'REILLY. Kingston, June 17th, 1828.

N. B. There is fourteen Acres of land in a good state of cultivation that will be let with the House as it may suit the Tenant.

VALUABLE WILD LANDS FOR SALE.—The subscriber has for sale, a large quantity of rich and valuable Wild Land—situated in the Townships of Loughborough, Marlborough, Huntington, Rawdon, Reach, North and South Crosby, Edwardsburg, Portland and Eimly, in Lots of 1 or 200 acres to accommodate purchasers—the greater part of them are near flourishing Towns, and will be sold extremely low for cash.—For particulars enquire of JOHN R. BARTLETT. June 9, 1828. One mile from Kingston.

FOR SALE—Lot No. 322, in Grave-street in the Town of Kingston, with the two story Stone House and out buildings thereon, now occupied by Dr. Geddes; Also the N. E. half of Lot No. 304, same Street, with the buildings thereon, now occupied by Francois Yote. Apply to Marshall S. Bidwell, Esquire. JAS. O'CLAIR. Kingston, June 23, 1828.

TAKE NOTICE.—The term of the subscriber's lease is nearly expired, which makes his remaining long at the OLD KING'S HEAD uncertain; he therefore desires all those indebted to him, to clear off his demands by payment, and he hereby promises to do the same to all, to whom he is indebted.

Mark well my friends this friendly call, To you addressed, one and all; If you a friend wish to retain, You must not in his debt remain. GEO. MILLWARD. Kingston, 23rd June, 1828.

Runaway Apprentice! EDWARD A LEE, an indentured Apprentice to the Printing Business, ran away from the Subscriber, on the 17th inst. having better than four years to serve. As his father, Patrick Lee, (who sometimes calls himself Fitzgerald,) is said to be teaching school at New York, it is supposed this boy has headed that way. He is about 17 years old, sandy hair, round visage, freckled, low sized and squat, large teeth, thin set. All persons in British America, are hereby forbid to harbour the said runaway and it is hoped that the Printers in the United States will scout such an unprincipled young vagabond from their society. F. COLLINS, York, June 14. Ed. Can. Freeman.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a few Barrels of one HOG PORK, which he purposes selling low for Cash. THOMAS WILSON. Kingston, 24th June, 1828.

NOTICE.—The Semi-annual meeting of the Midland District Medical Society, for 1828, will be holden at Walker's Hotel, Kingston, on Tuesday, the 6th of July at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon. E. W. ARMSTRONG, Kingston, 24 June, 1828. Secretary.

THE Cabinet Makers of Upper Canada.—The subscriber has for sale 20,000 feet Curly Maple, Cherry and Walnut Boards, Scantling, &c. JAMES JOHNSON, 12 Miles West of Ancaster, } June 3, 1828.

The Colonial Advocate, the Upper Canada Herald and the Farmers Journal, will each insert the above advertisement twice, and render their accounts to this office for payment.—Gore Gazette.

NOTICE.—Whereas my wife Mary left my bed and board on Monday the 16th instant, without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. MATTHEW SHOEMAN. Fredericksburgh, 20 May, 1828.

THOMAS STORROW BROWN, No. 49, St. Paul Street, Montreal, requests the attention of the Upper Canada Trade, to his Extensive Stock of fresh imported HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

WILLIAM DAVIS, Tonsor, Barber, &c. two doors South of the Commercial Hotel, fronting the Market Square.