## The Upper Canada Herald,

A POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL

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AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

OLUME XVIII.]

KING'S RENCH.

wirtue of two writs of first is as to me directed, one at James Shortell, and the other and an also by virtue and out of the District. One of the district of James Measured out of the District of the district of James Measured and taken at tenements of which H.—I have seized and taken dermentioned lands, tenema gromposed of part of Lot National Composed of the district—in a plot laid out and bounded northerly by and bounded northerly by ore Street—easterly by Division of the continuation of Brock Assets Street.

Sheriff Midland District. By JOHN ASHLEY,

I at the Court House in the Tom m, on Wednesday the 22d day of virtue of an execution issued out court of King's Bench at the sui-the Lands, and Tenements of Jes-

the Lands and Tenements of Jes-eased, in the hands of Susan E. nistratrix, being the premises on a Brewery and other out-build-of Belleville, at present in the hel Elmer. ing claims on the above land or are requested to make the same

are requested to make the same or before the day of sale.

McLEAN, Sheriff Midland Dist.

IN ASHLEY, Dep'y Sheriff. Kingston, 22d Nov. 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a War

aled debtors, at the suit of Ar the sum of seventy-five pounds, the sum of seventy-five pounds, the estate real as well as person hael Kelly & Roger Ryan; an Michael Kelly & Roger Ryan

By JOHN ASHLEY, Kingston, Deputy Sherif

e, Kingston, ) . 1836.

HERIFF'S SALE.

E KING'S BENCH. House in the Town ednesday 11th January next, bution issued out of his Majesty

Bench, at the suit of Henry .
P. Cook, the following lands a part of Lot No. 358, in Kingstak noon.
ving claims on the above land

are requested to make the sar or before the day of sale.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff Midland Distric
By JOHN ASHLEY,
Dep'y Sheri

NOTICE.
indebted to Mrs. MacLeod are take notice that she has sent s and over for collection on the a their accounts or notes without previously arranged with the she only person authorised to set

CHARLES HALES

the premises adjoining his G elegant and complete assortment ISS AND EARTHEN WAR ell unusually low for Cash. CHARLES HALES.

NOTICE.

DY, Esq., Store Street, is annoted to the undersigned, who is not to the undersigned, who is not not not to the undersigned to the undersigned to the undersigned to the undersigned. ed business at Kingston.
E. LESSLIE & SONS

the Herald, ED EVERY TUESDA MRS. E. THOMSON, a Store Street, nearly opposite use Hotel, Kingston, Uppet Cana ers will be thankfully received, tended to.

teened to.

teen shillings per annum, (exclusion in advance, and seventen server for not paid in advance, ecoming responsible for the peers, shall receive one gratis on for a greater number.

discontinued until arrears are p ications, to be addressed (post p nts and Letters on business to

nder, 2s. 6d, first insertion, and it insertion. Ten lines and wettion, and 10d. each subseque ten lines, 4d. per line for the ld per line for every subseques

ents without written direction bid, and charged accordingly ntinuing advertisements to

ents for insertion to be delivereceeding the day of publical

ER PRESS PRINTING

rice of Abbertising.

h July, 1836.

36,

e, Kingston, } FOR SALE. O acres of LAND, situated in of Upper Canada, cheap for rea
Vill be sold in Let's to suit purch
C. Hatch, Land Agent, or to
J. LINTON, Auctioneer

Kingston, } ERIFF'S SALE. [JOHN WAUDBY, Editor.]

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1836.

[T. H. BENTLEY, Printer.]

INUMBER 927.

INDIAN AT THE BURIAL PLACE OF HIS FATHERS. BY W. C. BRYANT.

It is the spot I came to seek,—
My father's ancient burial place,
Exe from these vales, ashamed and weak,
Withdrew out wasted race,
It is the spot,—I know it well—
Of which our old traditions tell.

For here the upland bank sends out
A ridge towards the river side:
I how the shaggy hills about
The meadows smooth and wide—
The plains that toward the southern aky,
Featrd east and west by mountains, lie.

A white man gazing on the scene, Would say a lovely spot was here; and praise the lawns, so fresh and green; Between the hills so sheer. I like it not—I would the plain Lay in its tall old groves again.

The sheep are on the slopes around,
The cattle on the meadows feed,
The laborers turn the crumbling ground,
Or drop the yellow seed;
And prancing steeds, in trappings gay,
Whirl the bright chariot o'er the way.

Methinks it were a nobler sight
To see these vales in woods arrayed;
Their summits in the golden light,
Their trunks in grateful shade,
And herds of deer, that bounding go And then to mark the lord of all,

And then to mark the lord of all,
The forest hero, train'd to wars,
Quiver'd and plumed, and lith and tall,
And searn'd with glorious scars,
Walk forth, amid his reign, to dare
The wolf, and grapple with the bear. This bank, in which the dead was laid, Was sacred when the soil was ours; Hither the artless Indian maid Brought wreaths of beads and flowers;

And the gray sires and gifted seer Worshipp'd the god of thunders here. But now the wheat is green and high On clods that hid the warrior's breast-And scatter'd in the furrows, lie The weapons of his rest— And there, in the loose sand, is thrown Off his large arm the mould ring bone.

Ah, little thought the strong and brave, Who bore their lifeless chieftain forth,
Or the young wife, that weeping gave
Her first-born to the earth,

tune not a little impaired. Yet he consoles himself, that he is not half so bad of as

Joe Sledge, once our master blacksmith, afterwards a merchant, and now a journeyman. Joe was so famous for his edge tools, that people came to him from all parts. He had his journeymen and his apprentices, and was always present to oversee them, and to be seen by his customers, as all master mechanics ought to be. Joe got rich, because he was adapted to his business, and his business adapted to him. Joe thought, with Sam Patch, that some things could be done as well as others—and that because every body liked him as a blacksmith, they must like him as any thing else, forgetting that it was his trade, and not his mind or his person, which had brought him intonotice. And as merchant was rather more respectable than mechanic, and withal a more tidy employment, he in fact sunk the blacksmith, and became a dealer in tapes and sugars. It fared with Joe as it generally does with others who embirk in new business, of which they know nothing, after they have arrived at mature manhood. Those who had been bred to the business, proved successful rivals, and the sheriff finally closed his mercantile concerns, by selling the entire effects of "a merchant unfortunate in business." Joe insists to this day, that if he had let well enough alone, he might have been as well off as the best of his neighbours.

Time would fail me to narrate half the cases which have come under my observation, of men bandoning steady habits, and fair prespects of

with his condition. Of all classes he is the most independent. He produces within himself more of the necessaries and comforts of life then any of the necessaries and comforts of life than any other class. If he does not find the elements of happiness on the farm, his search for them elsewhere, I fear, will be in vain. But he must not forget that it is the province of the mind to arrange and combine these elements; and it becomes qualified to perform this office, in proportion as it is enlightened and cultivated. The mind, like a garden, will yield the most grateful fruits when nutrured with eare; and few have more opportunities, or are better requited for their labors, in cultivating both, than him who thrives by the plough.—[Albany Cultivator.]

may a long year to keep it at the tip-top, and he would not allow it to be lowered now; if they did not bear a hand and hoist his flag properly aloft, shiver his timbers, but he would pull down the mast, rigging and all, in no time. Many efforts were made to appease Jack, who was preparing to go aloft and do the work bimself, but nothing short of lowering the "furin flag," which was done, could produce an armistice. Jack then hitched up his trousers, turned the quid in his jaw, said it was all right, and invited the "skippers" to take a can of grog with him.

[Mommouthshire Merlin.]

A stout country fellow inured to hard labour, complained frequently at breakfast that he could not eat such nick-nacs as ham, eggs, and sausages; but wanted something solid. The good lady of the house finally told him he should have something solid the next morning, when she set him a table by himself, on which she placed a quart of hard cider, and a large pewter platter, containing a beetle and wedges.

ter they have arrived at mature manhood. Those who had been bred to the business, proved successful rivals, and the sheriff finally closed his mercantile concerns, by selling the entire effects of "a merchant unfortunate in business." Joe insists to this day, that if he had let well enough alone, he might have been as well off as the best of his neighbours.

Time would fail me to narrate half the cases which have come under my observation, of men abandoning steady habits, and fair prospects of wealth, in the employments in which they had been educated, and in which they were best calculated to succeed, for the very hazardous chane of doing better in business in which they had every thing to learn. The fascinating charms of fashion and show, the ostentatious pride of wealth, and the alluring smiles of office, are as bad as were the syrens of Calypso, to beguile men from the paths of true happiness. The moderate but certain gains which are the reward of industy and frugality, are the most abiding in their nature, and most benign in their influence. It is the mild early and latter rains which induce fertility, and cover the earth with fruitfulness; while the tempets and its floods cause waste and desolation. The mushrsom grows up in a night, and withers in a day.

The farmer should be the last to be dissatisfied with his condition. Of all classes he is the most

RAT TRAPS.—A very simple process has lately been practised by a farmer near Edinburgh, of ex-terminating rats. His barn had been infested with them to an alarming extent, and he fell upon the s to cover the surface of the water, and placing loards from the walls to the kettle, the rats mistating the chaff for grain made the fearful leap, and in this way 400 of them were drowned.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.—Free-thinkers and shadels often ridicule religion, and those who embrace it, but there is that within them which tells them that religion is a reality, and that those who are actuated by its spirit, and governed by its principles, are entitled to confidence and respect. The following anecdote wes related to us a few days since. It has probably been published, and better than we can tell it,—but it will bear repetition.

lency the Earl of Gosford. To carry these our views into effect, we nominated three agents, who might enter into communication with his Majesty's Government and the Imperial Parliament. In addition to these resolutions, we collected much valuable information on the Crown lands, the Representation, the Revenue, the Executive, the Feudal Tenure, Register-Offices, &c; and after a full discussion of the merits of a Legislative Union of the Canadas, we agreed to defer any decision, in order that the delegates, previously to another meeting, might have an opportunity of consulting their respective constituencies on the subject.

In the interval between cur two meetings, there was held an extraordinary session of the legislature

In the interval between cur two meetings, there was held an extraordinary session of the legislature and our Committee of Correspondence and Instruction deemed it expedient to wait the result of that session before adopting any measures for despatching the agent, who was to proceed from this country, or for convoking a second meeting of the Select general Committee. The result of that session called for prompt and vigorous action on the part of the English population of the province and led to the re-assembling of the Select General Committee on the eighth November, instant.

Since we then met, we have framed an Address to the two Houses of the Legislature of Upper Canada, entreating their co-operation on the twofold grounds of sympathy and self-interest; we have forwarded a Petition, to be presented to his Majesty in serson, imploring him to withhold his sanction from any unconstitutional application of his prerogative to the composition of the Legislative Coursi; we have transmitted a brief Representation in the same subject to his Excellency the Earl

of Osford; we have presented a homely and familia Address to our French-Canadian brethren, professing to dispel by the light of truth their prejudiers against the English government and their English fellow-citizens; we have matured our views as to a new subdivision of the province and a new distribution of the representative influence; we have offered such suggestions as would, if adoped by the Imperial Government, improve the composition of the Legislative Council and render it immoral weight a more powerful check on the influence of the Assembly; we have framed a petion praying for the removal of his Excellency the Earl of Gosford agreeably to the resolution of the hirst meeting of the Select General Committee; we have passed an almost unanimous resolution in favar of a Legislative Union of the Canadas, as the most efficient remedy not only for the troubles in Iower Canada but for the inter-provincial difficulties, which have long existed and are daily growing in number and magnitude; and we have resolved, that Andrew Stuart, Esquire, be requested, it his earliest convenience, to proceed to London and there to co-operate with Patrick Stewart, Esquire, M. P., and Robert Gillespie, Esquire, in once more pressing our just claims on the consideration of his Majesty's Ministers and exhibiting to them the inevitable necessity of an ultimate appeal to the Imperial Parliament.

To our constituents we would now briefly and eamestly address ourselves:—

This moment is the crisis of your fate. One effort more on your part may restore to you a legitimate influence in the government of the province;—one concession more on the part of His Majesty's Ministers, may hurl you from a state of plitical disfranchisement into a state of political stritude.

His Excellency the Earl of Gosford, as well in the advance of the province of the province.

way of every internal improvement, for the desire of consolidating and perpetuating a factious power which prompts your enemies to demand an elective council, must incite them to oppose any and every measure, calculated to render Lower Canada an eligible residence for enterprising and intelgent Englishmen.

Be united, then awang yourselves.

da an eligible residence for enterprising and intelgent Englishmen.

Be united, then, among yourselves. Lay aside all differences. Bury all jealousies. It is as men of English blood, that you suffer oppression. It is as men of English blood, that you must demand redress. We have done our duty. Do yours; and we shall have a rich reward. Neglect it; and we shall have a rich reward. Neglect it; and we at least shall be able to say that we are not responsible for the result. Conscious of the purity and disinterestedness of our motives, we may reasonably expect overy one of our constituents to bring to the investigation of our labours the same unprindiced farbearance, which we brought to their execution. We have done our best—May God defend the right.

J. GUTHRIE SCOTT, Secretary.

Montreal, 15th Nov. 1836.

in its present state, leaves to His Majesty's Ministers the alternative of a disagreeable app al to the Imperial Parliament, or of a disgraceful surrender of the last bulwark of English interests, of loyal principles of policy, and of equitable maxims of legislation, by assimilating the Legislative Council to the Assembly through an unconstitutional exercise of the Royal Prerogative.

If, Gentlemen, we look either to the past history of this Colony or to the past course of His Majesty's Ministers, we find as well in our reason as in our fears just ground of anticipating the adoption of the latter alternative as being at once more conciliatory and less difficult.

story and less difficult.
Such is our condition and such are our prosp

March and the control of the control

Mg. Bocgus spoke against the motion; but only a few words of what he said could be heard.—
As he understood the report of the committee, it
proposed to give the sum of £300 to one newspaper for reporting the debates of the house. He was
opposed to it; and thought they should not increase the already too great expences of the house.
Mg. Phince said, it was not as the hon. gentleman understood it; and as for the sum proposed,
it was not so great as had usually been poid for reporting the proceedings of the house. The state
of the case is this: He, as chairman of the committee on reporting, met the three gentlemen named in the report, who professed to be competent
reporters, and they agreed to give a full and impartial report of the debates of the house for £300.

After this understanding was had with the reporters, there seemed to be a difficulty in getting
them published but Mr. As a consideration of the proprietors of a difficulty in getting
them published but Mr. Tobacco,
and also to supply every pape.

The called but Mr. Tobacco,
and also to supply every pape.

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The manual man

ADDRESS TO THE TWO HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE OF UPPER CANADA. Honorable Gentlemen,

At the present crisis of the Political affairs of Lower Canada, we appeal to you as men of the same origin, advocates of the same principles, subjects of the same Sovereign.

We need not apprise you, that, in this Province a French-Canadian party has, through an almost uninterrupted series of unwise concessions on the part of the Imperial authorities, acquired a degree of power, which is in its nature subversive of the just balance of the Constitution and in its exercise oppressive to the British and Irish population and dangerous to the integrity of the Empire:—and we have good reason to dread, that that same party may, through one unwise concession more, soon acquire such an augmentation of power as to deprive both the government and the British and Irish population of all constitutional means of resistance.

The recent determination of the Assembly never again to co-operate with the Legislative Council in its present state, leaves to His Majesty's Ministers we find as well in our reason as in our fears just ground of anticipating the adoption of our fears just ground of anticipating the adoption of our fears just ground of anticipating the adoption of our fears just ground of anticipating the adoption of our fears just ground of anticipating the adoption of the Assembly through an unconstitutional exercise of the Royal Prerogative.

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Mr. Macana remarked, that the subject of recommended in the report. The house wherein the difference of expense was not sufficiently acquainted with the business to know wherein the difference of expense was fully equal to the sum mentioned. It is not know wherein the difference of expense was fully equal to the sum mentioned. It

country.

Mr. Macnan remarked, that the subject of reporting had often been discussed, and he had always been of opinion that reporters should be paid.

The hon member for the third Riding of York used to thirk so too for his name would be found to the country of the country

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