

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
26th January, 1818.

WHEREAS divers Persons have at different Periods, had allotments of LAND and have neglected to take out their GRANTS for the same as required by the Royal Instructions, notwithstanding the caution given on this subject in a Proclamation dated 24th January, 1815—Such Persons are therefore hereby notified that the LANDS which may have been so allotted to them, are by the Royal Instructions, forfeited, and are open to any new application, although the LANDS in question may have been cultivated or transferred to other Persons.

List of Persons who have forfeited their LANDS in the COUNTY of SUNBURY.

NAMES OF APPLICANTS.	DISTRICT.
<b>A</b> BRAHAM BOONE, rear Land—	N. W. Branch
Murray Boone,	Oromocto.
Evert Boone,	do.
Abraham Dewitt,	N. W. Branch—Oromocto.
Matthew Phillips,	do.
John Hazen, junr.	rear Land—Oromocto.
George Hazen,	do.
Wm. Hubble,	do.
Ammon Hubble,	do.
John M'Neal,	rear land—Maugerville.
Richard M'Neal,	do.
James Till,	N. W. Branch—Oromocto.
John Hayward,	do.
Wm. Perly,	Oromocto—rear land.
George Bennison,	do.
Henry Pickett,	do.
Benjamin M'Donald,	Little River—Sheffield.

George Chase,	do.
Benjamin Chase,	do.
Joseph M'Donald,	do.
Stephen Sands,	do.
Solomon Tracey,	N. W. Branch, Oromocto—rear land.
James Till,	Burton—Lot No. 22.
Edward Burpe,	Burton.
Jonathan Burpe,	do.
Edward Burpe, junr.	do.
Benjamin Burpe,	do.
Moses Burpe,	do.
Nathaniel Burpe,	do.
Daniel Burpe,	do.
Zebulon Burpe,	do.
Thomas Burpe,	do.
John Sinclair,	Rushagomis—rear land.
Wm. Sinclair,	do.
Putnam Jones,	do.
Richard B. M'Neal,	Maugerville—rear land.
Lawrence Mercereau junr.	S. W. Branch—Oromocto.
Thomas Mercereau,	do.
Edward Langen,	Burton.
James Harrison,	do.
James Cashman,	do.
Lawrence Day,	do.
Peter Day, junr.	do.
Daniel Fletcher, Senr.	do.
Stephen Burpe,	Little River—Sheffield.
Moses Pickard, junr.	Burton.
James Chase, junr.	do.
George A. Chase,	do.
Alexander Stewart,	Burton—rear land.
James Stewart, &	do.
M. D. Stuart,	do.
Edward Dwyer,	rear land—Burton.
Wm. Gordon,	do.
Benjamin Burpe,	do.

Zebulon Burpe,	do.
Daniel Burpe,	do.
Thomas Burpe, the 2d	do.
John Mercereau,	Oromocto South Branch.
William Hazen,	rear Land—Burton.
Asa Upton,	Little River—Sheffield.
Solomon Tracey,	N. W. Branch—Oromocto.
David Tapley,	Little River—Sheffield.
James Taylor, junr.	Burton—rear land.
Thomas Miller,	do.
John Day,	do.
Thomas Mercereau,	West side S. Branch—Oromocto.
William Smith,	N. W. Branch—Oromocto.
Daniel Fletcher,	do.
Amos Hill,	do.
Robert Tucker,	do.
Stephen Phillips,	do.
John M'Dougald,	Shin Creek.
Wm. Chalker,	do.
Thomas Furse,	Burton—rear land.
Joseph Furse,	do.
John Major,	do.
Stephen Du Plesse,	S. W. Branch—Oromocto.
Asa Kenny,	S. Branch—Rushagomis.
Thomas Dumphy,	do.
Wm. F. Odell,	rear of Maugerville.
James Taylor,	do.
John Cox,	do.
Jones Fitzherbert,	do.
Charles Lee,	do.
Thomas Lee,	do.
William Taylor,	do.
James Taylor, junr.	do.
Israel Cox,	do.
Abraham Cox,	do.
John F. Taylor,	do.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

From the Colonial Journal, for October, 1816.

There are persons who hold forth the doctrine, that the North American Colonies are insecure. They pretend that those possessions must soon be overrun by the United States; and they infer, that Great Britain would be wise in giving a preference to establishments elsewhere. In support of the general argument, reference is also made to the emigrations, which sometimes take place from Canada into the United States; and by means of which, if we do not lose our colonies, we lose at least our colonists, in that part of the globe.

There is no objection to a wide dispersion of our settlements through all the different regions of the earth. Let the British nation be composed of communities established upon every shore. Many recommendations belong to the Cape of Good hope. The extension of our colonies in New Holland and New South Wales offers very flattering prospects. The chains of populous islands, which ultimately join those countries with India and with China and Japan, present an inexhaustible field for future mercantile adventure, and sources of a perpetuated maritime dominion. Let those who are disposed to repair to our colonies have an ample range, and a various choice before them. There are seats for men of different inclinations, and different habits of life.

But the North American Colonies are placed in countries so highly adapted to be valuable to the parent state, that it would be matter of serious regret if we were forced to believe that there are any circumstances which should induce us to relax in promoting their advancement. Their contiguity to the mother country, their numerous islands, their indented coasts, their accessibility to our ships and fleets, their northern position, and consequent consumption of our woolsen and other manufactures, their timber, furs, and invaluable fisheries, the demand in our own market for all their exports—are considerations of too much importance to be lightly overlooked; and we should hence be slow in giving credit to the suggestion, that we cannot long defend them against the grasp of a foreign foe.

Before the occurrence of the late war with the United States, nothing was thought, in that country, at least, so easy as to conquer Canada. The event has proved, that as far as relates to the condition of the two countries, down to the era of that war, the calculation was erroneous, and there are sound reasons, perhaps, for believing, that the relative proportion of strengths for the decision of a similar contest, is not altering in favour of the United States.

Little comparative importance belongs to that which has been thought to involve much,

the increase of the British naval equipments upon Lakes Erie and Ontario. The service is under too many disadvantages upon those Lakes, to remedy the original error of allowing the United States to rule upon any of their banks. But Great Britain possesses, through the aid of her fleets upon the ocean, a power of transporting men and stores to the very walls of Quebec and Montreal, such as deserves to be reckoned for something against all the countervailing facilities that are in the hands of the enemy.

But the United States are undergoing a great internal revolution, the effect of which cannot be that of increasing their means of annoyance to the British colonies in the North. The British colonies in the South, the British West Indies, have, perhaps, stronger grounds for apprehension. Everything in the United States is tending to the south—to the south-west—to the Gulf of Mexico, and not to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Thither, with a continued tide, is floating the population and the capital of the U. S. In this general loss of strength, the southern States suffer along with the northern. Already, the settlers in the west denominate all the countries on the Atlantic, "the Old United States." This desertion of the northern, maritime, and comparatively sterile regions, in a natural consequence of the acquisitions in the country of the Mississippi, with all its recommendations of soil and climate and trade, and crops of sugar, cotton, and indigo; but the disastrous issue of the war, the terms judiciously imposed by Great Britain at the peace, and the policy at present acted upon by that country, for the benefit of her North American colonies, have also had their share in producing this effect.

Another cause is the general peace in Europe, and the consequent loss, on the part of the United States, of those advantages in commerce and navigation which they had enjoyed through the long warfare which preceded it. Deprived, in this manner of much of their fisheries, of nearly the whole of their carrying-trade, and of a great part of their export-trade, the maritime States are necessarily in a state of depression, and in short, but a few words would be required to show, that the entire federation, considered as a political power, has passed its zenith. It was raised by the troubles of Europe, and it will decline through its repose. The U. S. States, about to be increased to twenty, may double their number, and spread their population to the Andes and the Pacific Ocean; but they will only be so much the more harmless in their northern maritime parts. The loss of their foreign trade and fisheries will turn their capital into manufacturing channels; and Great-Britain, by interrupting their trade with the West Indies, and the fishery to the northward, unavoidably assist the progress of their manufactures, which must henceforth become the primary concern

of the Eastern States, and for which the natural market is in the south-west. But this order of things is, on the whole, the best that Great Britain can desire. It clips the wings of the United States, as a maritime and naval power, and thins and retards and impoverishes the population of the countries which border on her northern colonies, and of which countries even the manufacturing progress is no object of serious jealousy. On the whole, both the motives and the means for the conquest of Canada are daily weakening in the United States. It is in the south, as above intimated, that their strength, or at least, a certain political strength is advancing; and if there is a new object, on the North American continent, for Great Britain, to whom unfortunately, the war did not give Louisiana, it is the acquisition of Florida, with the good will of the Court of Spain. Florida has been thought a country of no importance; but, in time past that estimate may have been just, the time is nevertheless now come, when it is quite erroneous.

The North American Colonies have little, therefore, to fear from foreign levy, and as little as may be argued at another opportunity, from domestic treason. As to the emigrations that have been alluded to, they experience them only in common with the United States themselves. It is perhaps but little known, that while emigrations take place in Europe, from the British dominions to those of the United States, nothing is of more daily occurrence than emigrations from the United States to all parts of the British Dominion in America. New York and Pennsylvania supply the greater part of the new settlers in Upper-Canada; and there are constant murmurs, among the French inhabitants of Lower Canada, on account of the number of natives of the Eastern States who are constantly transporting themselves into that portion of the British soil. It may be left to others to determine, whether this love of change ought chiefly to be ascribed to poverty and discomfort in the countries that are left, or to a spirit of adventure and hope of something better, very naturally springing from the original impulse to emigration, and from the facility of continued removals. Under every view, the North American Colonies are secure, and we may safely labour for their growth. With respect to the inducement to settle in them, their coasts and islands invite the establishment of fishing-towns, their forests supply lumber and potash, the landscape of the interior is magnificent and beautiful, and there is a wide extent of surface and climate which reward with abundance the labours of the plough.

Nor is the value of these colonies to the mother country confined to their own consumption and produce. The Gulf of St. Lawrence is the inlet of trade, not only to the Indian countries on the south and west

of Lake Superior, but to all those parts of the United States which lie west of the Alleghany mountains; that is the countries of the Ohio, Mississippi, &c. The Alleghany mountains interpose great difficulties in the transport of goods from the ports on the Atlantic; and the currents and obstructions of the rivers Mississippi and Ohio embarrass the supply of the interior from the Gulf of Mexico. It is true, that severity of climate is a disadvantage on the side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but it occasions only an interruption of intercourse during the winter season; while the obstacles to the southward route are constant. The navigation of the river St. Lawrence is interrupted, it must be acknowledged, by several impediments in its channel, but these are susceptible of remedy at a small expense, and require nothing but the most moderate application of British capital and industry. In periods of war with the United States, the trade of the St. Lawrence with the interior will always be greater than even in periods of peace, and a very little time and money is all that is required to provide a rout between Montreal and Lake Erie, by which the carrying-places, as well as the long line of the enemy's frontier, may be avoided. To suppose that the natural advantages of Canada will not be properly seized upon and employed by the wisdom of Government, and by the enterprise of individuals, would constitute a severe national reflection; and this especially at a moment when the creation of new branches of national industry and full improvement of those we possess, are the only wants of our vast and glorious empire.

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 11.

The great bell of St. Peter's Church was tolled on Saturday and yesterday, and "muffled peals" have been rung on the 12 bells of St. Nicholas; this will be continued each day from twelve to one o'clock, until after the funeral of the much lamented Princess Charlotte. All the vessels in port, of all nations, had their colours hoisted half mast.

LONDON, NOV. 8.

On the demise of any member of the Royal Family it is the duty of the Serjeant Surgeon of the King, to embalm the body. Accordingly, Sir Evered Home had an audience of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on Thursday morning, and yesterday he went to Claremont, accompanied by Sir David Dundas and Mr. Brandt, to perform this melancholy task.

The following is a letter from our correspondent at Claremont:—

"Prince Leopold has had little or no rest since Monday night, when the Princess was first taken; in fact, his truly distressing state of mind will not admit of his taking rest, having lost all his earthly comfort in the most affectionate and endearing of Consorts. His Serene Highness is, under all the circumstances, as well as can be expected,