

Troops as have not yet been enabled to procure Grants of Deeds of Land made in manner prescribed and directed by the said Royal Instructions, and the Heirs, Assigns or Representatives of such Persons respectively, shall be entitled to receive Grants of such parcels of Land as may appear by the records of His Majesty's Council or other sufficient authority to have been duly applied for, or to have been located, or ordered to be located or granted to such last mentioned Emigrants and disbanded Troops.

And be it further enacted that the Lieutenant Governor or other administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Council be, and he is hereby authorised and required to issue Grants as above mentioned, and all such Grants so to be made or given, shall contain no other terms than those mentioned and set forth in the said additional Royal Instructions, and all Covenants and conditions in former Deeds or Grants to the Loyalists or disbanded troops to the contrary, are hereby declared null and void.

And be it further enacted, that when and so soon as His Majesty's royal allowance of this act shall have been obtained, it shall and may be lawful and for the Lieutenant Governor or other administrator of the Government, and he is hereby directed to cause a Proclamation to issue, notifying the Royal allowance thereof, and shall also nominate and appoint by writing under his hand and seal, so many competent and indifferent persons as to the said Lieutenant Governor or other administrator of the Government may seem fit, to be Commissioners to inquire into and decide on the claims of all those Persons being Loyalists or disbanded Troops, or their Heirs or Legal Representatives as aforesaid, who may not yet have received any Grants or Deeds of any of the Lands aforesaid, under and by virtue of the said Memorial, Royal Instruction and Proclamation, and the Heirs, Assigns, or representatives of all and every such person or persons, and notwithstanding that locations of Lands may not have been heretofore made to such Emigrants or disbanded Troops respectively in manner promised and engaged by the aforesaid Proclamation.

Provided, that in such Proclamation or proclamations so to be made as aforesaid, a sufficient time, not being less than Two Years, shall be limited or allowed for all and every claim or claims, so to be put in, and made under and by virtue of this Act, and from and after the expiration of the time which may be allowed to make such claims, all the Lands remaining unclaimed shall become the property of, and revert to those persons to whom they would have respectively belonged, in case the said Memorial to Lord North had never been signed or presented, or the said Lands had never been so resigned as therein mentioned.

And be it further enacted that if it shall appear in the investigation of the claims of any persons for Land as aforesaid, that the Claimant is entitled to Land on a Township where the fourth part or share thereof is claimed as aforesaid, and drawn for in council, shall be fully settled or possessed by actual Occupants, then and in every such case the Claimant so circumstanced, shall receive a Grant of Land on some other part of such Township which may be unoccupied and proper for settlement and cultivation, and in case the whole of such Township shall be settled and in the actual occupancy of the settlers, then, the Claimant shall receive a Grant of unoccupied Land on the Loyalist share of some other Township, at the discretion of the Administrator of the Government of this Island for the time being.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall have any force or effect, until his Majesty's pleasure thereon shall be known.

## POETRY.

### A TORY PROPHECY OF PLENTY FOR THE YEAR 1833.

From *Frazer's Magazine.*

Listen, good reader! I sing unto thee  
The plenty we'll have in the year thirty-three  
ENGLAND IN 1833.

Plenty of changes, and all for the worse,  
Plenty of blessings exchanged for one curse;  
Plenty of nostrums that never was tried,  
Plenty of liberty, all on one side,  
Plenty to overturn, few to uphold,  
Plenty of poverty, great lack of gold;  
Plenty of promises, and nothing in hand;  
Plenty of paupers all gaping to r land;  
Plenty of dupes to a handful of knaves,  
Plenty of freemen fast verging to slaves.  
Plenty of Atheists scoffing at God,  
Plenty of factions at home and abroad;  
Plenty of colonics cutting adrift;  
Plenty of demagogues lending a lift;  
Plenty of newspapers springing the mine,  
Plenty of readers to think it all fine.  
Plenty of project with misery fraught,  
Plenty of fools by no precedent taught;  
Plenty of Quixotry—still in the wrong,  
Plenty of humbug that cannot last long.  
Plenty of lawgivers, "tatter'd and torn,"  
Plenty of delegates fetter'd a ndsworn;  
Plenty of nobleman swamping the peers;  
Plenty Conservatives all by the ears;  
Plenty of gentlemen cutting their throats,  
Plenty of waverers turning their coats;  
Plenty of rogues with it all their own way,  
Plenty of honest men skulking away;  
Plenty of Whigs to send England to ruin,  
Plenty of Tories to let them be doing.  
Plenty of meddling without a pretence,  
Plenty of war that is all for "offence;"  
Plenty of mitres that tottering sit,  
Plenty of churches with notice to quit.  
Plenty of ancestry, just to disown,  
Plenty of rats undermining the throne;  
Plenty to-day to work mischief and sorrow,  
Plenty to vote a republic to morrow.

Such is the plenty I promise will be  
In the land of old England, once merry and free  
In the year eighteen-hundred and thirty-and  
three.

## VARIETIES.

NATURAL HISTORY OF TOBACCO.—In a pamphlet under this title in the *Harleian Miscellany*, are some curious anecdotes respecting the growth of tobacco. In the reign of James I. English tobacco appears to have been very generally grown "in several gardens in Westminster and Middlesex." It was also planted in great plenty in Gloucester, Devonshire, and the western counties; "but his Majesty sent every year a troop of horse to destroy it, lest the trade of our American plantations should be incommoded thereby." The English are said to have had their pipes of clay from the Virginians, who were styled

barbarians, and the origin of manufacturing tobacco into snuff is thus given to the sister kingdom: The Irishmen do most commonly powder their tobacco, and snuff it up their nostrils." The Indian priests, however, discovered a still more imposing use of it, for they, according to this writer, "being always consulted about the events of war, do burn the leaves of tobacco, and sucking into their mouths the smoke by a reed or pipe, do presently fall into a trance or extacy; and as soon as they ever came out of it, they discover to the Indians all the secret negotiation which they have had with the great demon, always delivering some ambiguous answer." Notwithstanding all these fascinating properties of tobacco, it appears to have been much discouraged by many Sovereigns. The Great Duke of Muscovy seriously threatened all merchants who dared to import it into his territories. Seach Abas, the Great Sophy of Persia, leading an army against the Cham of Tartary, issued a proclamation, that if any was found in the custody of any soldier, he should be burnt alive together with his tobacco."

THE IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A member of the Irish House of Commons, who always voted with Government, and when he spoke constantly insulted the Opposition on account of the thinness of their ranks, was observed one night during a Division, when the minority, was going into the lobby, to stand near a friend of his, who composed a part of that minority, to exclaim with earnestness—"The Lord increase your questions—the Lord increase your numbers; I shall never be a Commissioner of the Revenue, or anything else at this rate."

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.—If in the outset of life things do not go on smoothly, it seldom happens that the hopes we cherished of the future are seldom realized. The path of life, in the prospect, appears smooth and level enough, but when we come to travel it, we find it all up hill, and generally rough enough. The journey is a laborious one, and whether poor or wealthy, high or low, we shall find it so, to our disappointment, if we have built on any other calculation. To endure what is to be endured with as much cheerfulness as possible—and to elbow our way as easily as we can through the great crowd, hoping for little, yet striving for much, is perhaps the true plan. But

Don't be discouraged, if occasionally, you slip down by the way, and your neighbours tread over you a little; in another words, don't let a failure or two dishearten you, accidents happen; miscalculation will sometimes be made; things will often turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember fortune is like the skies in April,