

# The British Colonist.

**CONVEYANCE**  
Lewiston, Queenston, Niagara, and Toronto.

**VICTORIA**,  
the commander of the season, ply  
between the shores of Lake Ontario,  
Niagara, and Niagara at half past  
noon. The boat will return each day  
to Queenston and Lewiston, and  
these places at 2 o'clock, P.M.  
The boat will call at the Narrows and  
Toronto in time for the Will  
for Kingston and Peterborough  
and for Niagara, will return  
to the Rochester and Oswego  
via the Erie Canal.

Lewiston, Railroad cars will  
and on arrival at Queenston,  
on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and the 5th  
day, by the steamboat Red  
ewa for Buffalo, or by the rail  
road.

nia is fitted up in elegant style  
the public as a speedy and safe  
all the accommodation that  
are, to whose comfort every sit  
July, 1838. — 53

ake Ontario.

**AND KINGSTON.**

**DORE BARRE.**  
other notice; leave Toronto  
tuesday night at 10 o'clock cal  
Colborne, Osgoode and King  
is Boat, will arrive at Kingston  
steamer leaving Kingston av  
scott, and the head of the Long  
e, 1838.

**D AND HAMILTON.**

**TANNIA,**  
COLCLOUGH.  
the present season, ply regu  
day (Sunday excepted) be  
its leaving as follows:  
8 o'clock, Morn.  
2 o'clock, P. M., touching at  
the head of Burlington Bay Canal  
down.

of Stage, running between  
ford, passing through Dundas  
the BRITANNIA, passengers  
in the morning will arrive at  
and in the evening at (right  
at Toronto in the afternoon  
at the risk of the owa  
and paid for.

Bills of Lading will at all  
property. Freight payable at  
is requested to be on board in  
it will leave the Wharf pre  
538.

**ARRANGEMENTS**  
**HILLTON, & TORONTO**

**TEAM PACKET,**  
**INGTON,**  
ORDON, Master  
early for the remainder of the  
DUNDAS, HAMILTON, and  
TARIO, leaving for  
returning from Toronto at  
the intermediate Ports,  
EDIT, OAKVILLE, and  
QUAE.

Saturday evenings the  
turn from Toronto to families  
will be made at all

Dundas for Hamilton, on  
mornings, at half past 8  
AGE, will be the risk of  
ooked and paid for.

221f

**SIMCOE.**

**NOTICE.**

**THE ROBINSON,**  
HOLLAND LANDINGS,  
BROWNS, via BARRIE,  
and Friday, and via  
HORN, and Saturday, via  
Landing, will leave  
Tuesday and Saturday, via  
Oro and Barrie  
hour of departure from  
and the Narrows will be  
Wm. LAUGHTON,  
Managing Owner.  
e 4, 1838.

**TICE.**  
tabellion a Grey Gelding  
old came in the possession  
1. Lot \$1—concession  
Street. Should be  
ame within the time by law  
to defray expenses.  
38.

16

**SH COLONIST**  
TUESDAY MORNING, BY  
SCOBIE,

**GATE STREET.**  
ound per annum, pay  
ing.—Six lines and  
insertion, and 7d. each  
From six to ten  
insertions, and 10d. for  
each insertion. Above ten  
and 1d. per line, for ex  
ception. Without written instruc  
tion until forb'd and  
must be post paid.

Terms—\$4 per annum;  
Payable in Advance.

VOLUME I.



Brigade Office,  
Falls of Niagara, July 9, 1838.

**BRIGADE ORDER:**

The command of Colonel Townshend  
having ceased by the arrival of Lieut.  
Colonel Booth and the 43rd regiment  
on the Niagara District, the Colonel feels  
himself imperatively called upon to ex  
press his thanks to the officers commanding  
regiments and posts during the short  
but eventful period of his command, by  
the cordial and strenuous co-operation  
of the superior officers, supported by  
the active and zealous endeavors of all  
ranks serving under them, the machina  
tions and designs of a band of brigands  
have been utterly confounded; and Col.  
Townshend has great pleasure in  
assuring them, that to their cheerful  
obedience and steady discipline is to be  
attributed the happy result of the late  
attempts in this District at the subver  
sion of the free and humane institutions  
of the British Constitution.

When all have given so much satis  
faction, it would be invidious to point  
out individuals, but the Col. Commanding  
cannot forbear to notice the cheer  
ful and efficient aid he has received from  
the officers composing the Staff, Lt. Col.  
Young, as Brigade Major, and Captain  
Roxburgh, as Assistant Quarter-Master  
General; to these officers he bears more  
particularly to tender his thanks for their  
unwearied exertions and steady atten  
tion to the duties assigned them.

All reports and communications, hi  
thereto addressed to Colonel Townshend,  
as commanding the Niagara District,  
will in future be made to Col. Booth.

By order,  
BROOKE YOUNG, Lt. Col.  
Major Brigade.

Sandwich, July 16, 1838.

**FROST'S ORDER:**

Col. Reid having this day inspected  
the Queen's Light Infantry, begs to ex  
press to Col. Hill the high sense he en  
tertains of their steadiness under arms,  
and the admirable manner in which all  
the Battalion and Light Infantry move  
ments were performed. The Queen's  
Light Infantry appear to have arrived at  
a state of discipline, which, considering  
the time they have been embodied, and  
the many disadvantages that a newly  
raised corps has to contend with, reflects  
the highest credit on the commanding of  
icer, the Adjutant, and indeed on every  
officer and non-commissioned officer of  
the corps, as well as on the men generally.

Col. Reid has also the greatest  
pleasure in remarking that the Barracks,  
the Orderly Room and the Hospital,  
correspond so completely with the ex  
cellent and soldier-like appearance of  
the Regiment in the field.

Col. Reid cannot but express to Col.  
Hill his thanks for the able and efficient  
manner in which he has in every in  
stance, and on occasions of the greatest  
importance, carried his wishes into ef  
fect; and he will not fail to bring to the  
notice of the Col. commanding the Dis  
trict the efficient state in which, in all  
respects, he has found this corps.

By order,  
H. RUDYARD.  
Capt. and Staff Adjt., W. D.

To Colonel Hill, commanding the Queen's  
Light Infantry at Sandwich, in the  
Western District.

Sir.—We, the undersigned magis  
trates and inhabitants of Sandwich and  
its vicinity, have heard with much re  
gret that you are about to leave us. We  
cannot allow you to depart without beg  
ging you to accept of our warmest and  
bestfelt thanks for the conduct displayed  
by yourself as well as by your officers  
and men, during the period that you  
have commanded at this post—conduct,  
Sir, which permits us to observe, reflects  
the highest credit upon yourself and of  
fers as soldiers and gentlemen, and up  
on men as highly disciplined, brave  
and well-behaved troops. We shall  
always, Sir, remember with pleasure the  
tojourn of your regiment here, and it  
will ever afford us still greater pleasure  
to know that, when your military duties  
are exchanged for the peaceful occupa  
tions of domestic life, you will be in the  
enjoyment of health, prosperity, and as  
much real happiness as falls in general  
to the lot of man.

We have the honor to subscribe our  
selves, Sir, your obliged and faithful  
servants.

John Prince, J. P. W. D. W. Johnson,  
Fector, F. Baby, J. P. W. D.; J. A. Wil  
kinson, F. P. W. D.; John Gentile; John  
Laughton; F. A. Breckinridge; H. C.  
Brown; John A. Ray; Pierre Marquette;  
David Hollister; M. Mills; Joseph Pro  
chner; Charles Baby; James Asken; J.  
Wood; J. P. W. D.; G. Wilson; James  
Gardine; W. Wood; John L. Williams;  
S. T. Thebo; Coronel; A. Borrom  
an; J. Brownrow; W. D. Baby; J. P.  
Baby; J. P. W. D.; A. Chewett; Joseph  
Lewis; Charles Elliott; J. P. W. D.;  
Charles Askin; W. Gifford; W. Forsyth;  
Grant; C. E. Anderson.

Sandwich, U. C. 25th July, 1838.

To John Prince, Esq., M. P. P., the  
Magistrates and inhabitants of Sand  
wich and its vicinity.

Gentlemen,—Accept my warmest  
thanks for the very kind and flattering  
expression of your sentiments towards  
myself, the officers and men of the Queen's  
Light Infantry under my command.

It is particularly gratifying to me,  
and to my brother officers, that our ex  
ertions have been so successful as to el  
icit your approbation, and I am sure  
the men will be glad to learn your good  
opinion of their conduct, and appreciate  
the effects of discipline, as reflecting  
credit not only on their officers, but also  
on themselves.

I shall always remember with pleasure  
my residence amongst you—I leave you  
with regret—and shall ever retain a lively  
interest in the prosperity of the Western  
District, with my best wishes for  
your happiness and welfare.

Believe me to remain, Gentlemen,  
very faithfully, your obliged humble  
servant.

J. HILL,  
Lt. Col. Commanding Q. L. I. and Col.  
commanding Sandwich and Windsor.

Toronto, July 20, 1838.

**DISTRICT GENERAL ORDER:**

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor,  
and Major General commanding, is  
happy in having it in his power to dis  
pense with the services of the whole of  
the Incorporated corps of Militia and  
volunteers serving at Toronto, with the  
exception of the City Guards, which are  
to continue to serve until further orders.

The extreme regularity and good con  
duct, in all duties required of them, as  
well as in quarters, of the Queen's Light  
Dragoons, under Major Dennison, and  
the alacrity and spirit with which Major  
Button's Troop of North York Militia  
came forward on a recent occasion, de  
mand His Excellency's warmest appro  
bation.

The high state of perfection to which  
the 1st Provincial Volunteer Artillery has  
been brought, under Capt. Leckie,  
not only in the discipline, but in the  
great gun exercise, and in the field move  
ments of the company, deserves the  
highest praise; and,

The soldier-like performance of all  
their public duties, and the rapidity and  
precision of their field movements, have  
done much to increase the popularity of  
the Queen's Rangers, under Col. Jarvis, as  
they have deserved, His Excellency's  
warmest admiration.

It so happened, that the Queen's Light  
Dragoons were employed on the express  
route, during the most inclement part of  
last winter; and the Provincial Artillery  
Queen's Rangers were employed  
during the season on the Niagara  
Frontier, which harassing service was  
performed by all with exemplary spirit  
and good conduct.

The before-mentioned Corps are to be  
permitted to return to their homes forth  
with.

They are to receive pay to the 31st  
July, instant, inclusive, but rations are  
to be discontinued from the day of each  
man's discharge.

All arms, accoutrements, ammunition,  
barrack-bedding and utensils, &c. are to  
be returned into the Ordnance stores.

Of course the parties of the Queen's  
Rangers, at present on detached duties,  
will be considered on service until fur  
ther orders. Their return to Toronto  
will be immediately reported to Colonel  
Foster, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Militia Staff at Toronto, except  
such as are attached to the City Guards,  
and except Doctor Diehl, Assistant In  
spector of Militia Hospitals, unit he has  
received all the necessary Medical Re  
ports and Returns from the out-posts, to  
be included in the reductions as be  
fore alluded to, and in similar terms.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor,  
and Major General Commanding, can  
not permit Colonel John S. Macaulay to  
retire from the command of the Militia,  
at the Seat of Government, without testi  
fying his high sense of the benefits  
which the Militia has derived, and con  
sequently the Province, from the zeal,  
the talents, and the experience of Col.  
Macaulay, during the whole period of  
his unceasing exertions in the command  
of the Militia.

He is pleased to signify, that establish  
ing a Uniform for the Militia, it was thought  
proper to define the particular of dress  
and undress uniforms. His Excellency,  
however, with a view to the convenience  
and accommodation of the Officers of  
the Militia, is pleased to intimate, that  
the undress uniform of officers, that is,  
a blue frock coat, single breasted, with  
nine buttons down the front, and a Prus  
sian collar, the shoulder strap of silver  
cord, one eighth of an inch in diameter,  
doubled, with sword and sash and chaco  
as described, will be sufficient for all pur  
poses of parade, or ordinary duty.

By command,

C. FOSTER,  
Colonel, A. A. G.

Adjutant General's Office,  
Toronto, July 24, 1838.

No means of conveyance, at the public  
expense, will be furnished to individuals  
of the militia force, after the 31st inst.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor  
is pleased to signify, that in establishing  
a Uniform for the Militia, it was thought  
proper to define the particular of dress  
and undress uniforms. His Excellency,  
however, with a view to the convenience  
and accommodation of the Officers of  
the Militia, is pleased to intimate, that  
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cord, one eighth of an inch in diameter,  
doubled, with sword and sash and chaco  
as described, will be sufficient for all pur  
poses of parade, or ordinary duty.

By command,

RICHARD BULLOCK,  
Adjt. Gen. Militia.

CITY OF TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1838.

"NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT."

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.  
From the Montreal Transcript.  
The following are the certificate and an  
analysis of Dr. Chilton:

CERTIFICATE.

The waters of the Caledonia Spring  
will prove highly serviceable in the treat  
ment of various chronic diseases.

It is particularly gratifying to me,  
and to my brother officers, that our ex  
ertions have been so successful as to el  
icit your approbation, and I am sure  
the men will be glad to learn your good  
opinion of their conduct, and appreciate  
the effects of discipline, as reflecting  
credit not only on their officers, but also  
on themselves.

It affords me great pleasure to hear that  
they are becoming extensively known, and  
that many invalids have already received  
signal benefit from their use.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

New York, July 10, 1837.

Analysis of the Medical Springs of Cale  
donia, Upper Canada.

GAS SPRINGS.

One quart of Water.

|                             |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Chloride of Sodium,         | 89.75 |
| Chloride of Magnesium,      | 1.03  |
| Chloride of Potassium,      | .55   |
| Sulphate of Lime,           | 1.47  |
| Carbonate of Lime,          | 2.40  |
| Carbonate of Magnesia,      | 1.00  |
| Carbonate of Soda,          | .03   |
| Carbonate of Iron,          | .35   |
| Resin; a vegetable extract, | .52   |

Grains, . . . . . 100.20

Gases, . . . . . Catonic Acid.

Sulphureted Hydrogen,

Nitrogen,

WHITE SULPHUR SPRING.

One quart of Water.

|                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| Chloride of Sodium,    | 60.44 |
| Chloride of Magnesium, | .62   |
| Sulphate of Lime,      | .68   |
| Carbonate of Lime,     | .82   |
| Carbonate of Magnesia, | 3.60  |
| Idiole of Sodium,      | .32   |
| Vegetable Extract, &c. | .30   |
| Grains, . . . . .      | 66.46 |

Gases, . . . . . Cubic inches.

|                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| Saline Spring.         | 3.20   |
| One quart of Water.    | 100.44 |
| Chloride of Sodium,    | 103.22 |
| Chloride of Magnesium, | .61    |
| Sulphate of Lime,      | 1.88   |
| Carbonate of Lime,     | 2.00   |
| Carbonate of Magnesia, | 5.12   |
| Carbonate of Soda,     | .82    |
| Idiole of Sodium,      | .32    |
| Vegetable Extract,     | .61    |
| Grains, . . . . .      | 120.44 |

One hundred cubic inches of the Gas from  
the Gas Spring analysed, is as follows:

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Light Carburetted Hydrogen,     | 82.90 |
| Nitrogen, . . . . .             | 6.00  |
| Oxygen, . . . . .               | 1.50  |
| Sulphureted Hydrogen, . . . . . | 4.00  |
| Carbonic Acid, . . . . .        | 5.54  |

Cubic inches, . . . . . 100.00

JAMES R. CHILTON.

New York, October, 26, 1837.

In diseases of the liver the Saline Spring  
has been eminently useful; and the White  
Spring possesses the same qualities  
as the Saline Spring, and is equal to the Sulphur Spring  
in Virginia. The water, though somewhat  
unpleasant to the taste, is extremely  
bracing, and in much request.

The before-mentioned Corps are to be  
discharged from the service of the  
Militia, and sent to the seat of government  
in the fall of the year, when they will be  
employed in the construction of roads  
and fortifications.

The most extraordinary cures which  
have been performed, have been in cases  
of Rheumatism, Diseases of the Liver,  
Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Scrofulous Affections  
of every description, Fever and Ague,  
Jaundice, &c. General debility entailed by  
previous disease or want of wholesome  
exercise is soon removed; and those sub  
born and fatal complaints engendered by  
an injudicious or unsuccessful use of mer  
cure are invariably eradicated. The  
most singular cures which have been  
affected in cases of Syphilis, cannot be too  
highly commended.

It is a delicate but necessary task to  
point out some of the diseases for the re  
lief of which these waters have become  
so justly celebrated. Their powers in dis  
eases to which females justly give  
womanhood, are subject, deserves partic  
ular notice. To heads of families, and me  
dicinal gentlemen this will be amply  
sufficient; and they may rest assured  
that such cases none have tested their effi  
cacy in vain.

It is not intended even to insinuate  
that the above mentioned cases are invariably  
cured by the Caledonia Waters. There  
are cases where human means can save  
the afflicted, or even alleviate their suffer  
ing; but hundred cases in which the  
numerous unmanageable cases of  
Rheumatism which have been cured are  
well known in Upper and Lower Canada,  
but for the information of those at a dis  
tance it may be observed, that they have  
almost invariably restored the patient to  
perfect and permanent health.

Any number of certificates from persons  
of the highest respectability, and undoub  
ted veracity, might be given to the public;  
but the claims of the Caledonia Springs  
are now being too strongly established by  
actual experiment, to require any such  
state and evidence of means of attracting  
the attention and notice of the public.

Actual references to respectable individuals  
and much more satisfactory, in as much as  
individuals referred to can have no interest  
in misleading the public, and will speak

only from their own knowledge: but cer  
tificates are easily coined, and consequently  
are treated with the indifference which  
they generally deserve.

It would be worse than folly to assert  
that these Waters have proved a universal  
cure for all the ills of humanity; but there  
can be no hesitation in saying that they  
afford relief to many individuals who may  
have left them without experiencing  
some alleviation of their afflictions—and  
without being conscious of their effi  
cacy; and perhaps experiencing the most  
extraordinary cures of others, in despera  
tion and almost hopeless cases. Indeed, many  
have left them without hope, but a few  
weeks before their departure, they espied a  
dark-looking brig bearing down upon them,  
as the sun rose above the horizon, it port  
rayed to them that an Algerine corsair  
was their early visitor. So much were  
the high seas infested at that time with  
pirates, that every vessel went prepared  
for an encounter. Immediately preparation  
was made for the contest, should the corsair  
overtake them, and all sail spread to the  
breeze.

The pirates came up—the contest  
was fearful—the father and mother were  
murdered, and the beautiful orphan was

made the prize of a band of robbers. It  
was a few days they neared the Barbary  
coast, and she was sold to the Bey of  
Tunis for ten thousand sequins. The  
prediction of a fortune-teller years be  
fore, that she would one day wear the  
crown of Queen of the Ottoman em  
pire, was made to come true.

The pirates came up—the contest  
was fearful—the father and mother were  
murdered, and the beautiful orphan was

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was a few days they neared the Barbary  
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Tunis for ten thousand sequins. The  
prediction of a fortune-teller years be  
fore, that she would one day wear the  
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pire, was made to come true.

The pirates came up—the contest  
was fearful—the father and mother were  
murdered

it, will eat our cattle; and when they are gone it will eat us. To think that we should lay out our money in buying such a thing! And they held council together and resolved that the cat should be killed; but no one would venture to lay hold of it for that purpose. Whereupon it was determined to let it alone.

But when the cat smelt the fire it sprang out of the window and fled to another house, and the granary was burned to the ground. Never was there sorrow greater than that of the Schilburgers, when they found that they could not kill the cat. They consulted with one another, and purchased the house to which the cat had fled, and burned that also. But the cat sprang up upon the roof & sat there, watching its prey, and putting its claws behind its ears, and the Schilburgers understood thereby that the cat lifted up its hands and swore an oath that it would not leave their treatment of it unswayed. Then one of them took a long pole, and struck at the cat, but the cat caught hold of the pole and began to clamber down it, whereupon the people great greatly alarmed and ran away, and left the fire to burn as it might. And because no one regarded the fire, nor sought to put it out, the whole village was burnt to a house; and notwithstanding that the cat escaped. And the Schilburgers fled, with their wives and children, to a neighboring forest. And at that time were burned their chancyllery and all the papers therein, which is the reason why their history is not to be found described in a more regular manner.

#### SIR FRANCIS HEAD.

Having published last week, the 3d, 4th and 5th of Sir Francis Head's questions and answers, submitted to the House of Commons, we give below the first and second.

#### CANADA.

*Return to an Address of the Honorable the House of Commons, dated 4th June, 1838;—for copy of an Explanatory Memorandum addressed by Sir Francis Head to Lord Glenelg, dated the 21st of May last.*

G. GREY.  
Colonial Office, Downing-street,  
• 15th June, 1838.

#### MEMORANDUM.

Sir Francis Head having received from him a list of the questions which previous to his arrival in England, appeared to have been raised against the measures by which he represented the rebellion in Upper Canada, requests permission to leave on record in the Colonial office the following extract.—

12th May, 1838.

#### QUESTIONS.

Question 1. Why did Sir Francis Head, just on the eve of a political insurrection in Upper Canada, and before removing Her Majesty's troops from the province?—

Question 2. Her Majesty's troops having been removed from Toronto about the end of October, and the insurrection in Upper Canada having broken out on the 4th of December, why did not Sir F. Head, in the intermediate time, call out Sir John Colborne, and, if necessary, force him to allow Mr. Mackenzie to say what he chose, write what he chose, and to do what he chose? to shorten, when an attack was threatened, and while Mr. Mackenzie's adherents were actually assembling with loaded fire arms, why, in a moment of such danger, did he not, Panhandle himself, with folded arms?

#### ANSWERS.

Answer 1. In the month of October last, the officer commanding the troops in Upper Canada, was impelled to show me an order he had just received from the Adjutant General at Quebec, requiring the removal of the Troops from Toronto, excepting about a garrison, which were to be retained as a guard for Government House and the Commissariat, &c.

I also received by the post a note from Sir John Colborne dated Montreal, October 11, precisely telling me to withdraw from U. Canada as many companies as I could spare him; to which note I most cheerfully replied 17th Oct., by saying that, excepting the company at Bytown (which in another communication I particularly desired might be retained) I considered that the Province could dispense with as many of the Major's troops as he might deem it desirable to require.

On the 1st of October I again not only informed Sir John Colborne of my willingness to carry his warning effectually, but that the only command of regular troops sufficient to repel an invasion by England and Wales, would do me infinitely more harm than good, inasmuch as their presence would prevent me from throwing myself entirely upon the people, thus obtaining a moral advantage of a military victory. I urged Sir John Colborne that he should, if possible, be ready to take away every soldier from the Province excepting a detachment at Bytown.

Sir John Colborne readily complied with this, and having, I feel confident, good reason to believe that he moreover required the command at Bytown, he removed it also into Lower Canada.

Owing to the storm that was brewing up around him Sir John Colborne subsequently applied to me in the most urgent terms for the further withdrawal of a considerable number of troops from Upper Canada, a short while previous to his departure on this subject, which will be sufficiently explained by the following copy of the concluding letter, which I addressed to Sir John Colborne only two days before the insurrection burst at Toronto—

(Copy.)—Toronto, 2d December, 1837.—Sir F. Head, S. C.—I beg you to excuse me if it is necessary to inform you, that the reasons contained in my letter to you of the 2d ultimo, I should not feel justified in complying with the request I have received from you, to call out a portion of the troops of the Upper Canadian militia, to oppose the corps of Upper Canadians, who are now invading the Province, as may be induced by your services at this critical period."

M. D'Aspreau's agents in this province are doing every thing in their power to create intimidation and alarm in the minds of the troops; and though I am of opinion that there is real ground for alarm, yet I am sure it would be a great deal of popular uneasiness & dissatisfaction were I to encourage our most zealous defenders to leave this province.

Under these circumstances he determined to make a desperate effort to rob the banks of Toronto, which he well knew were teeming with specie; and there can be no doubt, if he and Dr. Rolph had succeeded in this plot, that they would have immediately absconded to the United States, and that the reformers of Upper Canada, deserted by their agitators, would have been exhibited as a moral in politics instructive to the world.

With this object in view, Mr. Mackenzie made every exertion to collect a crowd. To those ripe for plunder and revolution he mysteriously alluded to the coffers of the bank; others he gained by assuring them that the Chief Justice of the province

had indeed a difficult duty to perform, and I hope I need not add, that no one more ardently prayed for success than, My dear Sir John,

(Signed) F. D. HEAD.

Answer 2. As soon as Her Majesty's troops, having evacuated Upper Canada under the circumstances aforesaid, had marched to the assistance of Lord Durham, it may easily be inferred that that of the Schilburgers, when they found that they could not kill the cat, and resolved that the cat should be killed; but no one would venture to lay hold of it for that purpose. Whereupon it was determined to let it alone.

With nothing whatever to fear, I had yet to contend with the fears of others, and as several people expected about great alarm at seeing the troops march away, I deemed it proper to assemble my council for the purpose of deliberating on what ought to be done.

With a view to avert the fear I have described, we unanimously agreed that a volunteer corps, consisting of 20,000 men, should immediately be enrolled, and a general order to that effect was not only drawn up in council, but was actually issued by the officers of the crown, we unanimously adopted resolutions which were committed to writing, and of which the following is a copy—

Resolved, That Mr. Mackenzie be arrested for high treason, immediately after the publication of his new paper.

Resolved, That he be committed to some prison-houses.

Resolved, That two regiments of militia be organized and placed in charge of the fort.

Resolved, That the militia artillery be increased as the Adjutant General shall advise.

The very day before these arrangements were to be executed Mr. Mackenzie, on the 4th of December, carried off his 500 deluded followers, abandoning Government House, I immediately retired to the armenia which I have already stated I had placed in a position, which to troops without artillerists, was impregnable.

From this epoch immediately date and despatched documents in pencil, as follows:

Militia—forward!

On the pronouncement of these words, 10,000 men in depth of winter, at once rushed to my door.

On the 7th of December, Mr. Mackenzie's conspiracy tumbled to pieces like a rope of sand; in all directions he and his victims fled before the militia, the leaders abandoning the United States, and so completely were they defeated, that they were unable to rally day after day or to collect all their forces, rendering it evident that there was no further occasion for the resort of militia to Toronto; and seeing that I could now safely afford to lend assistance to the Lower province, I at once, by a general military order, placed the militia of the seven eastern counties of Upper Canada at the disposal of Sir John Colborne.

was ready to join them; others were told that the Receiver General would decide himself in their favour; and all were assured that a cloud of Americans were marching to join them.

By falsehoods of this nature, and by indefatigable exertions, Mr. Mackenzie managed to delude about 400 men, who were secretly warned to assemble at Montgomery's Tavern on the night of the 4th of December.

Although this intended arrangement was known only to a few guilty individuals, yet the publication of Mackenzie's last weekly newspaper, and other circumstances, induced the Attorney General to believe that the traitor was about to strike, and brought to the Government office for circulation; however during this short interval, having had time to give deeper consideration to the matter, I gave a more serious and comprehensive view to the documents which rested upon my council.

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intermediate town, and plodding works now in progress for the improvement.

On His Excellency's route

the rich old settlements in

and the front Townships of

Newcastle as far as Co-

keen will turn off to visit the

Peterborough.

The completion of this tour,

to be his Excellency's inten-

tion to the Westward as far as

—Patriot.

## manuscripts.

or the British Colonies.

of your late numbers you ad-

vocate, under the general govern-

ment, the public departments

—particularly in the Land

court. The last notice you took

of, was in the *Colonist* of

the commission of enquiry was

—Since then it does not ap-

pear to have been taken under the

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ceeding heard that Assistant-Com-

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lic situation than they were,

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at present can be purchased,

sellers.—Mr. Buller passed

on his way to Lower Canada,

having remained in the Upper

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## Poetry.

## ABSENT FRIENDS.

BY MRS. BARON WILSON.

To be sung on Saturday Night at Sea.  
Absent friends! absent friends! let the tost gallant pass,  
From the heart 'tis the lip shall its echo rebound;  
He's true British sailor who'd fling from the glass,  
That on Saturday night all the crew should go round.  
Absent friend! who still love us, wherever we rove,  
Whose ankles are the polar light guiding us home,  
From the tropic sun to the bleak northern star,  
Home's here, and God bless them wherever they are!  
Absent friend! absent friends! 'tis a sailor's toast,  
What cheer to his country, his kindred, or name;  
All, all have some dear magic circle to boast,  
From the 'spit' to the captain, each heart feels the same.  
Absent friend! we pledge them while far off we rove,  
For our heart like the needle still point towards home,  
Though a fax in the eye of fond morn 'tis seen,  
Here's our wives and our sweethearts! our country and Queen!

The Crown in which Her Majesty appeared at the ceremony of the Coronation, was made by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge. It is exceedingly costly and elegant; the design is much more tasteful than that of the Crown of George IV., and William V., which has been broken up. The old Crown, made for the former of these monarchs, weighed upwards of 7 lbs., and was much too large for the head of her present Majesty. The new crown weighs little more than 3 lbs. It is composed of hoops of silver, enclosing a cap of deep purple, or rather blue, velvet; the hoops are completely covered with precious stones surrounded with a ball, covered with small diamonds, and having a Maltese cross of brilliants at the top of it. The cross has in its centre a splendid sapphire; the rim of the Crown is clustered with brilliants, and ornamented with fleur de lis and Maltese crosses equally rich. In the front of the Maltese cross which is in front of the Crown is the enormous heart shaped ruby, once worn by the chivalrous Edward the Black Prince, but now destined to adorn the head of a virgin Queen. Beneath this, in the circular rim, is an immense oblong sapphire. There are many other precious gems, emeralds, rubies, and sapphires, and several small clusters of drop pearls. The lower part of the crown is surrounded with ermine. It is upon the whole a most dazzling and splendid crown, and does infinite credit to those by whom it has been designed and put together. Her Majesty has expressed herself highly pleased with it.

The following is an estimate of the value of the jewels.

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| 25 diamonds round the circle, 2,000 each.        | £20,000 |
| 20 large, centre diamonds, 2,000 each.           | 4,000   |
| 12 diamonds placed in the corners of the former. | 2,400   |
| Four large diamonds on the top of the cross.     | 100     |
| 12 diamonds contained in the fleur de lis.       | 2,000   |
| 20 small diamonds in the Maltese cross.          | 400     |
| 20 pearls, diamonds, &c., on the rim.            | 2,000   |
| 12 diamonds on the crown.                        | 300     |
| Two circles of pearls about the rim.             | 200     |
| Total.   | £21,000 |

Lord Glenelg, who, like the rest of the company, had been obliged to get up very early on the morning of the coronation, slept very well as usual, until the moment of the crowning arrived. Having aroused himself to witness that ceremony, he subsided again into his sweet slumber, and in a few minutes his Lordship's coronet tumbled off and fell upon the floor. The noise awakened the noble Baron, who, clapping his hands to his head, cried out "Dear me, I have lost my nightcap!" The coronet, however, rolled on, and was not recovered until after the homage.—John Bull.

Scott, in his Diary, gives the following striking instance of the ruling passion strong in death!—Mr.—a Master in Chancery, was on his deathbed—a very wealthy man. Some occasion of great urgency occurred, in which it was necessary to make an affidavit, and the attorney missing one or two other Masters, whom he required after ventured to ask if Mr.—would be able to receive the deposition. The proposal seemed to give him momentary strength; his clerk was sent for, and the oath taken in due form. The master was lifted up in bed, and with difficulty subscribed the paper; as he sank down again, he made a signal to his clerk—“Wallace? Sir? Your ear—lower—lower. Have you got the halfcrown? He died before morning.

WOMEN IN LOVE.—What capital diplomats are in love matters; and how eager is simple, vain woman, to believe them all that is disinterested and light minded, because they can scatter a little gold dust upon the surface of that hollow mine of selfishness within their bosom! For women, acute and well judging in other subjects, are blind as beetles when a man addresses the language of love to them; a moral mist arises over their understandings—they become credulous as bigots—and the poor man, even if his suit be hopeless, is instantly invested with some sort of merit, by virtue of the tender passion. It is remarkable, too, that in the inverse ratio to other things, experience in these affairs seems only to avail a woman nothing, but to throw her off her guard. “To refuse twenty good offers, and marry an apprentice at thirty,” is next to a proverb. Well seasoned hearts, perforated by many an arrow from Love's quiver, have always some weak part in them, and yield often, in a minute. For my own part, from intimate observation of my own sex—the result of many friendly confidence in these matters—I would sooner trust the dis-

cernment of sixteen on such point than of thirty six; and whilst it is usual to talk of the dangers of eighteen and the folly of young girls, the moralist who wishes well to womankind should point the shoals of eight and thirty, the extreme rashness of forty-five. [The Lady of Anabella.]

SUCIOUS SALMON.—It is said that one of the wonders which the Frasers of Lovat, who are lords of the manor, used to show their guests, was a voluntarily cooked salmon, at the falls of Kilmacor. —For that purpose a kettle was placed on a flat rock on the south side of the fall, close by the edge of the water, and kept full and boiling. There is a considerable extent of the rock where tents are erected, and the whole was under a canopy of overshadowing trees. There the company are said to have waited until a salmon fell into the kettle and was boiled in their presence.—Yarrell's *British Fishes*.

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Thursday, the 30th August, 1838 for the undesignated services and supplies for the Troops, &c. at Penetanguishene for one year from the 1st October, 1838.

Baking Flour into Bread, Tenders to state how many pounds of bread will be returned for every 100 lbs of Fine Flour delivered from the Magazine.

For the supply of Ox or Heifer Beef of the best quality, Tender to state the price per lb. Halifax currency.

For Forage, Tenders to state the price per day for a horse, including for each horse, each ration a consist of 3 lbs Oats, 10 lbs Hay, and 6 lbs straw of the best quality.

Cartage of Fuel Wood from the Fuel Yard to the several public quarters, &c., in the Garrison, at what price per cord, Halifax currency.

Supplies to Hospital to consist of Fresh Beef, Salted Beef, Bacon (white), Sago, Pearl Barley, Arrow Root Tea, &c., Butter, Eggs, Butter, Herbs for soup, such as Onions, Leeks, Thyme, Carrots, &c., at so much per diem per man, according as they may be supplied. The other articles to be reckoned per lb.—Wet articles at so much per quart.

Tenders should be marked on the outside—Tenders for Beef, Forage, &c. as the case may be, and two good and sufficient Sureties will be required for due performance of Contract.

Commissioners Office, Penetanguishene, July 30, 1838. 26w4

RESOLUTION of the Common Council of the City of Toronto, passed July 20th, 1838, and published in compliance with the 43d section of the Act of the Provincial Parliament, 5th Wm. IV., relating to the Incorporation of the City of Toronto.

Resolved.—That there be imposed and collected a tax of one shilling and one penny half-penny in the pound upon the current year assessed value of the real and personal property in the city, and one fourth of that amount upon the assessed value of the real and personal property in the Liberties; for the purposes of the City for the current year.

Published by order,

CHARLES DALY,  
Clerk Common Council.  
July 27, 1838.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of eight per cent, per annum on the Capital stock paid in for the half year ending on the 30th inst., was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on, and after the 16th day of September.

The transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 14th day of July inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. W. BIRCHALL  
Managing Director.  
British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 19th June, 1838. 26w3

## CLOTHES.

A N Invoice of Cloths, assorted Colours for sale by SHUTTER & PATERSON, Toronto, July 24, 1838. 26w6

## IMPORTATION OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO. import, very large supplies of STALE & FANCY DRY GOODS, suited for the Fall and Winter demand, and as their Mr. I. B. is remaining for some time in the English and Scotch Markets they will continue to receive additional supplies during August and September. Their customers and the trade generally will therefore find J. B. & Co Stock of Dry Goods very general and extensive during the next three months.

Toronto, 13th July 1838. 25w8

## TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

A pleasant village about 16 miles to the west of Toronto, there is at present a most ancient hospital for active medical Practitioners, which may be added a small collection of Drugs and catarrhal preparations with the certainty of a considerable ready money business. A particularly neat Cottages fitted up with every convenience with large garden and extremely well adapted to the above business may be purchased considerably below its value in consequence of the proprietors removal thereto part of the Province.

Address Post Paid to X. Y. Z. Post Office, Cooksville, Dundas St. 25w8

## WANTED.

BY the subscriber, two notes of hand, one for £17 10s. by Mr. Greenham, payable to Wm. Bell, and another for £4 18s. by Jeremiah Wright, payable to the subscriber, Wm. Bell, any person finding them and sending them to the subscriber, will be rewarded, and the public are hereby cautioned against receiving them for value after this notice.

Wm. BELL.  
Merikham, 6th con. no. 26.  
10th July, 1838. 26

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice, that I am now in the possession of the North West, fifty acres of lot No. 14, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Whitby, in the Yonge District, U.C. and that I have entered my claim in the Court of Chancery against Dr. James Hunter to grant me a deed therefore in conformity with his Bond to me. And I hereby warn all persons against purchasing the said fifty acres of land from Dr. Hunter.

DONALD MACKAY.  
Pickering, July 25, 1838. 26w3

(PICKERING)

LEVI'S CLOTHING STORE.

EXCHANGES made as usual in Clothing.

A good suit of Clothes from the Hat to Shoes for \$6—A better \$25 and such as may agree a Duke.

Toronto June 27, 1838. 22w1

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of Very choice Old PORT, Pale and Brown SHERRY. This Wine was purchased by a Connoisseur in London, and is equal to any produced to any in Canada.

—ALSO—  
CHAMPAGNE,  
CLARET,  
HOCKHEIMER,  
JOHNISBARGER,  
AND A very complete assortment of genuine CHAS. SPIRITS, AND GROCERIES,  
Corner of King and Yonge streets, Toronto.  
JAMES STARBACK.  
24th July 10.

## NOTICE.

WANTED a few hundred shares stock of the Bank of Upper Canada. Apply (stating the lowest term) to D. C. Box No. 3, Post Office, Toronto. If by letter, post paid.

Toronto, 7th July, 1838. 24w4

K. M. SUTHERLAND & CO.  
Toronto, 10th July, 1838. 24w4

WHITE LEAD.

100 KEGS No. 1 White Lead. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil in tin Jars, from 4 to 5 gallons each. For sale by K. M. SUTHERLAND & CO.

Toronto, June 28. 22w4

## EXTRA BROWN SHERRY.

2 PIPES and 3 Huds. just received and for sale by K. M. SUTHERLAND & CO.  
N. B. Samples sent if required.

July 11. 24w4

JOSEPH C. MORRISON,  
ATTORNEY, &c.,  
At the Office of the late S. WASHBURN, Esq.,  
DUKE STREET,  
Toronto, June 28. 22w4

Just Published,  
A SERMON,  
ON THE  
Duties of Subjects to their Masters,  
With a special view to the present time,  
By the Rev. JAMES GEORGE,

Minister of Scarborough,  
REACHING IN  
The Presbyterian Church of Scarborough, on a day  
of Thanksgiving, and now published  
By request of the Congregation.

To be had at Mr. Stanton's, King Street, and a  
Mr. Cathcart's, #147, King Street, Toronto.

Price—One Shilling. 21w4

## SUPERIOR MADEIRA.

4 PIPES Blackburn's best MADEIRA, just received and for sale or for Wholesale or Retail.  
Samples sent if required.

JAMES F. SMITH.  
Toronto, July 4, 1838. 23w4

EXTRA PORT.

1 PIPE very superior PORT received and for sale.

JAMES F. SMITH.  
Toronto, July 4, 1838. 23w4

ROBERT JACKAY

RETURNS his thanks to his customers, for their liberal patronage, at the time he has been in business and as he now withdraws from the same, would respectfully recommend his successor.

Mr. William Henderson

to his customers, from his experience in business together with a well assured stock of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. and hopes to be well supported.

Toronto, 20th June, 1838. 21w4

WILLIAM HENDERSON

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he has purchased of

MR. ROBERT MCKAY,

his whole stock of GOODS contained in No. 48 King Street, consisting of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., when he intends to continue the business as heretofore, and hopes to meet with public support.

Toronto, June 27, 1838. 22w3

LONDON WAREHOUSE.

175 King Street.

J. CONNELLY, Junr. Importer by the latest arrivals an assortment of BRITISH AND FOREIGN DAY GOODS, STRAW BONNETS, &c. which he offers for sale at low prices.

Toronto, June 15, 1838. 21w4

MACKARLAND & WELLAND CLOTHING, HAT, HOISERY, AND GENERAL DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

West corner of Market Buildings.

ESPECIALLY intiate that they have received their Spring Importations—comprising a large assortment of Fancy Printed Muslins—Silks—Hosiery—Gloves—Straw Bonnets—Bonnets—Shawls—Handkerchiefs—Hats, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

An excellent selection of Superfine Broad cloths—Cassimere and Summer Stuffs—and a large quantity of Ready-made Clothing.

Having a large number of the most fashionable Tailoring Establishments on London to superintend the making up of Fine Clothes; they can supply customers in the best style, and at the lowest prices for Cash.

Toronto, 1st June 1838. 21w6

KAY, WHITEHEAD & CO.

BEGS leave to inform their Upper Canada Friends, that they expect, by the first vessels, a very extensive and choice assortment of DRY GOODS.

Montreal, April 20, 1838. 14

TEA, WINE & SPIRIT WAREHOUSE.

No. 197 King Street.

THE Subscriber has always on hand an extensive and well assured stock of Groceries, Wines, & Spirits, which he offers low for cash, or on short approved credit. He also receives on consignment a few boxes Red Flannels, and an assortment of Cassimere, Goods in Naples, &c. ALEX. OGILVIE.

Toronto, January, 1838. 11w

200 Barrels NORTH SHORE HERINGS.

—ALSO—  
30 Packages CROCKERY assort'd for Coun. Storekeepers—for sale by the subscriber.

ALEX. OGILVIE.

No. 197 King Street, Toronto, 8th Feb. 1838. 21w1

GEORGE DENHOLM,

IMPORTER OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

No. 121 KING STREET, TORONTO.

STRAW BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, SHOES, CARPETS, FURS, &c.

LEVINE'S CLOTHING STORE.

South-west corner of the Market Square.

A good suit of Clothes from the Hat to Shoes for \$6—A better \$25 and such as may agree a Duke.

Toronto June 27, 1838. 22w1

(the scene of the Tale.)

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Chronicle and Advertiser, and by Alexander Davidson Esq., P. M., Niagara.

Niagara, May 15th, 1838.

McNAUL MACKAY.

McNAUL MACKAY.