

The British Colonist.

"NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT."

CITY OF TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1838.

Office,

No. 54, Newgate St

NUMBER 29

VOLUME I.

(Copy.)

War Office,

29 May, 1838.

Sir,—I have the honor, with reference to the 38th clause of the Mutiny Act, to transmit herewith Her Majesty's Warrant, authorising the enlistment or re-enlistment of recruits, by the Justices of the Peace, and other Civil Magistrates, for the time being, in Upper Canada, and to request that you will cause the same to be delivered to the proper authorities.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

(Signed) HOWICK.

The Lt. Governor of Upper Canada,

(Copy.)

VICTORIA R.

We do hereby authorise and appoint you to enlist and attest, in Upper Canada, any soldiers, or persons desirous of enlisting or re-enlisting into the service of Us, our Heirs and Successors, in execution of the provisions contained in an Act passed in the first year of our Reign, for the punishment of Mutiny and Desertion, or which may be contained in any future Act which may be passed for the like purpose.

Given at our Court, at Buckingham Palace, this 9th day of May, 1838, in the first year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

(Signed) HOWICK.

To the Justices of the Peace, for the time being, in Upper Canada.

Thirty-eighth Clause of the Mutiny Act, of 1838.

And Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for the enlisting and attesting of Soldiers desirous of re-enlisting, and others desirous of enlisting abroad: Be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for any person duly appointed by Her Majesty, by a Warrant signed by the Secretary at War in that behalf, and not being a General Officer, nor holding any Regimental Commission, to enlist and attest, out of Great Britain or Ireland, any Soldiers or persons desirous of enlisting or re-enlisting into Her Majesty's service; and any person so appointed, shall have the same powers in that behalf as are given to Justices in the United Kingdom, for all such purposes of enlistment and attestation; and any person so enlisted, or re-enlisted, shall be deemed to be an attested Soldier; and as often as any Corps shall be relieved or disbanded at any time beyond the seas, it shall be lawful for any Officer commanding authorised by the Officer Commanding-in-Chief at such station, to enlist as many of the Soldiers belonging to the Corps leaving the station, as shall be willing and fit for service, for any Corps appointed to remain, and every Soldier so enlisted is hereby deemed to be discharged from his former Corps, and an attested certificate of transfer shall be delivered to the Soldier.

Military Expenses in the Colonies.

We annex an abstract of the parliamentary paper lately laid on the table of the House of Commons, which shows the amount of money disbursed by the Commissariat Department in our Colonies; and it will soon be matter for serious consideration how long these large establishments are to be kept up in the Colonies, as appears from the daily proceedings, more for sinister purposes than for the protection of the Colonies against an enemy.—With a decreasing revenue and increasing expenditure, when will the House of Commons do their duty and inquire into these matters? The Colonies will take a million or perhaps a million and a half more this year, and thus a reformed parliament goes on. Abstracts of the Commissaries' accounts of the payments from the several military chests in the following colonies: from April 1, 1830, to March 31, 1837.—P. P. No. 301, of 1838. Total payments, Canada, £219,718. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, £39,804. Newfoundland, £48,734. Bermuda, £43,231. Bahamas, £116,159. West Indies, £286,972. Jamaica, £423,231. Honduras, £116,159. Gibraltar, £167,671. Malta, £132,104. Ionian Islands, £313,410. Cape of Good Hope, £97,410. Mauritius, £46,299. Sierra Leone, £10,171. Ceylon, £94,184. New South Wales, £328,318. Van Diemen's Land, £167,607. Western Australia, £17,112. St. Helena, £51,593. £2,727,923.

Estimated amount of payments at Western Australia, quarter ending March 31, 1837, 5,704.

Total payments, £2,733,627.

London paper.

Discipline of the British Army.

Nothing can exceed the high state of discipline for which the army is distinguished; the administration is perfect in all its parts, and the manner of conducting duty, from the highest to the lowest, is exemplary in the extreme.—The most unobtainable, totally free from foreign martinet pedantry, marks all the orders and communications from the superior to the inferior ranks. The best spirit and disposition pervade all classes, and subordination has taken so firm a root in the services, as to set all attempts to shake it completely at defiance. In the most distant parts of our vast possessions—on the shores of the Ganges, and at the foot of the Himalayas—by the ocean Lakes of Canada, and in the wildest of the Caribbean Isles—in the wilderness of the Cape, and the forests of Australia, duty is as regularly performed and the rights and comforts of the soldier are well attended to, as within sight of the Horse Guards. The whole of this magnificent system of discipline depends upon the word and signature of the officers, the truth of which is never known to fail; and it is the high and perfect sense of honor which pervades all classes that can alone preserve the efficiency of an army scattered over every part of the earth. The world has never seen anything so perfect as this chain of discipline, its establishment and preservation reflect the highest credit on the authorities, who, by their noble conduct, have redeemed so many evils in our military system, and counteracted so much injurious influence constantly exerted to the prejudice of the army. Our empire extends to every quarter of the globe, and the sun never sets within the bounds of our dominions; and yet even in these times, when all civilized nations have learned to assemble and wield their forces with a promptness and efficiency never dreamed of by our immediate ancestors, less than a hundred thousand British soldiers, a smaller army than second-rate continental states keep on foot, maintain the power and supremacy of their country, unshaken and unassailed, to the utmost verge of these gigantic possessions. It is a noble task nobly performed, and an honor to those engaged in the arduous duty. Feble in numbers scattered on so many distant points, the fame and character of the troops can alone keep ambitious and jealous rivals in check. But all who might be disposed to attack the few, know the determined resolution of the men; they know that aid, from weakness or treachery, are not to be expected—that nothing can be anticipated from a combat against such soldiers, the prospect of which, fortunately, makes even the boldest pause. At the moment we are writing, a commission is appointed to examine into the various modes of promotion followed in the services. It would of course, be idle to speculate on the result of this investigation as we do not know the exact points to which the attention of the Commissioners may be directed; but the country ought certainly not to be satisfied, unless the entire system of purchase is completely swept away. There are, no doubt, high names on the commission, and the military members are avowedly, men of the most distinguished merit; but they have all risen by the system of purchase and are naturally, from long habit and success, biased in its favor, so that not even their support must be allowed to save it from general reprobation, particularly as it is a question on which any person of ordinary intelligence can decide as well as the most experienced officer. If honor, valor, talents, and character, are of value in the service, then is the system of purchase worthless and unjust, because it enables wealthy mediocrity to rise above the highest order of these brilliant qualities. Abolish purchase, and you may promote the wealthy as well as the unwealthy man of merit; whereas at present, the service must take its chance of the quantity of merit that gold may bring in its train, and it brings the incapable as well as the capable; while knowledge, rendered completely valueless, must suffer in consequence. No science of any kind can now prosper or make progress without the aid of letters; and we can have no military literature whatever.—Monthly Chronicle.

It is, your Excellency, a proud moment to behold you within these walls, surrounded by those gallant military and naval commanders, whose names are associated with every act of valor and heroism, which have raised to such a height of glory the British arms in every quarter of the globe; men, whose courage and intrepidity checked and arrested the career of successful and haughty conquerors, who by their arms, had during a long and obstinate war, shaken or overthrown almost every throne in Europe. The throne of England alone remained unmoved, unshaken in the midst of the general convulsion, protected by those gallant commanders, whose loyalty could never be subdued; men, who are an honour to their profession and their country, and who are adorned with every virtue that ennobles their character as men, as citizens and as soldiers.

My Lord, accept this mark of our gratitude for the honor you have conferred upon us. Permit us once again to assure your Lordship of the profound esteem and respect which we entertain for your person, our attachment to you as our governor and our firm and unshaken loyalty to our illustrious Queen and her government, of whom your Excellency is the worthy and noble representative.

From the Toronto Christian Guardian, of 9th August.

A Dominant Church in Upper Canada.

After the united loyalty and exertions of all classes to suppress the late insurrection we had fondly hoped that those questions in which their several religious opinions and interests are involved, would be treated with mutual courtesy, candor, and civility—as matters affecting the general peace and welfare of the country, and with a predominant desire to promote that object. This appeared to be the prevailing view of the Legislature, when the Clergy Reserve Question was under discussion during its late session. The Select Committee of the Legislative Council, in their Report on the state of the Province, have very candidly and justly observed, "It is most earnestly to be desired that the discussions upon this subject ('disposition of the Clergy Reserves') should be brought speedily to a close by some final measure, for it is painful to observe their tendency to produce bitterness of feeling among the different religious denominations, and to place in unfriendly opposition to each other men who would be otherwise united in maintaining a just respect for our Government and Laws." Here it is plainly implied that the present disposition of the Clergy Reserves is not satisfactory, and that those who take opposite views of that question are equally disposed to maintain a just respect for our Government and Laws. Such, with few exceptions were the views of the members of the Assembly last winter; and the consideration of the question under the influence of such views and feelings, must tend to promote unity rather than division in the country. The heads of the Episcopal church, however, were last winter, as they have been from the beginning, inflexible on this subject, and so far from being disposed to meet other equally loyal classes of British subjects with themselves, upon the slightest terms of accommodation, they have proceeded so far as to deny the right of the Imperial Parliament itself to interfere with their asserted interests in the Clergy Reserves!

It was not our attention to have adverted to this question until the matters arising out of the late insurrection had been more fully settled. But we should feel ourselves negligent in what vitally concerns the interests of this Province not to apprise our readers and the public as far as our voice may be heard, that from the position and conduct of the members of the Clergy Reserve party in the Episcopal Church, the Clergy Reserve Question is not likely to be settled without a mighty moral and political conflict in this Province—that the power of the members of the Clergy Reserve party of a dominant Church Establishment among us. We think that the advocates of the exclusive system have never made one half the exertions they are making at the present time to accomplish their objects; and if the inhabitants of the Province be not awake and prepare the minds of their Representatives on the subject, a march will have been won upon them and their doom will be sealed before they are aware of it.

That our language is that of soberness, and not of imagination, will be sufficiently apparent by a few extracts from "The Church," newspaper—the organ of the high Episcopal party. Our attention was directed to two or three numbers of that newspaper, and we have observed that we have also received the last few numbers of it. We suppose the intervening

of a Northern Empire, raised his own and his country's name to the highest point of honour and glory.

We feel deeply your Excellency, your kind attention; because we know, My Lord it comes from your heart, a heart whose qualities yield not to the powers of your mind, generous, noble and humane, which has always been the character of that ancient and illustrious family of which your Excellency is the head—family which not for years, but for ages, has been the pride of England, the honour and the happiness of two of the most ancient counties of England, Durham and Northumberland; the friend of the poor, the enemy of the oppressor, and the firm support of loyalty and true liberty in defence of which your ancestors fought and died.

numbers are not dissimilar in tendency and character to those which have fallen under our notice. In a number for the 21st April, a correspondent, under the signature of "Allan Fairford,"—whose productions are commended in the most laudatory terms by the Editor, selects the following passage for his notice:—

"The cause of God is so identified with that of our country, that it argues the ignorance to fight the battles of conservatism against the threefold legend of papistry, sectarianism and radicalism, save under the banner of our Protestant Church."

Now, not to notice the malicious mixing of religion in this single sentence, we may observe that political "conservatism" and the "cause of God" are here held and taught as identical, and that every man is an enemy of the cause of God, who is not a "conservative" in The Church. The sense of the term—and that even to be a conservative under any other banner than that of "our Protestant Church"—has been very impressively shown by the seal of "sheer ignorance" is indelibly stamped upon their very churches by their personification of charity and modesty, for the promulgation of whose doctrines only the first of the parental duties is incumbent upon them—the duty of being a "conservative" of the Province is incumbent upon them.

Again—we take the following passage as another specimen of liberality, and the disavowal of politics from religion:—

"Spiritually and secularly, how greatly should we have been benefited, had the Colonial Church never been aggrieved by the sacrilegious withholding of her solemnly guaranteed rights! Had there for years past been Rectors stationed in every settled part of the Province, supplying the people with wholesome religious instruction, inculcating lessons of loyalty and order, to the exclusion of the itinerant fanatic of American birth and American principles, how many a deluded wretch, now branded with the name and awaiting the doom of a felon, would have been rescued from a faithful subject and a happy father, among the children whom his treason has now disinherited. Mr. Pakington, in his straight forward English speech, has remarked that the first of the parental duties incumbent on a nation is the provision of the means of religious instruction for her children; and if this be true, as it undoubtedly is, how fearful a guilt have our Rulers and Legislators incurred! The blood and banishment of the children of the Colonies, who are charged with the 'blood' and 'banishment' of rebels."

Again—the clerical, as well as political assumptions of those who claim to be the only religious instructors of the Colonies, sound doctrine, may well excite apprehensions under present circumstances. In an Address lately presented by the Hon. and Venerable the Archbishop of York to His Excellency the Earl of Durham, we have the following expressions:—"The Clergy of the Established Church of Upper Canada"—"the Clergy of Upper Canada"—"the Clergy of Her Majesty's Province of Upper Canada." According to this, the Clergy are charged with the "blood" and "banishment" of rebels. Their country more nearly resembles that of the valley of Assam, which is immediately under our own government; and, therefore, the natural growth of the tea plant in it affords the most gratifying evidence of the practicality of extending the cultivation through the province. The last tea locality examined lies amongst the Gadhro Purbi group of small hills at the bottom of the Naga range, within a few miles of Jorhat, Raja Poorunder Singh's capital. As the Raja holds his territories by treaty from the British government, and expressly during good behaviour only, no difficulty can be experienced in extending the tea cultivation in them; and if any did occur, similar localities skirt on both sides the plain of Lower Assam, which is under the administration of our own officers. Over the Naga hills there is a line of communication between Upper Assam and Manipur; and as Major Grant has brought to light the existence of the tea plant on the south side of the range, and it has now been found also on the Assam side, we may expect that it likewise occupies many intermediate spots. The discovery of this tea plant consists of a variety of tribes, of considerable extent of population, and rather wealthy and powerful. Such are the agreeable prospects held out to the partakers of that most healthy and invigorating beverage, tea, that it is not to be able to supply some additional and still more gratifying particulars from the same quarter very shortly. There are many other possessions of the British empire, whose climate is equally congenial with India for the production of this great staple of English revenue. It should be the duty of government to attend to this important subject, and to assist by every means in its power, the enterprising efforts of our foreign merchants, and eventually new channels of commerce may be opened up, and the Chinese themselves, (after the denunciations in their own edicts) be made to "tremble intensely" for the continuance of their selfish trade with the European world.

The Churchmen, in defiance of the scorn of the infidel, the clamour of the sectarian, and the hatred of the revolutionist, have strongly to feel and boldly to assert, that for the propagation of sound Christianity in the land, for the best welfare of the country, for the maintenance of order, peace, and power, and for the preservation of our connection with the Crown of Great Britain, the Church of England in the Colonies must, and without delay, be put into possession of her long acknowledged (and undoubted) rights. Such sentiments cannot be very congenial with the feelings, as they are not very complimentary to the principles and character, of those large portions of the community who do not happen to be of the school of The Church, but who have shown themselves as faithful and as efficient friends of "order, good government, and peace, and the preservation of our connection with the crown of Great Britain," as he who would "flinch from them their good name" as well as "their long acknowledged and undoubted rights."

We enter not upon the general argument at present; but we here make the assertion that the claims—the lofty and exclusive claims and assumptions of the Clergy, recently made and insisted upon—are at variance with the repeated decisions and instructions of the Imperial Government—with the nearly unanimous annual votes of the Provincial Assembly for the last twelve years—and involve the subordination of vital principles of British constitutional Government, and of the unity and peace of the country.

One remark only will we here make. In every speech that is delivered—in every article that is written, as well as in each of the passages above quoted, in favor of the dominant Church, political reasons are especially insisted upon. The following passage from that great philosopher and divine, Dr. Ayley—the ablest of advocates of the establishment—may be taken as a sufficient rebuke for such party and shallow logical pleadings:

"The single end we ought to propose to a church establishment, is, the preservation and communication of religious knowledge. Every heart is open to every other, and that have been mixed with this, as the making of the church an engine or even an ally, of the state; converting it into the means of strengthening or diffusing influence, or regarding it as a support of regal opposition to popular forms of government—have served only to debase the institution, and to introduce into it numerous corruptions and abuses."

Tea cultivation independent of China.

Strange as this notification may sound in the ear of the European reader, we are enabled to state that there exists something more than mere speculation or conjecture to warrant the probability of this country becoming, at no very distant period, completely independent of the tea-plant for their supply of 50 millions of pounds of Congou, Bohea and Twayan, annually exported from Canton to Great Britain. In India this fact has for some years been deeply impressed upon the resident merchants, from a well founded conviction that in many parts of the Eastern territories the tea plant is not only cultivated, but bears a leaf capable of being wrought into the product of the Chinese ball and concert; notes of congratulation and inquiry; *billets doux*, *coeur de rose*, perfumed with the sweet breath of flowers, folded into fantastic forms, and sealed with devices which let slip the breath which they try to confine. But still the two-penny postman is the same smart, assiduous and steady character as of old. No labour is too heavy for him; the letter of the merchant, bearing a bank order for large amounts, is as much his letter of his clerk, full of love and protestation. Like the general postman, he is the master of every secret, without knowing anything of the mystery himself. He has all our private affairs in his keeping; but never betrays them. He reads by instinct the character of a letter without opening it. He witnesses—nay, is a party to—every intrigue, every emotion, every passion of life, but is so discreet and silent that he never alludes to the contents of either. He is equally the bearer of the request and the reply; causes the wound and cures it; carries at the same time consolation and despair, and is accompanied in his progress by a clamorous chorus of complaints, prayers, praises, and entreaties—which, however do not in the slightest degree disturb his equanimity.

The postman is also a man of general information. He knows precisely, out of standing in society, according as he is rich or poor, celebrated or unknown, wise or otherwise. He finds all this imaged in our correspondence; and in the same clear mirror beholds reflected the extent of our influence, and the extent of our standing, until we are laid bare to his observation in all our native beauty or deformity. Such is the drama of life—so interesting, so striking, so profound—which is displayed by the postman's course, and afterwards complicated and renewed at each succeeding turn of duty.

We may finish the portrait of the postman in a few words. He is active and merry; for he has no time to be idle and sad. He is honest and trustworthy; for his reputation and that of his department, depend upon these qualities. He is civil and obliging; for the new year that needs come round, with its gratuities and rewards; and to lose it would be a failure and true; for, though entrusted, as we have seen, with all the secrets of the town he never dreams of divulging them.

Wool—Prospects for 1838.

As the time is fast approaching when the farmer will have to make up his mind whether to dispose of his wool at the market, with which the wool staplers and other buyers first come into the market, or to wait until its true marketable value becomes fixed in the autumn, it is a matter of the first importance to the farmer to ascertain, and accurately weigh the causes which are likely to affect the demand for it, as compared with the supply. This is, indeed, a point which at all times requires serious reflection, and some judgment to determine with any chance of success, but in the present season, the wool trade will depend, not only upon the uncertainties to which it is usually liable, but upon the issue of circumstances, of such rare occurrence, and yet of such extraordinary magnitude, that more than common caution will be necessary to protect the grower from committing an error, by precipitation on the one hand, or reluctance and indecision on the other. The quantity of wool grown is pretty much the same in one year as in another; and the supply, therefore, to the market will only vary as there happens to be a greater or less quantity of preceding clips on hand. We have known large flockmasters hold over for four or five years together; but this has only been during a long run of unusually low prices, to which they were unwilling to give way, and besides that we have no such ground to retrospect the present season, the demand, on the contrary, sufficient indications to assure us that the stock of old wool had is anything but excessive. In January last it went up with considerable elasticity, though the demand for some time previous had been very far from brisk, and since the demand dropped off again in March, prices have, nevertheless, kept up with tolerable steadiness. These are two of the best indications of there being no great stock of English wool on hand, and the importation of foreign wool being a branch of trade which the manufacturers manage directly for themselves, the recent state of commercial stagnation and monetary derangement, compelled them to limit to their immediate wants. The supply, therefore, for the coming season may fairly be presumed not to go beyond a legitimate average. With respect to the demand, this will depend upon the price of the wool; the quantity of manufactured stock on hand; the call for exportation abroad. With respect to the first, the

number of very frequent occur-
this city, that horses are kept
through the streets, harnessed in
gons, with no one to guide them,
at danger of those who may hap-
in their way. This could easily
by the Corporation, were they
posts along the sides of the streets,
farmers could tie their horses up
a store. Instead of this being
Common Council some time
down all the posts in the city,
the erection of any thereal-
sooner this order is altered the
are also had our attention called to
of the nightly congregations
which do most regularly set up
onant bawlings and howlings in
just as sober citizens are under-
compose themselves to rest for
Many of these curish distur-
led to believe are their own
and contribute nothing to the
the city by way of expiation tax.

—

It appears that there was a dinner
of the prisoners who escaped
Henry, or their arrival at
percent. The following is a spec-
their proceedings.

ADDRESS.

By J. T. Phalet, Esq. and sung with
of an epistle by him and W. Walter
Dinner given by the inhabitants

their arrival and escape from the dungeons of Canada, on the 3d of
 AIN— Bruce's Address:
 O men, Patriots, to our land!
 You're small and weary band!
 You we cheerfully give hand.
 Welcome to Liberty.
 We hope you will live to see
 A Canada of us made free,
 A Canada of firm integrity,
 In spite of tyranny.
 We fondly hope to see the day
 When freedom's banner you'll display
 And we shall that you have scaled,
 To gain your liberty.
 With the Queen's despotic law,
 Swords like freemen boldly draw.
 To break the lion's paw
 Then you will be free
 Frantics Anderson was slain,
 You in lustsome dungeons chain'd,
 In who holds Victoria's rein
 In Upper Canada.
 None will lay the frants low

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—*Mostly* **DEATH OF A SOLDIER.**
 To death or victory.
KENT AND THE BOUNDARY.—The
 brings on the following important
 relative to the intrigues of the Co-
 State of Maine. Mr. Kent is in
 his bitterness, of his opponents will be
 compelled to give justice both to the
 policy of his administration. "We
 says the Whig," that the execu-
 tive of the state are taking mes-
 sages in readiness to run the
 ary line according to the treaty of
 of next month. We suppose the
 will be to appoint commissioners to
 the line. If they meet so re-
 provincial authorities, well and
 do measures will be taken to pro-
 mote peace by the company of mili-
 tary the attention of the Adjutant
 been invited to the subject.—*Port-*
BIRTH.
 on the 8th instant, the lady of
 K. L. L. D. Advocate, of a Daugh-
DIED.
 on 11th instant, Mr. John Kay, a



AUCTION SALES

FIRE, PLATE, &c.
BY AUCTION.

ANGE will sell at his Rooms, on Friday, 21st August, the Furniture, belonging to the Officer's Mess of the 1st Infantry, comprising in part as follows:

Bert, Breakfast and Tea Sets, and Napkins,
 Six Salvers and Cruets,
 Six Knives and Forks,
 Dinner and Dessert Forks,
 Table, Dessert, Tea & Salt Spoon
 Stands, Wines, &c. &c. &c.,
 Cooking Stove, Kitchen Utensils,
 to commence at 12 o'clock pre-
 without Reserve, for CASH.

M. STRANGE, A. & B.

ATION OFFER.

any employment by which he derived substance. He was for many years pious and conscientious, and an extensive and respectable male in the neighborhood of the City gave it up solely in consequence of dissensions formed respecting the doctrine then being similarly applied in strict with more credit to his abilities than his purse. His character will be investigated, and he is to be put in possession of the property in the country which he has lost, for any trust that might be required (post paid) directed to A. and River, or to the British Consul be attended to. 15

NOTICE.

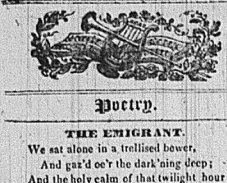
An enclosure of William Young's letter dated April last, is requested.

REY MARE,

1841. The owner is a small private property, and pay the same otherwise she will be sold to pay the debt.

HENRY YOUNG,

1841, August 9, 1838. 15



THE EMIGRANT.

We sat alone in a twilight hour,
And gazed o'er the dark'ning deep;
And the holy calm of that twilight hour
Came over our hearts like sleep—
And we dreamt of the "banks and bonny braes,"
That had gladdened our childhood's early days.

And he, the friend at my side that sat,
Was a boy whose path had gone
O'er the fields and flowers of joy, which fate
Like a mother had laid upon
And we thought of the time when our hopes had
And memory to grieve like a syren sings.

His home had been on the stormy shore
Of Albion's mountain land,
His ear was tuned to the breakers' roar,
And he loved the bleak sea sand;
And the torrent's din and the howling breeze
How'd all his soul's wild sympathies.

They had told him tales of the sunny lands
That rose o'er Indian seas,
Where gold shone sparkling from river sands,
And strange fruits bent the trees, [theaters
They had lured him away from his childhood's
With its tones of love and its voice of mirth.

Now the fruit and the river gems were near,
And he strayed hither a topic soon,
But the voice of promise that thrilled in his ear
At that joyous hour was gone.
And the hopes he had chafed the husk of youth
Had passed away like the fire fly's light.

He mourned not, but his big tear roll'd
From his eye with feverish start;
Consumption's hectic pale spot told
The tale of a broken heart.
The boy knew he was dying, but the sleep
Of death is bliss unto those who weep.

Oh! I have watch'd him gazing long,
Where the homeward vessels lay,
Chasing sad thoughts with some old song,
And wiping his tears away.
Oh! well! I knew that weary breast,
Like the dove of the deluge pin'd for rest,

He died, but memory's wisard power,
With its gleam'd train had come,
To his dark heart's ruins at that last hour,
And his murmured home, home, home!
And his spirit, passed with a happy dream,
Like a bird in the track of a bright sunbeam.

Oh! I felt o'ping to the trampled flower,
Of light to the fallen star,
Of glory to those who in danger's hour
Lie cold on the field of war—
But ye mock the exile's heart when ye tell
Of aught but the home where it once dwelt.

The Sunbeam.

MARCH OF INVENTION. STEAM MUSIC.—Amongst the inventions which almost daily claim a share of public attention, we have to notice that of a steam organ, invented and adapted to the "Type" locomotive engine, the property of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company, of Ovingham. As far as we are able to judge, this instrument bears the greatest resemblance to the organ. It consists of eight pipes tuned to compass, what is termed by musicians, an octave, but without any intervening tones or semitones. This is the first attempt to adapt a musical instrument to the steam-engine capable of producing a tune, and though not so perfect as to admit of all the pleasing variety and combination of sound as the instrument to which we have compared it, there is no doubt but very considerable improvements will be made to this steam musical instrument by the inventor, who is a skilful musician as well as an ingenious mechanic. We understand that some important alterations are at present in progress, and intended to be completed previous to the grand opening of the railway on the 18th inst.—*Tyne Mercury.*

How is it done in GREAT BRITAIN.—We see by the Scotch papers that James Gallacher, a small vessel plying between Glasgow and Dalmenie Cotton Works, exploded, scalding several persons severely, five of whom have since died. The captain and engineer were arrested and committed to take their trial for manslaughter. In a late London paper we also find the following:—
On Monday W. Swaisland, master of the Syph, Woolwich steamer, W. Tavage, of the Nelson, and W. Ross, of the Hardy, Greenwich steamers; C. Fox, and R. Lightfoot, masters of the Topaz and Ruby, Gravesend steamers, and J. Wright master of the Falcon, were convicted at the Thames Police Office, of having illegally navigated their vessels at a greater rate of speed than five miles an hour between London bridge and the eastern limits of Limehouse reach.—Swaisland, Wright, and Ross were fined 40s. each and costs, and Fox, Savage, and Lightfoot were ordered to pay 25s. each and costs.

A NOVEL SALUTE.—When Gen. Washington, while President, visited the works of the James River Canal, the chief engineer caused the quaiers to charge some hundred blasta, which were exploded at Washington's approach.—This Internal Navigation salute, (says the Baltimore Chronicle,) he pronounced the most gratifying salute he had ever heard. And he gave all the workmen a guinea a piece.

A LARGE FAMILY.—The late King of Persia, had, at the time of his death, from 700 to 800 wives in his harem. Of this goodly collection were born to the King first and last, from 120 to 130 sons, and about 150 daughters; which progeny increased so rapidly, that when the King died, had all his descendants been gathered together, he would have seen, it is said, a tribe of five thousand souls—men, women, and children—clustering around his throne.

THOMAS CARY, Aged 207 Years.—Of this venerable individual, the following account is given in "Taylor's" The nals of health and Long Life:—"The nals of health and Long Life," which we most meet with, in British history, is that of Thomas Cary, who, according to the Parish Register of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, died on the 28th Jan., 1858, at the astonishing age of 207 years.—He was born in the reign of Richard the Second, anno 1381, and lived in the reign of twelve Kings and Queens; namely, Richard II., Henry IV., V., and VI., Edward IV. and V., Richard III., Henry VII. and VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth. The veracity of this statement may be readily ascertained, by any person who chooses to consult the above Register."—*Curtis on Health.*

EARL ST. VINCENT and THE DUKES.—Satanically on one occasion he found a sailor lying drunk in the streets at Gibraltar, and endeavored very good-humouredly to rouse him. "What ship do you belong to, sailor?" said the Admiral. "What's that to you?" replied the tar, without raising his eyes to see who it was that addressed him. "Come, get up and go on board your ship." "No, shan't; for I go on board drunk that old rascal will hang me." "What old rascal do you mean?" said the Admiral. "Why, old Jack to be sure." Lord St. Vincent well knew that this was his subordinate in the fleet, and he went away, highly amused, giving orders that the poor sailor should be taken care of.—*Brenton's Life of St. Vincent.*

NOTHING PERSONAL.—At a recent vestry meeting in a metropolitan parish, a Mr. Bushey said to a Mr. —, who was church warden at the time, "Sir, I mean nothing personal to my excellent friend Mr. —, but it is my conscientious belief, that he has plundered the parish ever since he was born, and is the greatest thief in the universe. I do not wish to be personal; but I must say, he is a villain, an infamous scoundrel, and a radical. I now speak in my vestal capacity, and I think that every hand should have a whip to lash the rascal naked through the world."

How did he die?—A small lad, the son of a poor woman, went the other day for a minister to attend the funeral of his little brother. "Where did he live?" asked the minister. "He died here, didn't he?" "Where did he die then?" "He died at home." "What made him die?" "Cause he didn't live, poor thing." "I mean what did he die of?" "He didn't die of nothing." "Didn't die of nothing. How did he die then?" "Why he died a boring, if you must know."

IMPORTATION OF FAIRLAND WINTER DRY GOODS.—ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. are now receiving very large supplies of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, suited for the Fall and Winter demand, and as their L. B. is running, for some months in the English and Scotch Markets they will continue to receive additional supplies during August and September. Their customers and the trade generally are invited to call on them at Co. Street Dry Goods very general and extensive during the next three months. Front St. Toronto, 13th July 1858. 25w

LONDON WAREHOUSE. 175 King Street. J. CONNELL, Junr. has just received, by the Court of Proprietors of this institution, at which the election of Directors for the ensuing year takes place, will be held at the House of Business of the Company, Dole Street, City of London, on Monday the 5th day of August next, as prescribed by the Act of Incorporation. The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock precisely.

MACFARLAND & WELLS. CLOTHING, HAT, HOSIERY, AND GENERAL DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT. West corner of Market Buildings. We received their Spring Importations—comprising a large assortment of Fancy Prints—Printed and Plain—Gloves—Hosiery—Gloves—Bonnets—Ribbons—Shawls—Handkerchiefs—Hats, &c. &c.

CLOTHS. AN Invoice of Cloths, assorted Colours for sale by SHUTTER & PATERN. Iron at Private Sale. T. H. Subscribers to the late sale about 1000 yds. of the best ENGLISH IRON, in lots of 10wt. and upwards, at 21s a 22s per cwt. ROBERT MCCLURE. Toronto, August 4, 1858.

CHAMPAIGNE, CLARET, HOCKHEIMER, JOCKHEIMER, TEAS, SPIRITS, AND GROCERIES. COMAR and King and Yonge streets, Toronto. JAMES STABBACK. July 10.

LONDON PORTER. BILLS, Hebert's best BROWN STOUT each 3 doz. A few Hansers Double Glaser Cheese. Also a few cases Preserved China Ginger, just received and for sale by M. M. SUTHERLAND & Co. Toronto, 10th July, 1858. 24w

WHITE LEAD. 100 KEGS No. 1 White Lead, Boiled and Raw Linted Oil, in tin jars, from 4 to 5 gallons each. M. SUTHERLAND & Co. July 10. 24w

EXTRA BROWN SHERRY. 2 PIPES and 3 Hhds. just received and for sale by M. M. SUTHERLAND & Co. N. B. Samples sent if required. 24w July 11.

WANTED. A Gentleman on the Grand River whose family is in England, a steady respectable man to take charge of and do the house work as generally done in this country. The Proprietor of the place & his head farm man are the only residents within the house. A widow lady of 60 years of age, might find the situation. For particulars apply at this Office. Monday, July 23, 1858. 16

WANTED. A YOUNG MAN, to fill a responsible situation in the country as clerk, and to superintend the business of the principal. A Milling establishment and Distillery. It is necessary that he should be acquainted with accounts, and have a general knowledge of country business. He must be a steady, reliable, and trustworthy man. Application to be made at this Office. Toronto, 8th Aug. 1858. 28

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. A pleasant village about 16 miles to the west of Toronto, there is at present a most excellent opening for an active medical Practitioner, to which may be added a small collection of Drugs and cattle medicine with the certainty of a considerable and steady business. A pleasant cottage fitted up with every convenience with large garden and extremely well adapted to the above business may be purchased for the low sum of \$1000. The proprietor is desirous of removing to another part of the Province. Address Post Paid to X. Y. Z. Post Office, Cobourg, Ontario. 25

THE COMMUTED PENSIONER. FOR SALE at the store of Mr. Russell, King Street, that most interesting and amusing Narrative, "The Commuted Pensioner." The Author, who is here at present, would intimate to the copies of the original number of copies now on hand, and an early application is desired, either at Mr. Russell's or at the author's quarters, the Edinburgh Castle, Church Street. Toronto, August 7. 25

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Thursday the 30th August, 1858 for the undermentioned services and supplies for the Troops, &c. at Penang and elsewhere for one year from the 1st October, 1858. For 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. Carriage of Fuel Wood from the Fuel Yard to the several public Works, &c. in the Garrison, at what price per cord, Halifax currency. Supplies to Hospital to consist of Fresh Beef, (the best), Brand white, Sago, Pearl Barley, Arrow Root, Tea, Sugar, Mucosado, Potatoes, Salt, Milk, Spirits, Wine, Bottled Beer, Herbs for soup, such as Onions, Leeks, Thyme, Carrots, &c. at such price per man, as may be according as they may be supplied. The other Dry articles at such price per lb.—Wot articles at such price per quart. Tenders will 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. Penang, Singapore, July 20, 1858. 25w

WILLIAM HENDERSON has been in business and as he now withdraws from the same, would respectfully recommend his successor to his customers, from his experience in business together with a well assorted stock of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. and hopes he will meet with public support. Toronto, 30th June, 1858. 21w

WILLIAM HENDERSON has been in business and as he now withdraws from the same, would respectfully recommend his successor to his customers, from his experience in business together with a well assorted stock of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. and hopes he will meet with public support. Toronto, 30th June, 1858. 21w

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of eight per cent. per annum on the Capital stock and in for the half year ending on the 30th inst. at the date declared, and that the same will be payable on, and after the 16th day of July next. The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 14th day of July inclusive. By order of the Board, T. W. RICHALL, Managing Director. British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 15th June, 1858. 26w

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Court of Proprietors of this institution, at which the election of Directors for the ensuing year takes place, will be held at the House of Business of the Company, Dole Street, City of London, on Monday the 5th day of August next, as prescribed by the Act of Incorporation. The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock precisely. By order of the Board, T. W. RICHALL, Managing Director. British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 14th July, 1858. 25

COURT OF CHANCERY. W. C. KEELE, Esq., Solicitor and Equity Draftsman, BISHOP'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO. MR. KEELE having practised in the Supreme Courts at Westminster, offers his services to the Profession as Chancery Agent, on the usual terms.

PROVINCIAL JUSTICE. BY W. C. KEELE, Esq., SOLICITOR. A few Copies for sale at EASTWOOD & SKINNER'S, Toronto, 19-y-1. JOSEPH C. MORRISON, ATTORNEY, &c. At the Office of the S.W. ASSURANCE, Esq., DOWNE STREET. 22-y-1

JUST PUBLISHED, A SERMON, ON THE DUTIES OF SUBJECTS TO THEIR RULERS. With a special view to the present times, By the Rev. J. H. G. GORGE, Minister of Scarborough. PREACHED IN THE Presbyterian Church of Scarborough, On a day of Thanksgiving, on the 20th West Fifty Street, at No. 14 in the 24 Concession of Township of Whitby, in the Home District, U.C. and that I have entered proceedings in the Court of Chancery against James Hunter, to grant me a deed therefor 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, 1858. 26w

NOTICE. I HEREBY give notice, that I am now in the lawful possession of the North West fifty acres of No. 14 in the 24 Concession of Township of Whitby, in the Home District, U.C. and that I have entered proceedings in the Court of Chancery against James Hunter, to grant me a deed therefor 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, 1858. 26w

NOTICE. DURING the Rebellion a Grey Gelfing about 6 years old came in the possession of Hugh Stewart, Esq. Lot 51-21st concession Marham East side of Yonge Street. The owner does not claim the same within the time by law allowed, it will be sold to defray expenses. Markham, May, 1858. 16

WANTED. BY a Gentleman on the Grand River whose family is in England, a steady respectable man to take charge of and do the house work as generally done in this country. The Proprietor of the place & his head farm man are the only residents within the house. A widow lady of 60 years of age, might find the situation. For particulars apply at this Office. Monday, July 23, 1858. 16

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THE STEAMBOAT BRITANNIA, CAPT. COLLELUCH. WILL, during the present season, ply regularly every day (Sunday excepted) between the above ports leaving as follows: TORONTO, at 8 o'clock, Morning. HAMILTON, at 2 o'clock, P. M., touching at Port Credit, Oakville, and Burlington Bay Canal on the way up and down. All baggage and parcels at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for. It is requested that Bills of Lading will be all times sent with Property. Freight payable on delivery. Passengers are requested to be on board in due time, as the Boat will leave the Wharf precisely at the hour stated. Toronto, July 4, 1858. 23

NEW ARRANGEMENT. DUNDAS, HAMILTON, & TORONTO. THE STEAM PACKET BURLINGTON, JOHN GORDON, Master. WILL ply regularly for the remainder of the season between DUNDAS, HAMILTON, and TORONTO, leaving Hamilton for Toronto every Morning (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock, P. M. and returning from Toronto at 2 o'clock, P. M. calling at the intermediate Ports, viz: PORT CREDIT, OAKVILLE, and WELLINGTON SQUARE. On Wednesday and Saturday evenings the Boat will (on her return from Toronto to Hamilton) go on to Dundas, where she will remain all night, and will leave Dundas for Hamilton, on Monday and Tuesday mornings, at half past five o'clock. ALL BAGGAGE, will be at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for. Toronto, July 1, 1858. 22w

DAILY CONVEYANCE To and from Lewiston, Queenston, Niagara and Toronto. THE NEW, splendid, and fast sailing steamer QUEEN VICTORIA, THOMAS DICK, COMMANDER. WILL, for the remainder of the season, ply daily between the above places. Sundays excepted, leaving Lewiston and Queenston every morning at 8 o'clock, and Niagara at half past 8 o'clock for Toronto. The Boat will return each day from Toronto to Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston, leaving Toronto for these places at 2 o'clock, P. M. Passengers by this boat will, on Mondays and Thursdays, arrive in Toronto in time for the William 4th steamer, for Kingston and Prescott; and passengers from Toronto for Niagara, will arrive in time there for the Rochester and Oswego steamers. On arrival at Lewiston, Railroad cars will leave for the Falls, and on arrival at Queenston, Stages will leave for the Falls, whence the passengers can proceed next day, by the steamboat Red Jacket from Chippewa for Buffalo, or by the railroad cars from Manchester. The Queen Victoria is fitted up in elegant style and is offered to the public as a speedy and safe conveyance, having all the accommodations that Passengers can desire, to whose comfort every attention will be paid. Niagara, 10th July, 1858. 52

OSWEGO AND KINGSTON. THE STEAMER COMMODORE BARRIE. WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto every Saturday night at 10 o'clock, calling at Port Hope, Cobourg, Oswego and Kingston, and returning to Toronto on the following day. Passengers by this Boat, will arrive at Kingston in time to take the steamers leaving Kingston every morning for Prescott, and the head of the Long Sault. Toronto, 4th June, 1858. 28

LAKE SIMCOE. STEAMBOAT NOTICE. THE STEAMER PETER ROBINSON. WILL leave the HOLLAND LANDING for the NARROWS, via BARRIE and ORIO, every Monday and Friday, and via GEORGINA and THORAH every Wednesday. On return to the Holland Landing, will leave The Narrows every Tuesday and Saturday, via Thorah and Georgina, and via Oro and Barrie every Thursday. The hour of departure from the Holland Landing and the Narrows will be 8 o'clock A.M. precisely. Wm. LAUGHTON, Managing Owner. Lake Simcoe, June 4, 1858.

FORWARDING TO UPPER CANADA. VIA THE OTTAWA RIVER & RIDEAU CANAL. And to places below Prescott. VIA THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE. THE Subscribers having purchased the Barges, &c. of the late Firm of Messrs. WINTERS & CHANDLER, are now prepared to Transport Merchandise and Produce to and from all parts of Upper Canada with despatch, and on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment. MURRAY & SANDERSON, Montreal. Stores in rear of Messrs. H. & S. Jones SANDERSON & MURRAY. April 1858. Kingston & Belleville. 14w

FARM IN OHIO FOR SALE. A GENTLEMAN desirous of coming to Canada, offers for sale, or in EXCHANGE for Land in Canada, The original cost of this Farm to the present proprietor, several years ago, was \$7 per Acre; he is in possession of a DEED, and can give a good title to a purchaser. Application may be made to John Main, Esq., Toronto, or to Mr. Munro, at Clarke Gamble's, Esq., Attorney. Toronto, May 1, 1858.

LOST. BY the subscriber, two notes of hand, one for \$10, by Mr. Geo. Hutton, payable to Wm. Bell or bearer, and the second for \$15, by Jeremiah Wright, payable to the same. William Bell, any person finding 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. Markham, 6th con. no. 26. 10th July, 1858. 26

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THE subscriber begs leave to inform his numerous friends, who so liberally patronized him last season, and the public in general, that his stock of GARDEN and AGRICULTURAL SEEDS is very complete, and being selected by himself with great care, he can confidently recommend and warrant true. An excellent assortment of young Pear, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Gooseberry, Currant, and Raspberry Trees and Bushes, warranted true names. N. B. Country Merchants supplied on the most moderate and liberal terms. GEORGE LESLIE, 25, King Street East, 7w

TORONTO SEED WAREHOUSE. J. F. WESTLAND begs to inform his friends and the public that he has now opened his New Store on Yonge street, (about 500 yards north of Lot street, and nearly opposite Elm Cottage) with a very superior stock of GARDEN & AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, Also, a general assortment of G. B. O. & P. S. All of which he offers at the very lowest possible prices for cash. N. B. The business will be carried on as usual at 185, King Street. 14th March, 1858. 7w

UNCLAIMED GOODS. The following packages are in store at the City Wharf, Toronto, and if not called for, will be sold for the charges, as the law directs, viz: 150b Glass 14x10 WGCC 1 1 Black leather Portmanteau. 1 chest Clothing. Revd Jos. Stevenson, Missionary to the Indians, 1 Box Books Toronto. 5 Chairs, 1 Keg, 1 Sugar Kettle. No mark. 2 bags wool. 1 Chest. Mr. Wm. Rowe, White Lion Yard, March Street, Toronto. 1 Keg. MR 1 Hhd Crockery. J G M 82 a 9L 10 boxes cake Blacking. 7 T T 1 tierce ground bouen Tumblers 36 doz. Henry Stewart, Esq., 1 mated Chest, North American Hotel, 1 Box, Toronto. 1 Balc. Geo. Pate, Lot street, 1 covered Trunk. B K 435, 436, 438, 439 4 Tierces blue. E J C Toronto 2 cases. L F B 1501 Box 9x7 No mark. Mrs. Minniebury, care of Gillespie & Co. 1 Box medicine. York. Mrs. Mounjey, 1 Sove. No mark. 1 Red chest. No mark. 1 Tierce Glassware. No mark. 17 Fanning Mill wheels and handles. No mark. 1 box Books and Clothing. Charles Watson, 1 Case. Toronto. J H EF 2 Barrels. RD 2 1 bbl. Biscuit. No mark. 1 Ham crockery. No mark. 1 bbl. Oamel. J. Simmonds, 4 bales Hops. No mark. 1 Saddle. D. MACDONELL. Toronto, March 20th, 1858. 8d

FOR SALE. the following valuable Lots of LAND, viz: WESTERN DISTRICT. No. Con. Township. County. Acres. Lot. 6 2 Moore, Kent, 200. R 12 40 do do 300. S. half 23 and 24 4 Sombra, do 300. N. half 23 and 24 4 do do 300. N. half 25 4 do do 300. N. half 26 4 do do 300. N. half 27 4 do do 300. 24 and 35 east side Baldwin st. Dover. 200. HOME DISTRICT. No. Con. Township. County. Acres. North East 9 15 Tiny, Simcoe 50. 5 6 King, York 200. NEWCASTLE DISTRICT. No. Con. Township. County. Acres. 30 9 Cramah, Durham 200. MIDLAND DISTRICT. No. Con. Township. County. Acres. 25 6 Elmer, Hastings 200. 6 12 Hungerford do 200. East half 15 5 Portland Frontenac 100. West half 5 4 Hinchbrook do 100. N. E. quarter 1 4 Loughborough do 50. 25 7 do do 100. 6 8 do do 100. 2 9 do do 100. 2 9 do do 100. 18 9 do do 100. 10 2 Pittsburgh do 100.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT. No. Con. Township. County. Acres. 5 7 N. Crosby, Leeds 200. TERMS.—One dollar to be paid on getting possession, the remainder by seven equal yearly instalments, with interest. When one half the purchase money is paid, Deeds (unexpended) will be given, and security taken for the remainder by mortgage or otherwise. JOHN MOWAT, Kingston, O. C., 2d November, 1857. N. B. Application by letters sent post paid will not be attended to.

LEVIES CLOTHING STORE. South-west corner of the Market Square. EXCHANGES made in Clothing. A good suit of Clothes from the Hat to the Shoes for \$6—A better \$25 and such as may grace a Duke. Toronto June 27, 1858. 20w

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