

be held or construed to extend to the cases of François Jalbert, Jean Baptiste Lussier, Louis Lussier, François Migault, François Talbot, Amable Dauphinais, François Nicolas, Etienne Langlois, Gideon Pinausault, Joseph Pinausault or any of them, or to the case of any other person or persons charged with the murder of the late George Weir, Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 32d Regiment of Foot, or with the murder of the late Joseph Chartrand, nor shall François Jalbert, Jean Baptiste Lussier, Louis Lussier, François Migault, François Talbot, Amable Dauphinais, François Nicolas, Etienne Langlois, Gideon Pinausault, Joseph Pinausault or any of them, nor shall any other persons suspected of

Schindler was allowed to slumber peacefully in his case of wood, was quietly interred "*en quiescente en pace*."

"For myself, I can find myself understanding the necessity for remaining inconsoled at an irreparable loss, and can conceive no folly greater than his of hers had they doomed themselves to eternal regret."

While the lamp burns, if ever so feebly, nourish the flame by all means; but when once it is extinguished, it is a waste of time and common sense to trim or supply it with oil. There is an old French song that runs thus:

"Quand on est mort, c'est pour long temps."

Thus, as I said, Madame Schindler has given up weeping, and as every one else has, she has some compensation at other, the best, thought herself of getting a new husband.

the narrative was revived in his mind by the current, which was not written in a conventional form, but seemed to be a record of the different times and under various feelings, for the language evidently expressed and manifested the ruling passion at the moment of committing the record to paper. Had the volume fallen into another hands than those of Lord Eustace, the whole would have been unintelligible to him, for he would have considered as the uncured demonstrations of some romantic enthusiast, or the production of an unfortunate individual labouring under the horrors of insanity.

A great portion was occupied with abstract reasoning, and he felt that there was no more to be judged of right and death — no future state of reward or punishment. And was the reasoning conclusive? No.

The sun was near the verge of the bright horizon, and the western sky blended with the ocean in its crimson, and purple, and gold; whilst to the eastward the sombre clouds were gathering on the rear of the retreating conqueror, to throw their dark array over the plains of heaven as soon as he had departed and once more claim their victory. It was at this moment that Lord Eustace ascended to his throne, and the people stood forth with more than usual equanimity. All revered the noble chief, all respected his sorrows. And there were deep traces of the latter upon his countenance, in defiance of his efforts to appear tranquil; a powerful contest had been

in the morning, one at the entrance of the village, going to the west, and the other at the entrance of the village going eastward, both of which were directed and superintended by our spirited townsman, Mr. Wolverton, with a praiseworthy motive worthy of example. On the one was a "Transparency with words," a "Victoria—God save the Queen," and on the other "Britannia rules the waves." The children in Mrs. McKay's school, after partaking of a very nice little treat, prepared by her, went in procession through the village, with their little flags, and their faces beaming with delight. On passing through the westward gate, they received a salute from the cannon, and three hearty cheers.

amanda view of the
understand that the
contribute their assis
celebration of the day,
they, having, as we
Friday, gratified the
in the sun, with a
y dresses. Shortly
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when not even an ill
of our youthful Queen,
or yet committed to
place, without the in
spirit. The man who
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be a Tory, and his
a Whig does illum
the Tories into the
Whigs complain of it,
of their liberty!
As His Excellency the
of the spell that
down Canada in the
energies, and local
There is no liberty
course there can be
of an inextinguish
transcript.

brought by one vessel this year.—*Quebec*
The following eight individuals were
yesterday morning brought down from
Montreal, and put on board Her Majesty's
ship *Vestal*, which will convey them to
Bermuda.—Wolfe, Nelson, R. S. M.
Bouchette, Bonaville, Viger, S. M.
Chesneau, H. A. M. G. G. G. G. G. G. G.
Des Rivieres, and L. H. M. M. M. M. M. M.
on their own confession, of High
Treason, and they are to do penance on
that island for a short period, as an
atonement for the infamy of their
themselves and their liberated fellows in
crime.
Her Majesty ship *Vestal* sailed this
morning for Bermuda, with her precious
charge. The gentlemen were all in good
health and spirits on leaving. We
could say the same for ourselves.—*Id.*
Some information having reached town, that
preparations were making in the neighborhood
of Swanton, in the State of New York, for
the purpose of attacking the frontier of the
Province of Quebec, a detachment of the
24th Regiment, including the flank
companies under Capt. Harris and Maitland, the
regimental company of Capt. Harris, together
with a detachment of the 1st Battalion of
Capt. Riley and Williams, in all four hundred
men, arrived at town in town from Bytown and
Warrington, where they have been stationed for
the last few weeks.—*Id.*
Yesterday morning about five o'clock the
Steamer John Bull anchored in the stream oppo
site to the city. On board the ship were
the Earl of Durham, his family and suite. His
Excellency intended to have landed at two o'clock,
but the unfavorable state of the weather prevented
him. Notwithstanding the rain fell in tor
rents, a large crowd assembled on the wharves,
expecting to witness his landing; which,
we understand, is postponed till this day at noon.
We do not doubt there will be a regular turn
out to welcome his arrival in our city. The John
Bull had the Admiral's flag hoisted at the mast
head. H. M. S. frigate *Medea* anchored off
the city yesterday. About six o'clock the
British Admiral arrived in port yesterday
morning, with two companies of the Dragoon Guards,
one of them mounted, who proceeded soon after
to Upper Canada. The appearance of these
troops, with helmets on their brows, excited
general admiration, and not a little speculation
among the *habitans* and Indians, who seem
to consider it a novelty for warriors to carry
brass knuckles on their heads. During the course
of the day the steamers *Charlotte*, St. George
and *Eagle* arrived in port, so that the *Parliament*
at anchor, and the *Princess Victoria*, yesterday
had eight steamers in port, a circumstance un
precedented, we believe.
As His Excellency the Earl of Durham is to
leave this day at noon, we have every reason to
believe that he will be received with all the hon
ors due to his situation as representative of our
Queen, and to his own distinguished career.
The *Parliament* is a high-masted nobleman,
whose role was to make this colony truly Brit
ish. As a tree is known by its fruits, so will
His Excellency be judged by his acts, and we have
every reason to expect that he will do all for the
suffering British which strict justice requires, and
that all they have ever asked. The Ordinance
proclaiming a general amnesty has excited very
much feeling in this city, and well it may; but
we have reason to believe that its meaning is not so
general as its wording would lead any reasonable
person to suppose. We hope that such is the
case, and we hope, too, that His Lordship will
be received with a degree of enthusiasm which will
show him that his reliance is to be placed on
the unflinching loyalty of those who have saved
this province to the mother country, and who are
ready to risk their lives should the occasion
require it, for its further preservation.—*Mon.*
Mer. July 6.

Upper Canada.
The Special Court for the trial of the political
prisoners in this District continues its sittings
yesterday. *Nathan G. Reynolds* was tried and
acquitted. Very few persons entertain any
doubt of his guilt, but the evidence was not con
sidered by the jury sufficient to convict him.—*Kingston*
Lieut. General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B.,
attended by Major H. A. M. G. G. G. G. G. G. G.
Goldie, and Dr. A. M. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G.
Aide de Camp to Sir John, arrived here yester
day morning in the steamboat *Kingston*, and
remained in the evening in the *Kingston*, and
in a few days will make *Kingston* his head
quarters. The first division of the 43d Regt.,
under Lieut. Col. Booth, two full pieces with Ar
tillery, and a detachment of the 2d Battalion of
Lieut. Wilkins, and 2d Sappers and Miners,
under Lieut. Roberts, also proceeded in the
Steamboat *Kingston* for the Niagara Frontier.
About 30 of the Dragoon Guards, commanded
by Lieut. Pigeon, arrived this morning by the
Brookville; 40 or 50 more are expected this
evening by the *Kingston*, and 100 of the 71st
Highlanders, Lord A. Hill, and several other
of Dragoon Guards, went up today in the
Coast-guard to Niagara Falls, &c.
The second division of the 43d is just arrived
and is up this evening in the *St. George*.—*Id.*
We learn from the *London Gazette* that a
draft of 200 men of the 33d Regiment arrived there
on 7th ult., and on 3d instant two compa
nies of the 34th Regiment arrived there, and
about seven days they were followed by the
remaining companies of that regiment. Next
morning four companies proceeded to St. Thomas
and the remainder to Chatham.
From the *London Gazette*.
During the early part of Saturday last, ex
presses from the West were arriving in rapid
succession, representing that the patriots, from
about two thousand strong, were marching to
ward London, and that they had got nearly to
Moravian Town. In consequence of this the
Militia were ordered out, the bridges barricaded,
and the Legislature ordered to hold themselves in
readiness for attack. Such was the excitement
that early on Sunday morning the streets were
filled with soldiers, demanding arms and
ammunition for the army. About two o'clock they
were discharged, as no enemy arrived; the Mi
litia of the West, always on the alert, determi
ned to ascertain their strength, and if possible to
reach them at the art of a backward march. Pa
voles went to view their camp, and found that
they did not exceed 120, who on
hearing of the reception they were likely to get
made their way off with all possible speed, some
taking to the bush and others crossing the river
into the States. Great preparations were made by the
rebels, to join their expected friends; several
even open meetings were held for the pur
pose of raising recruits, and many were seen on
der arms on their way to meet them. The
principal part of these fellows, we are informed,
have been sworn to fight for one another, never
to lay down their arms until they have accom
plished their purpose, and to massacre all who
will not assist them, sparing neither age nor sex.
This fact came to the knowledge of the Magis
trates at Chatham, in consequence of which
26 of them were arrested and on their road to
London before they knew what strange
vision had come across them. Two Magis
trates were taken on suspicion, but the re
mainder are of those who have sworn to lay
down their lives in defense of liberty; they
are now, however, in a fair way of getting to
the world, that whatever may be their guilt, they
cannot fairly be accused of *perjury*. They were
Sundry evening last locked up in the Gaol, where
we hope they will remain until they are
fairly tried and the guilty punished; and we
shall cling to that hope until we hear Sir
George Arthur talking about "vamping just
ice with mercy"; for we, as formerly, consider
that expression as a passport to guilt, and as a
result guarantee that crimes may be committed
with impunity. We are, however, in the
result, in the spirit of forgiveness for the past and
hope of amendment for the future, firmly ad
hering to our old political axiom, founded on the
immutable laws of human nature, that a "strong
man never possesses a feeling of gratitude," any more
than, by the mere power of the will, "an African
can change his skin, or a leopard his spots."
Capt. Carey, of Bear Creek, was shot by one
of the rebels, in attempting to arrest him. He
consequently made his escape.—*Id.*
Yesterday a party of about twenty men, in two
phoebons from Bear Creek, one of whom they
killed a man, who must have been Capt. Carey.
—*Id.*
From the *Niagara Reporter*.
We have just seen a gentleman who left Point
St. Pelice Island on Wednesday last. He states
that Lieut. Pigeon, who is in command of the
Lake Erie, told him that he had taken six of the
Bear Creek pirates. The same gentleman came
from the Lake on board the *Erie* and Ontario
schooner, the Captain of which is Lieut. Pigeon.
Amherstburg, where he placed implicit reliance
that the Indians had brought in thirty prisoners,
among whom were Spencer and another person,
who had been released by the Indians. Our infor
mant says he has no doubt that Spencer is taken.
This is a good practical comment on the amos
ty policy. The Indians had just left to make a
raid on the Western District, to be seized by a Magistrate.
The Magistrate of Sandwich has prohibited
under the pleasure of the Lieutenant Governor in
Council, all communications between the United
States and the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers,
except at the regular *Ferries*—each individual
crossing to give a satisfactory account of himself
and procure a pass, to be signed by a Magistrate.
Commissioned Militia Officer, or Peace Officer.
They have also ordered water crafts of all kinds
except licensed *ferries*—on the coast of the
Western District, to be seized by a Magistrate,
Amherstburg or Sandwich.—*Id.*
On Thursday night last, a band of Pirates crossed
over from St. Clair, Michigan, to the shore of
the Lake Erie, in a quantity of merchandise
which they had taken from the *Kingston*, and
arrived at the Michigan side. They were pursued
the next morning by a party of Indians and whites,
who landed with the intention of capturing them,
but without success; the particulars of which
we will give hereafter. They returned again to
Michigan, and were pursued by a party of
Indians, who were successful in capturing them.
The *Kingston* was in our next number.
Sir John Colborne and suite, with the 43d Regt.,
and several Field Pieces, landed at Niagara yester
day evening last, where the regiment was camped,
and proceeded early on Saturday morning to
Amherstburg.—*Id.*
We are informed from authority in which we
have every reason to believe that Sir John Colborne
will not proceed to the West, but will remain at
Point St. Pelice, and will not proceed to the West
until he has received the sanction of the Govern
ment. He is now fully sensible that he was misinformed as to
the situation of affairs on his late visit.—*Id.*

COURT OF CHANCERY.
LISTER V. LISTER.
This was a suit on the part of the Wife to ob
tain alimony from the Husband, on the alleged
ground of adultery and cruelty on his part.
A demurrer was put in on the part of the
husband on the ground that the Court had no ju
isdiction to grant alimony, and that the husband
was not bound to answer the bill and criminate
himself.
Mr. BALDWIN in support of Demurrer. Al
imony could not be obtained through the Court
of Chancery in England, and the doctrine was finally
settled by the case of *Bart v. Montgomery*, in
which it was laid down that no original jurisdic
tion lay in any court to grant alimony, but that it
was only incidental to a suit for divorce; by analogy
with this decision this Court could not have ju
isdiction therefore. Was the jurisdiction granted to
this Court by the Statute? Certainly not; for
there was none given but such as was exercised
by the Courts of England—but if the Court chose
to assume the jurisdiction, the Plaintiff had pre
sented a wrong course, she ought to have proceeded
by petition, as she calls upon the Defendant by
her Bill to criminate himself. This could not
be, as we clearly laid down in the case of *Francis*
v. Bolton.
Mr. HITCHCOCK in support of the Demurrer. The
jurisdiction in terms given the like authority and
jurisdiction in all cases of claim for alimony
"that is possessed by any Ecclesiastical or other
Court in England." Every statute ought to be
expounded not according to the letter, but ac
cording to the meaning. This was the doctrine
laid down by Chief Justice Coke, see 11th Rep.
73, and *Jacob v. Abington*. It was held to be
the duty of judges at all times to make such con
struction of a statute as should suppress the mis
chief against which it was intended, to apply
and advance the remedy. This Court of necessity
possessed an original jurisdiction—the Legisla
ture could never have intended to restrict its
power. Wherever a statute gives a power, ev
ery thing necessary to make it effectual is given
by implication. The proceeding by Bill in the
absence of precedent to the contrary, was the
proper course—the Demurrer therefore must be
overruled.
The Vice-Chancellor. It is much to be re
gretted that in framing this statute some words
were not introduced by way of preamble, more
distinctly to have defined the Jurisdiction of the
Court. There was great difficulty in deciding it.
The Court had nothing to do with alimony,
and was the same difficulty if that term were
construed as separate maintenance. At the same
time the Legislature intended to give the Court
jurisdiction in all cases of claim for alimony.
The Legislature intended to give an Ecclesiastical
Court would grant divorce. This Court should
grant alimony—upon that construction he should
act and decide in favor of the Jurisdiction. Upon
the ground of the course by Bill or petition, he
saw great difficulties in the proceeding by Bill,
for the reasons insisted on by the Defendant's
Counsel. The Demurrer on this ground must
therefore be allowed, and the Bill dismissed.
Galdwin, Counsel—Keels, Solicitor for De
fendants.
Hitchings for the Plaintiff.

LATE FROM EUROPE.
From the *New York America*.
The Oxford, Capt. J. Rathbone, brings us
dates from Liverpool and London to the
31st ult., two days later than those
brought by the *Great Western*. The
papers contain nothing of additional in
terest in commercial affairs. It is men
tioned that letters sent from this place
some time before the arrival of the *Great*
Western did not reach England until
three days after their return.
Great difficulty attends the proper ac
commodation of Foreign Ambassadors at the
Coronation—large houses being not
easy to be procured even at enormous
prices. In one instance £2,500 have been
paid for a house in London. The Russian
Ambassador offered £5,000 for Burlington House.
Solitary confinement, as a Punishment
has been introduced into the Army with
much success.
The weather in England had been un
seasonably cold, and although the early
bloom of the fruit trees was abundant, it
was feared that the crop would be cut
off.
In Hanover, King Ernest is about to
abolish the office of Minister.
The Russian Emperor is expected to appear
favorably to the cause of the Queen.
Later advices from Rome state that the
differences between Prussia and the Holy
See are about to be amicably settled.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1838.
The Official Gazette of Thursday last
contains the Commission by the Queen
to Mr. Buller, to enquire into the past
and present methods of disposing of the
Waste Lands of the Crown in Upper Can
ada. This commission is precisely in the
same form and terms as that published
last week for Lower Canada. We may now
expect an immediate appointment by Mr.
Buller of his assistant commissioners in
Upper Canada, and that the proposed
enquiry will forthwith be proceeded in.
Much activity is already perceptible at
the different offices. The Auger Stables
are now cleaning out, and a differ
ent appearance is given to the ar
rangements in the departments, evidently
with the view of preparing for the com
missioners, and presenting the records
and papers in an orderly and well ar
ranged form.
Applicants for their patent Deeds are
more courteously treated than was
customary heretofore, and the delays
which usually took place in preparing
these are now of rare occurrence. It
was nothing uncommon for a farmer
from a distant part of the country in
times not long gone by, to be detained
in town for weeks on the most paltry bu
siness connected with the Land Grant
ing Department, even for the simple
matter of procuring information as to the
probability of a certain lot of land being
for sale. "The Commissioner is busy,
sir, call again to-morrow." To-morrow
comes, and "the commissioner is out."
The next day he is referred to a clerk,
who looks into a folio of maps and ill
arranged papers, which occupies him un
til the Commissioner leaves the office,
and then the maps and papers are thrown
aside by the clerk, who tells the applic
ant, that "he must call back on some fu
ture day." In the meantime the inter
ests of the farmer at home suffer, in con
sequence of his long absence, and he re
turns without having procured the desired
information; he finds his fences bro
ken down, and his crops destroyed by
cattle trespassing among his fields, and
all this because the well paid servants
of the public, selected by Sir Francis
Head at Montgomery's,—one is said to
have been concerned in the burning of
the Sir Robert Peel, and Spencer, who
was a short time ago liberated from To
ronto Jail, without trial or punishment,
is once more a prisoner, having been se
ized in the West, in company with sev
eral other persons, who had renewed
their marauding on our inhabitants in
that quarter. This Spencer, it will be
recollected, was *Aide-de-Camp* to the
Soi-disant General Sutherland! These
are facts which, we apprehend, suffi
ciently shew, that the Government of
the country, tacitly, but *de facto*, extend
their protection to the criminals, instead
of affording protection to the loyal in
habitants, against the repeated and con
tinued attacks of these desperate outlaws
upon their persons and property.
In a former number of this Journal,
we noticed the manner in which the Go
vernment treated the applications from
Niagara and Fort Erie for reinforce
ments, accompanied by undeniable evi
dence of their being required to protect
the frontier;—and it may not be amiss
to state here, how the inhabitants acted
upon that occasion. The militia of the
Niagara District turned out in great
numbers, and the militia of the Gore
District assembled at Hamilton, to the
number of 4000 men. They were col
lected together, at a moment's notice by
their officers, and repaired to the point
of danger, leaving their families and
their farms at a season of the year, when
it is well known, that the yeomen of Can
ada should be engaged in tending and

securing their hay harvest. In addition
to the *Sedatary Militia* (as they are
termed) volunteer corps turned out, in
the same manner, and as the names of
some of these have come to our know
ledge, we deem it no more than just to
give them publicity. They are, Captain
Seymour's troop of horse—Captain Chep's,
(of Ancaster) rifle company, and a troop
of horse from the town of Simcoe, on
Long Point—their commander's name
we regret we do not at present know.
The reluctant, but really irresistible,
conclusion which we are compelled to
adopt from these proceedings is, that the
Government having already tested the
loyalty of the people, wish now to test
their capability of patient forbearance,
under the denial or withholding, of that
which, every Government owes to the
people—protection.
The Amnesty which has been pro
claimed by the Earl of Durham in Low
er Canada has caused considerable sen
sation there. We refer our readers to
the Proclamation on our first page, and
the abstract of the Ordinance which fol
lows it, from which will be seen the clas
sification which Lord Durham has made
of the Prisoners. Those intended for
transportation to Bermuda have already
been sent off in H. M. S. *Vestal*. The
Montreal Herald makes the following
British remarks on the subject:
"As the penalty of a temporary enactment ne
cessarily dies with the enactment itself, the
expiration of the term can last at most only
about four years. The expiation, moreover,
is of the most limited extent possible, for Victoria
has been made to pledge her royal word that
any one of the exiles from W. Nelson, down to
L. Gautier may reside in any portion of her em
pire beyond the borders of Lower Canada. This
will be very convenient for some of the traitors.
Mr. Pepin, for instance, may pitch his tent in
peace on the right bank of the Ottawa, imme
diately opposite to his unoffending neighbor
of Petite Nation; and as soon as similar magnani
mity is displayed in Upper Canada, Mr. Mac
kenzie can safely conduct the Vinciguier (in
Montreal) and Dr. O'Callaghan the Constabular
in Toronto.
The House of Assembly of Jamaica
have decided by an unanimous vote, that
the prudential term of apprenticeship should
terminate on 1st August next, instead of
1st August 1840.
On Tuesday evening, a meeting of the
Congregation of St. Andrew's church,
Toronto, was held, John Ewart, Esq., in
the chair. A series of resolutions were
adopted, in reference to the treatment
which the Church of Scotland has invari
ably experienced in Canada, and set
ting forth particularly certain matters
referring to the church in Toronto. The
Resolutions are expressed in strong
terms, and a firm determination was
evidenced by the meeting to persist in their
course until the disabilities under which
they labour are effectually removed.—
They at the same time expressed a hope
that all the congregations in Canada, in
connection with the church of Scotland
should hold similar meetings, and adopt
addresses to Lord Durham, setting forth
their special complaints.
After the Resolutions were passed, a
committee was appointed, consisting of
Messrs. Ewart, Cameron, Dr. Telfer, and
Scobie, to prepare an address to Lord
Durham, founded on the resolutions, and
the meeting adjourned till Friday Even
ing, when the address will be presented
for consideration.
To the Editor of the British Colonist.
Kingston, 10th July, 1838.
Sir,—I have perused in your last number the
letter of the "Cock of the North," and I fully
agree with his suggestion that the Congrega
tions throughout the Province should avail them
selves of Lord Durham's visit to assert their claims
to Government protection and support. There is,
however, one part of the letter which is incorrect,
and which I wish to set right,—namely, that
the original were true—I allude to the sum
which your correspondent states to be received
by a few of the Scottish clergy. They receive
but £57 10s. and not £75 10s.
I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
P.
Lord Durham was to have landed at
Montreal on 6th instant, and to proceed
from thence to Upper Canada. We have
not as yet been apprised of his Lordship's
arrival at Prescott, but that his approach
is close at hand may be relied on, from the
fact that a party of 24 mounted Dragoon
Guards proceeded on Tuesday by the
Gom. Barrie to Niagara, and they will be
followed by 30 more to-day, by the Great
Britain. The Dragoons are to form His
Lordship's Guard of Honor, and will be
ready to receive His Lordship at Niagara
on his arrival there.
We find it necessary to state that
we acknowledge no communications, un
less they are accompanied by the names
of the writers.
Office Commercial Bank, M.D.,
Toronto.
Discount Days.—Tuesdays and Fri
days.
Bills or Notes offered for Discount
must be left at the Bank, enclosed in a
directed to the Cashier, before 2 o'clock
on Mondays and Thursdays.

TORONTO MARKETS.
Wheat, 5s. a 6s. 3d. per bushel, (none
in market).—Barley, 3s. 6d. per do.
Oats 1s. 10d a 2s. 0d. per bush.
Flour, \$5 a \$5 1/2 per bl.—Butter, 7d a 8d
Eggs, 7d per doz.—Beef from 11 a 12
per lb.—Veal, do.—Mutton, 4 1/2 a 5 1/2 do.
D.I.D.
On Sunday the 8th inst., aged 35, the Hon. Peter
Robinson, Secretary of the Executive Council, and
formerly Commissioner of Crown Lands.
NOTICE.
WANTED a few hundred shares stock of
the Bank of Upper Canada, and Apply
(stating the lowest terms) to D. C. Cox No. 3,
Post Office, Toronto. If by letter, post paid
Toronto, 7th July, 1838.
24w
The Montreal Herald and Morning Cour
ier will please to give the above four insertions,
and send their accounts to this office for paym
ent.
LONDON PORTER.
40 BELLS, HENRY'S BROWN STOUT
each 3-4 doz. A few HAMPDEN
Gloster Chimes. Also a few Preserved
China Ginger, just received and for sale by
K. M. SUTHERLAND & Co.,
Toronto, 10th July, 1838. 24w
WHITE LEAD.
100 KEYS No. 1 White Lead, Boiled
and Raw-Lintseed Oil, in tin jars,
from 4 to 5 gallons each. For sale by
K. M. SUTHERLAND & Co.,
Toronto, 10th July, 1838. 24w
EXTRA BROWN SHERRY.
2 PIPES and 3 Bhdz. just received and
for sale by
K. M. SUTHERLAND & Co.,
N. B. Samples sent if required. 24w
July 11.
THE Subscriber has received a quantity of
very choice OLD PORT, Tawny and Brown
SHERRY, &c. This Wine is purchased from
Connoisseurs in London, and is equal if not su
perior to any in Canada.
CHAMPAIGNE,
CLARET,
HOCHENFEL,
JOHANNESBERG,
&c. And a very complete assortment of genuine
TEAS, SPIRITS, AND GROCERIES,
Corner of King and Yonge streets, Toronto.
JAMES STARRICK, 24u
BLUE BONNETS!
ATTENTION!
THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his
Friends and the public that he has taken
that house commonly called the "Blue Bon
nets" in Yonge St. opposite Mr. Ketchum's,
where by attention to business, and keeping the
best quality of Wines, Liquors, &c. he hopes to
merit a share of public patronage.
ALEXANDER ALLEN.
N. B. A MUSICAL CLUB is about to be
formed. Persons desirous of becoming mem
bers, are requested to send in their names on or before the
21st instant.
And enquire who will be your point stop.
Toronto, 1st July, 1838. A. A. 24
NOTICE is hereby given, that Officers of the
CAVALRY will proceed to Upper Canada
for the purpose of enrolling the services of
HORSES for Her Majesty's service. The
HORSES required must be of good substance
and active; not under four nor above seven years
of age, and about 15 hands 2 inches in height.
The Officers appointed to conduct this duty
will be at Toronto on the 6th July; at Hamilton
on the 11th, and at Kingston on the 15th of July;
and will remain two or three days at each
place, to inspect any Horses that may be of
fered. Payment will be made for such as are
passed through the Commissary.
Commissary,
Montreal, 15th June 1838. 24
STRAYED OR STOLEN,
On Tuesday, the 3d instant,
FROM the farm of Mr. CHARLES BAIN,
in the Nelles settlement, on the Grand
River,
A BAY MARE,
She has a star in her forehead—a small white
spot, with more light hair on her back—a long
black mane, except between the ears, which is
been cut, and was about half grown—a black
switch tail—had a lump on the inside of each
of her hind legs a little above the fetlock joint,
which she shows out one hind leg—her tail
stands about sixteen hands high, and is about
five years old.
Whoever will bring her to said farm and de
liver her to Mr. Bain, or to Mr. A. Scobie, at M.
at York, Grand River, or give information re
specting her to them, or at the British Colonial
Office, Toronto, will be suitably rewarded, and
all reasonable expenses paid.
York, July 4, 1838. 24w
New Publication.
WACOUSTA
BY THE AUTHOR OF "ECARTE."
IT having been intimated to the Author of the
above named work that a very general demand
for its republication exists throughout the coun
try, a revised Edition will be published, pro
viding the suggestions should present a correct one,
appear in the course of the ensuing summer.
It is proposed for the accommodation of those
who may prefer, that style of publication, by
bringing out the work in eight monthly parts, at
one quarter of a dollar each number, to be paid
for on delivery.
Each part will be contained in a wrapper, in
which will be printed the several reviews of the
work by the principal critics of the London
press, and, moreover, to the first number will be
appended the autograph letter which accompa
nied a copy to His Majesty's Secretary, who took
the warmest interest in whatever related to the Cana
dians.
In bringing before the attention of the Cana
dian public the fact of his being the first and only
writer of historical fiction, the country has yet
produced, the Author feels that he is stating that
which will give an interest to the publication
wholly abstract from any which may accom
pany the tale itself. It is the intention, who prin
cipally wrestles with him in taking the name of
the public on the subject through the medium of
the press.
Should the number of applicants for copies of
Wacousta be such as to warrant the assumption
that the book is really in demand, the first num
ber will appear early in July.
Among the number of gentlemen who have
kindly offered to receive the names of sub
scribers are the following:—
Messrs. Armour & Remond, Montreal,
J. MacFarlane Esq., Kingston,
Edw. Ernest Esq., St. Catharines,
G. S. Jarvis Esq., M. P. P. Cornwall,
&c. (the names of the rest of the list)
Subscriptions will also be received at the office
of the Chronicle and Advertiser, and by Alexan
der Davidson Esq., M. P. Niagara.
Nagative, May 1st, 1838.
On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Harris, Mr.
John Wallace to Miss Catherine Reid, both of
this City.

Poetry.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
God save our noble Queen,
Long may our youthful Queen
Her fame and triumph spread,
Her name be sacred here,
May she no power dread,
Save mine alone.
Victoria! I bow myself,
In judgment merciful,
Let none oppose,
Treason, O God, disarm,
To rest the angry chimes,
Shield her from war's alarm,
Vanquish her foes.
O may the loom and plough,
Commerce, and trade, bestow
Prize on her reign.
May art and science, wear
Honors from her generous care,
Honors may merit share,
In peer or swain.
May she our laws defend,
May she the church protect,
And thy truth gaze,
Let not hypocrisy,
Let not idolatry,
Let not profaneness, see
Her favoring face.
Canada's sons rejoice,
Victoria's noble choice
Our thanks demands.
O God, our trust, our pride,
O God, be Durham's guide—
Thine his commands.
God save our gracious Queen,
God save our heart's own Queen,
God save the Queen.
Blessings attend her way,
Homage we freely pay.
With heart and voice we pray
God save the Queen.
Quebec,
Coronation day.

Miscellaneous.

A CONJUGAL HINT.—In former days, Mr. Graham was session-cleik and parochial teacher, and although he faithfully and ably discharged all the duties of his double office, still he occasionally fell into the sin of drinking a little too much. His spouse, as a matter of course, was sorry to witness that failing of her husband, and often remonstrated with him on the impropriety of his conduct. But the husband turned the point of her rebuke by simply exclaiming: "True, I get myself wiles half fou, but do ye no ken, my dear, if it hadna been for that bit fault, ye ne'er wad ha' been Mrs. Graham?—*A. Observer.*"

CHERRY-PUNTS.—A woman may be of great assistance to her husband, in business, by wearing a cheerful smile continually upon her countenance. A man's perplexities and gloominess are increased a hundredfold when his better half moves about with a continual scowl upon her brow. A pleasant wife is a rainbow in the sky when her husband's mind is tossed with the storms and tempests; but a dissatisfied and fretful wife, in the time of trouble, is like one of those distasteful friends who delight to torture most spirits.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—During the Christmas, as Mr. Lukey of Carleton Place, near Hamilton, sat amusing himself with the fire, his ears were assailed by voices resembling those of an infant, which apparently proceeded from the chimney. Here lay a huge log of wood, on the fire had been for three successive days, according to the universal custom with country folk at that season. The cries continued to increase, and on examining the log of wood, he discovered a hole capable of admitting his finger. He split the wood, and to his great astonishment, found a large toad entombed in the centre.—*West Britain.*

MASSACRE IN MISSOURI.—A member of the lower chamber of the Legislature of this State last year was persuaded by some of his neighbors, that if he did not reach the State House at 10 o'clock on the day of Assembly, he would be sworn, and would lose his seat. He immediately mounted, with hunting frock, rifle and bowie knife, and hurried till he got to the door of the State House where he hitched his nag. A crowd was in the lower House on the ground floor, walking about with their hats on and smoking cigars. Those he passed, ran up stairs into the Senate Chamber, set his rifle against the wall, and bawled out, "Strangers! where the man that swore me in?" at the same time taking out his credentials.

"Walk this way," said the clerk, who was at the moment igniting a real Prince, and he was sworn without inquiry. When the Teller came to count noses, he found that there was one senator too many present; the mistake was soon discovered, and the husbandman was informed that he did not belong there.—"Fool what with your own bread!" he roared. "You can't flunk this child no how you can fix it. I'm elected to this here Legislature, and I'll go agin all banks and eternal improvements, and if there's any of you oratory gentlemen wants to get skinned, jest say the word, and I'll light upon you like a nigger upon a wood-chuck. My constituents sent me here, and if you want to floor this two-legged animal, hop on jet as soon as you like, for though I'm from the back country I'm a little smarter than any other quadruped you can turn out of this drove."

After this admirable harangue, he put his bowie knife between his teeth, and took up his rifle, with "Come here, old

Suke, stand by me!" at the same time presenting it to the chairman, who, however, had seen such people before. After some expostulation, the man was persuaded that he belonged to the lower chamber, upon which he sheathed his knife, flung his gun on his shoulder, and with a profound congee, remarked:—"Gentlemen, I beg your pardon, but I didn't think that that lower room was the groggery, may I be shot?"

Value of Time.
Northcote talked of the value of time. He said, that time was an estate to every man, and intended to be so by Providence; and if we made a right use of it, we should be certain to have the full benefit of the profits.

IMPROVEMENT OF TIME.—Dr. Johnson tells us that the best part of his knowledge was obtained "not from regular study, but from occasional and desultory study." This, therefore, he warmly recommends to studious youth. To this end, publications compiled by the best authors, should be resorted to, because they employ each particle of time to the most useful purposes, and from their variety and brevity, improve and amuse the mind, when fatigued by the cares of life, or clogged by long and intricate subjects. How many fine thoughts, how many choice readings, how many useful inventions, have arisen from moments of time thus employed, and without breaking into the regular course of study? Of such minutiae of our lives the poet might be supposed to have spoken, who said,

"The man is yet unborn who duly weighed his hour."
The immense value, fleeting nature, irretrievable lapse, and needful improvement of time, have employed the pens of the wisest men and ablest writers of ancient and modern times, under Pagan, Jewish, and Christian dispensations.—On this subject, then, taking up the same ground, and treating it in the same way, little is left to be said; and, perhaps, in this mode it may be said, that every argument has been employed, and no new idea remains by which the theme can be enforced or illustrated. Yet, there seems to be the above named method of improving the very fragments of our time by those who have considered the subject in a wider field of enquiry, or to a deeper ground of investigation; to have been deemed unimportant by the learned, and unthought of by the ignorant.

These fragments, however small are numerous, and if thus improved might be productive of the happiest fruits; as the aggregate forms a considerable part of the duration of human existence. How many hours and fractions of hours, are squandered and trifled away, only because they are small and insignificant for the transaction of weightier employments and more serious duties. But let it be remembered, and after all admonition, the wise only will remember it, that

"Though little, yet they're golden mads,"
Divers portions of our time, of frequent occurrence, admit not of frugal reading, regular study, or deep thought; they therefore generally are wasted; yet, from them, by recurring to well chosen and short selections, some of our best attainments might arise.

STRAYED.
A SHORT-HORNED BLACK COW, four years old, she has a white star on her forehead, and a white stripe across her shoulders, her feet from the knee down are white, and she has a white spot on her flank. Any person finding her and bringing her to this Office, will be rewarded for her trouble.
Toronto, July 4, 1838. 22-1

CAME TO THE SUBSCRIBER about the middle of May a light RED HEIFER, with a white face and crooked horns, seemingly three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take her away.
JOSEPH BURKHOLDER.
Lot No. 21, 2nd concession,
Markham, June 24th, 1838. 22-3

SUPERIOR MADEIRA.
PIES Blackburn's best MADEIRA, just received and for sale, Wholesale or Retail. Samples sent if required.
JAMES F. SMITH.
Toronto, July 4, 1838. 22-3

EXTRA PORT.
PIPE very superior PORT received and for sale.
JAMES F. SMITH.
Toronto, July 4, 1838. 22-1

ROBERT MACKAY
RETURNS his thanks to his customers, for their liberal support during 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 with a well assorted stock of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. and hopes he will meet with public approval.
Toronto, 20th June, 1838. 21-1

WILLIAM HENDERSON
BEGS leave to inform the Public that he has purchased of

Mr. ROBERT M'KAY,
his whole stock of GOODS contained in No. 48 King Street, consisting of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., where he intends to continue the Business as heretofore, and hopes to meet with public support.
Toronto, June 27, 1838. 22-3

GEORGE DENHOLM,
IMPORTER OF
Fruit & Staple Dry Goods,
No. 151, KING STREET,
Toronto.

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

KAY, WHITEHEAD & Co.
BEG leave to inform their Upper Canada Friends, that they expect, by the first vessel, a very extensive and choice assortment of DRY GOODS.
Montreal, April 20, 1838. 14

TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE STEAMBOAT
BRITANNIA,
CAPT. COLLEUGH.

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 7 o'clock, P. M., calling at the intermediate Ports, viz: FORT 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 Thursday mornings, at half past 5 o'clock.

UP ALL BAGGAGE, will be at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for.

Bank of British North America.
Toronto, 21st April, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with an arrangement concluded between the Directors of this Bank and those of the Colonial Bank, this branch is now authorized to grant drafts on the Branches of the Colonial Bank at Kingston, Montreal Bay, Jamaica, Savannah la Mar, &c.

Just Published,
A SERMON,
ON THE
Duties of Subjects to their Rulers,
With a special view to the present times,
By the Rev. James George,
Minister of Scarborough.

PREACHED 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. Caldwell's, 147, King Street, Toronto.
Price—One Shilling. 21-4

JOSEPH C. MORRISON,
ATTORNEY, &c.
At the Office of the late S. W. ABBOTT, Esq.,
DUKE STREET.
Toronto, June 28. 22-1

DANCING AND ETIQUETTE.
M. CRERAR, from Montreal, respectfully intimates to the heads of families and the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, and its vicinity, that he intends making a short stay here, during which he will be glad to give instructions in every style of fashionable dancing, viz: Quadrilles, Waltzes, Mazurkas, Gallopades, Circos, Country Dances, &c. &c.

Families and private parties attended at their own residences.
Mr. C. during three years residence in Montreal, has had the honor of teaching in the most respectable families and Boarding Schools in that City—and has in his possession the most satisfactory references.

OF GAMES and communications left at Mr. Rowell's, Stationer, King Street, will be punctually attended to; and of whom may be had copies of the following: Gleaner, 3c. 6d. and Quadrille Cards, 6d. each.
Toronto, June 11, 1838. 21

LONDON WAREHOUSE.
175 King Street.
J. CONNELL Junr has just received by the latest arrivals an assortment of BRITISH and FOREIGN DRY GOODS, STRAW BONNETS, &c. &c. which he offers for sale at low prices.
Toronto, June 15, 1838. 21-1

MACFARLANE & WELLS
CLOTHING, HAT, HOSIERY,
AND
GENERAL DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.
West corner of Market Buildings.

RESPECTFULLY intimate that they have received their Spring Importations—consisting of a large assortment of Fancy Prints, Muslins—Silks—Hosiery—Gloves—Straw Bonnets—Ribbons—Shawls—Handkerchiefs—Hats, &c. &c.—ALSO—An excellent selection of Superfine Broad cloths—Cambrics and Summer Stuffs—and a large quantity of Ready-made Clothing.

Having engaged a French and Scotch Tailor, they are enabled to execute 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. 21-6

ROSS & MACLEOD,
No. 189, King Street, Toronto,
and the public generally, that their stock of Staple and Fancy Goods is at present very complete, and which they are now offering at unusually low prices, in order to make room for their spring importations. The following is among their stock:—

Broad Cloths, of great variety in prices and patterns, striped, and check Cambrics and Buckram—Vestings in great variety—Cambric, Satinette, and Scotch Flannel—Cottons and Scotch Holland, Shirting stripes and Apron Checks, Regatta and Turkey stripes and Gingham, and various other patterns, and Colors, Diapers, Huckleback, Douglas, Canvas and Osnaburg, linen and cotton tickings, bleached and unbleached Table cloths, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Serpents and Baiters, Rose, Whitney, and Super Bath blankets, Guernsey frocks, Lamb's wool shirts and drawers, Worsted and Lamb's wool Hosiery, Woollen and Linen Kid Gloves, Buff, Turkey and Box, 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos and Shawl do. Boxes, Plain and Figured Gros de Naples, Persian Saranets and Salins, Black and colored Silk Velvets, silk Gimpes and Braids, Satin Saranet and Gauze ribbons, Gimp edging and footings, thread lace and edgings, Plain and Figured Bobbinets and Quillings, Blend Netts, Blon edgings and quiltings, Jaconet, and Mull Muslins, also Striped and Checked do. and Cambrics, sewed muslin Edgings and Insertions, Muslin lace and Quillings, Blend Netts, Blon edgings and quiltings, long robes, Blon Gauze handkerchiefs, scarfs, and Veils, Tibet shawls and handkerchiefs, and Silk flit shawls and handkerchiefs, and silk stockings, Fur and Seal Cap, also Boys' cloth Caps, &c. &c.
Toronto, 1st February, 1838. 11-1

IMPORTATION OF SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.
ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. beg to inform their customers and the Trade generally, that they are in possession of a very large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, which they will sell at their usual low advances for Cash, or on their regular terms of credit, when satisfied that punctual payment will be made.
Front Street, Toronto,
10th May, 1838.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DUNDAS, HAMILTON, & TORONTO

THE STEAM FACKET,
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 7 o'clock, P. M., calling at the intermediate Ports, viz: FORT CREDIT, OAKVILLE, and WELLINGTON SQUARE.

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Front Street, Toronto,
10th May, 1838.

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.

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, 1838.

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 to name.

N. B. Country Merchants supplied on the most moderate and liberal terms.
GEORGE LESLIE,
25, King Street East.
Toronto, 12th March, 1838. 7-1

TORONTO SEED WAREHOUSE.
J. 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 **GROCERIES.**
All of which he offers at the very lowest possible prices for cash.

N. B. The business will be carried on as usual at 169, King Street.
14th March, 1838. 7-3

FARM IN OHIO FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN desirous of coming to Canada from the United States, offers a **FARM OF 328 ACRES,** partially cleared, within two miles and a half of the Ohio River, 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 Mailand, Esq. Toronto, or to Mr. Munro, at Clarke's Gambles, Esq., Attorney Toronto, May 1, 1838.

FARM FOR SALE.
NEAR BUFFALO, N. Y.
A GENTLEMAN desirous of coming to Canada, offers his farm in exchange for Lands, Town Lots, or other property in Canada. The farm is situated in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., 66 miles south of Buffalo; it consists of 100 acres, with 80 acres cleared, a portion of which is entirely free from stumps. It is well watered and fenced, and is suitable either for a grazing or farming farm. There are a good Orchard, Fruit and Kitchen Garden, Frame Barn, Milk house, and a superior

NEW FRAME COTTAGE,
in the English style, with cellarage underneath, upon the premises. For particulars apply to Mr. JOHN STONE, City Arms, Market Lane, Toronto.
Toronto, U. C. April 6, 1838. 11

TO LET.
THE BRICK HOUSE in Peter Street, now occupied by Mrs R. Macaulay; possession given on or before the first day of July next. For terms apply to **GEORGE CROOKSHANKS,** Front Street.
Toronto, 30th May, 1838.

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:

NE JB 1501 Box Glass 14x10
WCGCI 1
No mark 1 Black leather Portmanteau,
1 Chest Clothing.
Rev'd Jos. Stevenson,
Missionary to the Indians, 1 Box Books
Toronto.

No mark. 2 Cherry Tables,
1 Keg. 1 Plate,
1 Sugar Kettle.
No mark. 2 bags wool,
J S 1 Chest.
Mr. Wm. Rowe,
White Lion Yard,
March 27, 1838. 1 Keg.
Toronto.

MR T 1 Hhd Crockery.
JG
M 82 a 91. 10 boxes cake Blacking.
7 T 1 tierce ground bottom Tumblers.
26 doz.

Henry Stewart, Esq. 1 matted Chest,
North American Hotel, 1 Box,
Toronto.

Geo. Paine,
Lot street, 1 covered Tank.
Toronto.

B K T
435, 436, 438, 439 4 Tierces blue.
E J C 2 cases.
Toronto.

L F B 1 501 Box 9x7
H M 1 501 Box 9x7
Mrs. Mittlebury,
1 Keg.
Gillespie & Co. 1 Box medicine.
York.

Mrs. Mountjoy. 1 Stove.
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,
R Toronto.

J W
EF 2 Barrels.
RD 2 1 bl. Biscuit.
No mark. 1 Hamper crockery.
A F 1 bl. Oatmeal.
J. Simmons. 4 bales Hops.
No mark. 1 Saddle.
D. MACDONELL.
Toronto, March 20th, 1838. 8-1

LAKE SIMCOE.

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

THE
PETER ROBINSON.

WILL leave the HOLLAND LANDING for the NARROWS, via BARRIE and ORO, every Monday and Friday, and via GEORGIANA & THORAH every Wednesday. On return to the Holland Landing, will leave The Narrows every Tuesday and Saturday, via Thorah and Georgiana, 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, 1838.

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 Barque, &c. of the late Firm of Messrs. WHITING & CHANDLER, are now prepared to Transport merchandise and Produce to and from all parts of Upper Canada with dispatch, and on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

MURRAY & SANDERSON,
Stores in rear of Messrs. H. & S. Jones SANDERSON & MURRAY.
Stores on Mr. Scobell's Wharf, Kingston & Brockville, April 1838. 14-1

NOTICE.
DURING the Rebellion a Grey Gilding about 6 years old came in the possession of Hugh Stewart, Esq. Lot 51—1st concession Markham East side of Yonge Street. Should his owner not claim the same within the time by law allowed, it will be sold to defray expenses.
Markham, May, 1838. 14

EMIGRANT & OLD COUNTRYMAN PROSPECTUS.
THIS Weekly journal, which has now been conducted, under its combined titles, nearly three years, is expressly devoted to the interests and inquiries of readers from England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales; and of others as far as their affairs and feelings lead them to participate therein. The following are its leading features:—

1. The communication of local intelligence from every section of the British Empire. This is effected both by private correspondence and by most copious supplies of provincial Journals. It is arranged under distinct heads, so that the matter from each grand division of the British dominions may be at once consulted.

2. Reports of deaths, in all the various parts of Great Britain and Ireland, lists of Bankrupts, army and navy promotions and movements, intelligence from the Metropolis under a separate head, reports of British trade and manufactures, accounts of new inventions and discoveries, the latest news from the Old Country of a public and political nature, and a summary of Parliamentary proceedings.

3. Information connected with the advancement of Emigrant interests and property in the Continent of America, is sedulously sought and communicated; particularly such as relates to the situation and quality of lands, the cost of emigration, and the various facilities and conveniences they may possess, the rates of wages and expenditure in given districts, the positions and extent of trade in manufacturing places, routes & expenses in travelling, and casual hints of practical utility.

4. General public intelligence on affairs both of the British provinces and the United States, yet without political discussion of the affairs of the latter.

5. Reviews of the New York market, weekly prices current, intelligence as regards vessels sailing between this port and those of Europe, lists of passengers arriving or leaving, and the rate of Exchange between New York and Great Britain.

6. Advertisements published on every subject; but particularly this journal has been found useful in those which require information of missing friends and connections. The instances in which parties who had lost sight of each other, more recently and have thereby been brought together again are so numerous & satisfactory that the "Emigrant and Old Countryman" has now become an established medium of enquiry in such cases.

7. Varieties, for abstract information (or recreation); the former consisting of extracts from interesting works; the latter containing police and sporting intelligence, anecdotes, jeux d'esprit, &c.

The politics of the Emigrant and Old Countryman are peculiarly impartial, and never enter intemperately into discussions or personal reflections; and the extent of its circulation, which comprehends every state in the Union, all the British provinces in North America, the West India Islands and Texas, renders it a highly useful medium for advertisements in all matters in which emigrants are concerned.

In returning thanks to the Proprietor for the very liberal support which this Journal has hitherto received, the Proprietor and Editor beg to assure them that the unremitting endeavors will constantly be used to make it the continuance thereof, so as to make it if possible characterized as the "Emigrant's Reporter and Advertiser."

Published every Wednesday morning, at the office of the Emigrant and Old Countryman, Barclay Street, near Broadway, New York, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

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HUGH SCOBIE,
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