

minimum, if not entirely dispensed with. 6th, The most perfect security so long as at least as iron and fire brick continue combustible.

7th, And though last, certainly not least in the catalogue of advantages for which we are indebted to Dr. Arnott, an economy of fuel, to those who have not tried them, almost incredible.

These are some of the advantages (for there are others, though of inferior importance), which the object, the lower of bright bars and burnt faces, the patient endurer or amateur of scorched shins and freezing shoulders, must be content to forego; the will, however, continue to prefer open grates, of whatever description, to close stoves, and real solid, substantial comfort.

European Intelligence.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

Since our last publication, three packets have arrived from Europe—the first was the Cambridge, Captain Ira Bursley, from Liverpool, sailed on her regular day, the 16th of May. By Captain B. we have received the London evening papers to May 16th, and Liverpool to the 15th, inclusive. The next arrival was the Louis Philippe, Capt. Castoff, from Havre, having sailed on the 16th of May, and bringing us dates of Paris papers to the 15th, inclusive.

This morning, the Shakespeare, Collins, arrived from Liverpool, having also sailed on the 16th of May.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

In the House of Commons Sir Robert Peel moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relative to the trial of converted elections, which motion he supported in a long speech. The motion was founded on the acknowledged impossibility of obtaining a fair trial in the House, through the political bias of members. The principal features of his plan were, first, the appointment of a general committee by which all committees for the trial of disputed elections should be appointed; and secondly, the giving of publicity to the proceedings.

Mr. O'Connell would not oppose the motion for leave, but expressed his opinion that a trial by jury would be much more efficacious to prevent improper trials. Sir P. Peel's plan was approved by the leading members of both parties, Mr. Home, however, contending that improvements were more wanted in the system of registration, than in that of deciding contested elections. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Sir Robert Inglis moved an address to the Queen, having for its object the more effectual suppression of the slave trade; the principal means of obtaining this desired end being the concession of a mutual right of search in the case of all commercial vessels; such concession to be stipulated in all treaties hereafter to be contracted between her majesty and her allies.

Dr. Lushington supported the motion. In the course of his speech, he made the following remarks upon the United States in connection with the subject of slavery.

"With respect to our relations with the United States on this subject, he had less hopes than ever from the present government of that country, because he could not find that every expression which that magistrate had used as to the annexation of Texas to the United States, was characterized by the most cold, calculating and unfeeling spirit, which he believed that neither he nor the people of the United States would be moved by any considerations of moral right or human happiness, but by considerations of an inferior kind, which, however important, ought not for a moment to be regarded as Christian state to be put in comparison with the civilization and happiness of the world. (Hear, hear.) He rejoiced that one of the most illustrious writers of America (Dr. Channing) had come forward to denounce unfeeling trade in slaves, and the perpetration of it by the addition of a slave trading community to the Union. Several proprietors of slaves had also, he was glad to say, protested against that measure, and he trusted their example would be generally followed. Looking, however, to the high character of the British Government, and to the excitement prevailing in some parts of the United States on this subject, he could not but hope, when the people of America saw that we sought for an extension of our search with an honest purpose, and not with the view of giving increased ascendancy to our maritime power, spirit would arise in that country from which we might expect ultimately to obtain efficient assistance."

Of Great Britain he said—

"It could not be said that he had not always been influenced by a deep regard for commencing the resources of the people; but he must recollect that this country, to use the elegant language of Wilberforce, owed a great debt to Africa. (Hear, hear.) For no country had sinned so deeply as Great Britain, and no nation had formed so great a continent. We concluded the Assiento contract to obtain a monopoly of the trade. We prevented, in the year 1775 under the administration of Lord Dartmouth, the prohibition of that trade by the United States, and then formed part of our colonial empire. We are also the nation which prolonged the sufferings of the negro race for 25 years after the eloquence of Mr. Wilberforce had depicted them in the most affecting colors; and therefore, owed a great debt to Africa, and he, for one, was ready to pay his portion of it, being convinced that it would open sources of traffic to us, and of improvement to Africa, which would repay us more than a thousand fold." (Hear, hear.) Lord Palmerston was sorry to acknowledge that after all the efforts that had been made by Great Britain to put down the slave trade, it still continues, little diminished in extent, and much aggravated atrocity and horror. He was afraid that when Great Britain had succeeded in making every other nation in agreeing upon measures to end the abominable practice, slavery would still find a harbour in the United States. He supported the motion for an address, which was agreed to without a division.

May 11.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Aberdeen commented with great severity on a letter from the Foreign Office, in answer to an application from surviving soldiers

and officers of the Spanish Auxiliary Legion, requesting the British Government to take upon itself the payment of their arrears. The answer merely stated that the application was received, and would be submitted to the commissioners of the treasury. Lord Aberdeen imagined that the request of the applicants was to be complied with, and uttered much good indignation thereat, but Lord Melbourne told him that the letter from the foreign office was merely a piece of official civility, and that the government had no intention of assuming the payment of the Spanish Queen's debts; and then the subject dropped.

In the House of Commons a petition from Scotland was presented, complaining of the inadequate representation of the people, and the pressure of the national debt, and praying for annual Parliaments, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and the abolition of the corn laws, &c.

May 14.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell moved that the House go into committee on the subject of the Irish tithe, and then proposed, by resolution, that he advocated in a speech, that occupies more than five columns of the Times—"The greatest objection of Lord John Russell's speech, however, was not applicable to the resolutions themselves, but to a motion by Sir Thomas Assheton, to rescind the following resolutions adopted by the House in 1835.

"That any surplus revenue of the present church establishment in Ireland, not required for the spiritual wants of the clergy, be applied to the moral and religious education of all classes of the people, without distinction of religious persuasion, providing for the resumption of such surplus, or of any such part of it as may be required by an increase in the number of the members of the established church."

"That it is the opinion of this House that no measure on the subject of the tithes in Ireland can lead to a satisfactory and final adjustment, which does not embody the principle contained in the foregoing resolution."

This motion Lord John Russell opposed with the utmost vigour, and a long debate ensued, which was not finished when the House adjourned.

The latest advices from the United States were by the Oxford, packet of April 16th. By this arrival the London papers had Governor Marcy's message proposing to aid the banks in resuming specie payments which several of them copied in extenso.

They also had the result of several of the state trials in Canada, and news of the sentence of death passed upon Lount and Matthews. They make no comments on Canadian affairs.

Sir Francis Head dined with the Duke of Wellington on the 6th May, when a large party was present.

From the Liverpool Courier of May 16.

TRADE.

We have been informed that orders have been given out this week for 12,000 tons of iron rails—10,000 to export for America, and 2000 for consumption at home; and that several other extensive orders are about to be given for iron rails and chairs, for railways now forming in this country.

The proprietors of the Grand Junction Railway have made offers to the manufacturers and others, to carry goods between Birmingham and Liverpool, at 1s. 6d. per cwt., being exactly the sum charged by the canal, the use of which must be superfluous, and the tolls of the canal are not immediately lowered.—Worcester Journal.

The trade of Paisley is every day becoming worse—nor is there any prospect of improvement. The spring trade, with the exception of a comparatively small quantity of fancy goods, has been a complete failure, as it has been found impossible to realise cut prices for the greater part of goods that have been made. The number of unemployed weavers and flower-lashers, &c. amounts to about 1000 and the number is increasing daily. Many respectable tradesmen are in a state of absolute want, and meetings of the unemployed are beginning to be held, for the purpose of soliciting relief or employment from the authorities.

It is it is always with extreme reluctance that we notice any such fluctuations in trade, which have a tendency to diminish the hard earnings of the industrious working classes; because we well know, that such circumstances, particularly where they have a most injurious effect upon trade generally, by making buyers of manufactured articles more cautious, and manufacturers themselves more eager to sell, even if at a sacrifice; but from its extreme publicity, we are compelled to announce that a great mill-owners of this town and neighbourhood have commenced working their mills four days only in the week, in consequence of a resolution to that effect passed at a meeting of the master cotton spinners, held on Friday the 27th ult. at the Swan Hotel.—Belfast Chronicle.

ROBERT OF THE ANDERSON BANK.—On the night of Saturday, or early on Sunday, the Office of the Banking Company in Aberdeen was entered, and property, in gold and notes, of various banks, to the amount of £15,000, was carried off. These were taken from the smaller safe of the bank, in which it is customary to lock up the daily balances. The robbery, to all appearance, had been committed by persons well skilled in their profession, and was not accompanied by the premises. They left behind them a variety of implements, skeleton keys, steel files, matches, &c. None of the outer fastenings of the bank having been injured, it is presumed they got access by the door of the dwelling house, which is connected with the bank; and having secreted themselves in some part of the house in the course of Saturday evening, had from thence passed by means of false keys, into the smaller safe. Another account says that there were two tellers in the bank, each of whom has charge of an iron safe, in which money is deposited. One of these safes is in a room occupied as a sleeping apartment by one of the clerks, the other in a room occupied by the cashier. The keys of these safes were kept by the respective tellers, each in his own care. One of these keys had been forced open by thieves, and the keys were taken out, with which they appear to have gone direct to the safe in which these keys commanded, the one in

the passage, from whence the whole booty was abstracted. What renders the matter more singular is, that a spring was attached to the wooden screen of the safe, communicating with an alarm bell, which was hung in a room which was occupied as a sleeping apartment by the treasurer of the bank, and which a commotion in that room could not be removed, nor of course the safe opened, without the alarm bell being rung; and yet no alarm was heard by any party.

FRANCE.

The ministers had again been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies, on the rail road bill. Count Mole is said to have tendered his resignation in consequence, but it prevailed on by the entreaties of the King. The ministerial project with regard to the rail roads was that they should be constructed and managed by the government, but the Chamber decided by a vote of 100 to 69, that they should be left to individual companies.

The Chamber had subsequently been more civil to the ministers, voting them a grant of a million and a half of francs, to complete some government buildings against which a commotion had recently taken place, and which was not expected to pass without great opposition.

We perceive that France is beginning to be agitated with tariff questions and movements. A great deputation of linen manufacturers had an interview with Count Mole, on the 12th of May, to remonstrate against any reduction of the duties on English fabrics.

The national and military pride of the Parisians—or rather of the journalists—was excited to action by a report that the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo was to be celebrated in London with a grand review, to which all the foreign representatives at the coronation would be invited. The journal says that Marshal Soult will of course be invited, but not to reach London until after the review.

UNITED STATES.

From the Albany Advertiser of June 16. Lieut. Col. Grey, Sir H. Dalrymple, and Lord Aberdeen, arrived at Brown's Hotel, Washington, on Tuesday evening last.

Major Gen. Macomb passed through this city yesterday, on his way to the Northern Frontier.

Governor Marcy arrived at Oswego on Saturday, and was there at last accounts. The Oswego Palladium says his presence upon the frontier has had a perceptible influence in laying the excitement which prevailed on both sides of the line in consequence of the destruction of the Sir Robert Peel, by exciting to increased vigilance those whose duty it is to see the laws faithfully executed.

We understand he has urged upon the authorities at Washington, the necessity of the establishing of military posts at exposed points upon the frontier, and the employment of an armed vessel upon the lake.

General Order, No. 15.

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, June 19, 1838. Brevet Brigadier General Brady will proceed, on the 20th inst., to Sackett's Harbor, and assume the direction of affairs in that quarter. Colonel Cutler, 4th Infantry, will repair to Plattsburgh, and there assume the command. Lieut. Colonel Cummings, 2d Infantry, will return to his station at Madison barracks, and Major Churchill, 3d Artillery, will repair to the frontiers of Vermont, and take post at Swanton or St. Alban's, in that state.

In addition to the force already ordered to Sackett's Harbor, the disposable recruits at Fort Monro, and in the harbour of New York, will be mustered, armed, equipped, and officered, and dispatched to that post. A detachment of sixty well instructed recruits will be sent without delay from the depot at Fort Monro to Swanton, on the Vermont frontier, and the balance of sixty recruits will be sent to Plattsburgh from the New York depot, as soon as possible.

By order of Major General Macomb. (Signed) R. JONES, Adj. Gen. We understand that in accordance with the above order, Captain Dimick, 1st Artillery, recently under way, for Sackett's Harbor, has already proceeded to Plattsburgh with sixty recruits, accompanied by Lieut. Mitchell, 1st Infantry. We also learn that Captain Gwynne, of the 1st Infantry, will immediately take his departure with nearly two hundred recruits for Sackett's Harbor. He will be accompanied by Capt. McCall, 4th Infantry, and Lieut. Wells, 7th Infantry.—N. Y. Com. Ad.

General Wool is under orders to proceed to Maine, and watch the proceedings of the people on both sides of the undiscovered boundary line between the British possessions and our own. Should the General be so fortunate as to discern the highlands which the King of Holland could not see with a spy-glass, we hope he will let us know.—H.

The Prince de Joinville, and suit arrived at Buffalo on Friday.

The Prince de Joinville, son of the King of France, is now at Saratoga Springs, where he remains a few days previous to joining his frigate at Newport, R. I.—N. Y. Com. Ad.

Provincial.

LOWER CANADA.

From the Quebec Herald.

On Friday last a deputation from the Western Bank of Montreal, in Lower Canada, waited on His Excellency the Earl of Durham with a congratulatory address. We have only room for His Lordship's answer, which we publish:—

GENTLEMEN.—Your congratulations are most agreeable to me, and demand my grateful acknowledgments.

I have implicit reliance on your assurance of attachment to the principles of the British Constitution, in which you and all her Majesty's subjects in these Provinces will ever find protection and encouragement. I shall not fail, in obedience to the dictates of that holy and Christian religion of which you are ministers, and in accordance with the prayer of your address, to exercise the high functions entrusted to me with justice and mercy, and to administer the guilty—mercy towards the misguided. Your fervent expressions of loyalty to your beloved Queen are such as I expected to receive from you, and from all who are sensible of the advantages of living under a Constitutional Monarchy.

On Saturday, at noon, His Excellency the Governor in Chief received a deputation from the citizens, inhabitants, &c. of the Montreal District, with the following address:—

We, citizens, inhabitants, proprietors and others, subjects of Her Majesty, residing in the District of Montreal, have the honour respectfully to approach and congratulate your Excellency, on your safe arrival in this Province.

However serious may be the circumstances in which the country is now placed, we trust that under your Excellency's administration, the rights of Her Majesty's subjects, will be maintained, protected and respected.

The previous course of your Excellency's public life, confirms us in our just anticipation that we shall see the laws administered in such a manner as to ensure to all classes of society, without distinction, the protection to which they are entitled.

These sentiments we consider it our duty to convey to your Excellency, convinced that they are of a nature to meet with your Excellency's approbation.

The following are the names of the Gentlemen forming the deputation: James Leslie, Dr. Beaulieu, Dr. Lushington, J. de Vallée, Dr. Vallée, Jos. Bourset, Henry Desrivieres, Joseph A. Labadie, Augustus Tullock, Olivier Fréchet, Joseph Grenier, John Dillon—of Montreal, Pierre De Boucherville, Dr. Weilbrener, Jean Be. Jaudouin, Guillemaire, J. de Boucherville, Paul Lussier, A. Massue, Z. Brodeur, J. Petit du Lalumière, Edouard Beaudry—Varennes, Henry Longueuil.

His Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:—

GENTLEMEN.—I thank you for this mark of your respect & good feeling towards me. You have truly stated that the province is now placed in serious circumstances, but however great may be the difficulties which attend the solution of this important question, they shall be encountered by me with firmness and energy, and by the blessing of God effectually removed.

The only distinctions in any class of society which I can recognize are those which arise from the just or improper use of those rights to which you refer. When their exercise is marked by loyalty to the Crown—obedience to the laws—and a due regard to the best interests of the country, they shall never be denied, but when they deviate from its legitimate course, for the attainment of seditious and unconstitutional objects, it must and shall be restrained. I earnestly hope that by the good conduct of all classes, the province may be able to maintain its peace, and I rely with confidence on your exertions and co-operation, for the purpose of enabling me to accomplish the final settlement of your affairs on a permanent and satisfactory basis.

MONEY.—Our banks continue to discount nearly all the good paper offered, and money is tolerably plenty, at least as much so as is desirable for ordinary purposes.

The annual statements exhibited by the Montreal and City Banks, evince how far the latter has been able to extricate itself from its embarrassed position. In upholding mercantile credit, these banks have been enabled, during the suspension of specie payments, each to pay two semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent. to reserve handsome contingent funds, and to make large sacrifices of interest, in order to meet the resumption. The statement of the Bank of Montreal cannot fail to afford satisfaction to its shareholders and well wishers.

The burden thrust upon its shoulders through the outrageous conduct of the Bank of Upper Canada Banks, has been borne with advantage to itself and benefit to the public. At the time the Bank of Montreal suspended specie payments, about twelve months ago, its vaults contained only £70,000, and its capital £120,000. Under the pressure of the trade have been enabled to gratify any tyrannical or selfish end—the banks have flourished, and our merchants have escaped the fate they were doomed to encounter at the hands of the miserably mismanaged banks of the Upper Province. It was foretold many months ago that the Upper Canada Banks would begin where our's ended. Our's have resumed specie payments, but the former are almost as remote from doing this as when they suspended. As an example of the conduct of the Bank of Upper Canada, we would refer to the fact that the other banks would do so at once, but its selfish ends and determination to try to sacrifice our merchants, would not be answered by such a course. The large amount of specie which has been sent to London, has realized a loss—an idea which cannot be endured in that quarter.

The Bank of Montreal sacrificed about £7,000 to replenish its vaults and otherwise for the accommodation of the mercantile class. It sustained them—paid dividends to its shareholders—restored the mercantile designs of the Upper Canada Bank, and the consequences of the selfish calculations of all the banks in Upper Canada, and now triumphs over their degradation. Need we say more than that, if the Bank of Montreal had not sacrificed 5 per cent this week, and that no buyers can be found for the stock of any of the Upper Canada Banks even at a discount of 10 per cent. The stock of the City Bank has improved in value too, and although the means are small, it is under able management and proceeds in the "even tenor of its way" paying regular dividends and giving daily proofs of its usefulness. The notes of the Upper Canada Banks are at a discount of 3 to 4 per cent.

EXPLANATION.—The Banks are not drawing

on London but private Bills have been sold at 10 per cent premium. There is no change in the rates of Drafts on New York.—Montreal Herald.

His Excellency the Governor General has caused a circular letter to be addressed to all the Justices of the Peace in the Province, desiring them to transmit with all little delay as possible, the names of all persons against whom they have issued warrants of arrest for high treason, sedition, or other political offences, distinguishing the warrants that have not been put in execution, and in the latter case also transmitting the depositions on which such warrants were issued.—Quebec Herald.

Her Majesty's Steam Ship Medea, arrived in port last evening about eight o'clock, having on board a detachment of the 24th Regiment, consisting of 100 privates, and 4 non-commissioned officers, under the command of Captain Williams. Lieutenant Beaufoy, and Assistant Surgeon Drysdale, 24th Regiment, were also passengers.

The Medea left Portsmouth on the 12th May, and we learn from the officers on board that she encountered very severe weather for ten days, and had to put into Sydney for coals. Passed Her Majesty's Ship Cornwallis, 74, with the Admiral Sir Charles Paget, C.B. below Metis, in tow of the Steam Ship Dee, on Monday last.

Early this morning the Medea transferred her troops to the Malabar, and proceeded immediately down the river to assist in towing up the Flag Ship Cornwallis. The Admiral may therefore be expected in port this evening or to-morrow morning.

We understand that the Medea has brought out a heavy English Mail, with despatches for the Governor General, the Commander of the Forces, and Sir George Arthur.—Quebec Herald, 13. June.

Her Majesty's Ship Hercules, 74, Captain J. Toup Nicholas, which was announced five or six days since as being in the river, came into port yesterday. She left Portsmouth on the 5th May, bringing detachments for several regiments in Canada.

The transport Elizabeth arrived on Monday, with a second troop of the 7th Hussars, and the Boadicea and Stentor came up yesterday, the former with 5 officers and 229 men of the Royal Artillery, and the latter with some of the Dragoon Guards.—H.

Having been stated that the Judges at Quebec when waiting upon His Excellency the Earl of Durham with a congratulatory address, had been received in a manner, and replied to in a tone not altogether courteous; we are bound to make it known to our readers that such statement has been erroneous. We say bound, with double reference, first, to the declaration of the noble Earl more than once pronounced, that he has come here resolved to observe justice and impartiality to all; secondly, to our own observation, that strict impartiality and even landed justice constitute a test which, if applied to this colony, would better than any other reveal to His Excellency who were the real friends of the social and political compact in Lower Canada.

Strong in this conviction, we are rejoiced to find that the Governor in Chief has not, even by manner, implied a preconceived prejudice in any quarter.—Mont. Transcript.

UPPER CANADA.

From the Western Herald.

Agreeably to a call for a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Western District, which appeared in the two last numbers of this paper, a large number of the most respectable of all classes, assembled at the Court house in this Town, on Saturday last.

R. LACHLAN, Esq., being in the chair, and having opened the business of the day by reading and explaining the object of the meeting, requested him to convene a general meeting of the inhabitants of the Western District, together with his reply thereto, proceeded to explain to the meeting the principal objects of the meeting, and to read the charge given by Judge Jones at the late court of Assize in this town, and also a discussion which took place in open court at that time, upon the subject of the trial of the prisoners taken at Point au Pelee Island, the trial of whom, it may be remembered, the Executive of the Province had ordered to be deferred till the decision of the Home Government could be known. Mr. Lachlan, Esq., addressed the meeting to the effect that under circumstances which had recently come to his knowledge, he was convinced that some diabolical scheme was concocting on the opposite side against the peace of this District, and that it was necessary for the Government to take immediate steps for our protection and defence against the outlaws who are again organizing along the U. S. Frontier, for the purpose of keeping the inhabitants of this province in a state of excitement and alarm.

Charles Daby, Esq., then informed the meeting that he had perused a series of resolutions which were to be offered by John Prince, Esq. M. P. and also one from the Rev. A. McDonald, which met his entire approbation, and which he sincerely hoped, would be carried unanimously.

John Prince, Esq. M. P. addressed the meeting at considerable length, in a most impressive and forcible manner, and after having expressed his regret at not being present in a session to take so active a part in the proceedings of the convention as he would wish in consequence of severe family affliction, he begged to approve of the course adopted by the chair in reading the discussion which took place at the last Court of Assize in this town, respecting the trial of the Point au Pelee prisoners, &c. Mr. Prince then proceeded in a calm

and eloquent strain to explain the features of the several resolutions he was about to propose, to the consideration of that respectable assembly, and the course of which he animated with zeal and spirit on the late shameful treatment of the inhabitants of this District by certain officers of the Commissariat Department, and this too, after their gallant defence of this frontier almost unaided by the Government. Mr. P. spoke in severe terms of the conduct of the present Executive in respecting Theller, Sutherland and others, after all the crimes they had committed against this country; and informed the meeting of the fact that Spencer, the former Aide de Camp of Gen. Sutherland, and who has recently been set at liberty, was now actually employed in organizing a force to again invade this devoted country: Mr. P. then reverted to the refusal of the Executive to permit the Point au Pelee prisoners to be tried, after having been assured by his Excellency and several of his principal advisers, that they would be arraigned for trial at the Assizes, here, and had even requested him (Mr. P.) to prepare a true bill of indictment against them, by means of the Attorney General, as having been guilty of that band of freebooters and Pirates, Mr. P. proved, by references to those celebrated authors, Grotius and Vattel, to have been most extraordinary malapropos.

Mr. Prince in conclusion, remarked, that he ought not to be forgotten in the course of the effective circumstances before alluded to—but that a sense of duty to his constituents alone, prompted him to come forward, for a few moments, to assert and maintain the inalienable rights of true and loyal subjects. Mr. P. then retired amid the prolonged cheers of the whole assembly. The resolutions were then read and passed without a dissenting voice.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Western District held at the Court House in Sandwich on Saturday the 5th day of June, 1838, (pursuant to a requisition to the sheriff signed by four county members and a numerous list of Magistrates and other influential gentlemen) for the purpose of taking into consideration the present political crisis of this District and its contiguity to the United States, and especially for the purpose of considering the late extraordinary proceedings of the Court of Assize and General Jail Delivery for the taking into custody of Prisoners taken at Point au Pelee Island, and charged with the crimes of murder, piracy, robbery and aggravated assault.

Col. ROBERT LACHLAN, Sheriff of the District, in the chair.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, and several gentlemen having delivered their sentiments in forcible and eloquent language, it was resolved, as follows; each resolution having been put to the meeting *seriatim* and having been carried unanimously.

Resolved, That this District has ever maintained a truly loyal and conservative character, and that while other Districts teemed with rebels and traitors, the Western District held its peace, and its loyal inhabitants, with the exception of a few, who have been guilty of crimes against the British Constitution, notwithstanding the machinations of emissaries from the disaffected in the Lower Province, and the necessary continuance of daily instances of lusty and lawless inhabitants of its frontier with the neighboring states of Michigan.

Resolved, That in the month of December, this Frontier was suddenly and unexpectedly threatened with an invasion by traitors and fugitives from justice, and other districts, aided by American citizens and the Magistrates and leading characters in the District thereupon immediately convened a meeting of the inhabitants, and promptly called out and organized the militia and a large body of volunteers, and under the pressing and necessary circumstances of the case, became responsible for the clothing, food and lodging of the troops—and the Merchants, Tavern-keepers and others, nobly and liberally came forward and contributed, with their means, towards placing this Frontier in the best possible state of defence, and supporting the honor and dignity of the British Crown in this fertile though remote part of her Majesty's dominions.

Resolved, that in the month of January, February and March, this District was actually invaded at three several and distinct points by large bodies of American citizens and others from Michigan and the adjoining state of Ohio, who were armed with cannon, muskets, and other munition and other abundant munition of war—the town and people of Amherstburg were fired upon for several hours—the Islands called Bois Blanc, Fighting Island and Point au Pelee were taken possession of—the inhabitants (all good and true subjects of her Majesty) were imprisoned and robbed of all their property, and several of Her Majesty's subjects murdered and severely wounded by these Brigands and invaders—and that all this happened without any aggression or provocation on the part of the inhabitants of this District—in the very face and under the very eyes of the states of Ohio and Michigan countries professedly at peace and in amity with this Province and Great Britain) and without any direct or positive aid or assistance on the part of the Government in punishing the invaders who were their own citizens.

Resolved, That these invaders were gallantly met at Amherstburg in the first instance by the Militia and Volunteers of this District and others, and after an engagement, which lasted for several hours, the invaders were defeated and captured, and the towns and villages were saved from being burned and the people from being massacred. The invaders were then taken to Point au Pelee Island, and there again assisted in repelling the invaders, and captured and taken to the trial of the Point au Pelee prisoners, &c. one of the inhabitants of this District (who through a Lieut. Colonel of Militia, vol-

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DATE STAMPED: June 21, 1964

SONG:

"Farewell to the land of the Heather."
With patriot pride I am bound to the West,
And every breeze blows me thither,
Yet fondly I look back on my native land,
Farewell to the land of the Heather.
The ruggedly in nature's vast mould thou wert cast,
The O'er the stormy clouds gather
I love thy rude wilds and thy black mountain last,
For I drew my first breath on the Heather.
And sorrow and care, ere my young playful breast
Had been the sad lodging of either,
In Caledonia's glens and her gay bonnet dressed,
I played my first sports on the Heather.
There first I learned a fair love for my love,
To hold our sweet converse together,
And the first love's garden that ever I sowed
Was cut from the bloom of the Heather.
And, O! when I think how thy blue bonnet waved,
When Caledonia's freedom did gather,
And Scotland from tyranny gallantly saved—
How dear is the land of the Heather.
Then, land of the green wood, so fair and so free,
A son of the bonnet and feather,
Can never be forgetful of freedom and thee,
Who sighs for the land of the Heather.
For the British Colonist.

Stories of the Larmer Priory.

I was once, said an old inmate of the establishment, on my way from Edinburgh to the residence of the Earl of Hopetoun, on business, whose princely house and domains lie from that city about a day's journey for an old man like me. On the margin of the Forth, before you turn into the walks that conduct you to the Earl's palace, there is an elegant little inn, the front of which is adorned with honeysuckles, the back parts of which are surrounded with a well cultivated garden, and the interior of which shows to the happy traveller who chances to find the comfort and hospitality of the place, well papered rooms, containing a rich assortment of various articles of chrysalis, and a wonderful variety of stucco images. For me, I thought I should have more freedom to rest my weary feet, and to make friends with my appetite there (for I have a particular way of doing this) than at the house of the nobleman. Now it happened on my way to the inn, which lay along the side of the Forth, that at the water's edge I spied a seagull which had lost, as I found, its faculty either to fly or to swim, the shot of some poaching fellow having winged or felled, but not killed it. Old as I am, I had little difficulty in making it my prey, and stuffed it, without being very particular how into my great coat pocket, and when I came to the inn, having up my great coat in the lobby, saying to myself as I looked at the swelling size of the pocket, surely nobody will take a fancy to my (gull), for I very well remembered how that I had lost out of the pockets of that same old man, and I chose to say in that same inn. Well, I gazed at it, and was so much struck by the supper, and what else I took with it, could make a wretched man, when, thunder and lightning! I was awake with cries of the most intense and horror, which subsided after some time into stifled exclamations—"It is the devil, the devil raised!" There was a lass, a servant in the house called Tibby East who had long been suspected of gratifying herself by picking up any inconsidered trifle which a traveller might leave in her way, as a snuff-box for her sweetheart, or a pocket handkerchief for her own use. On the present occasion, when all were asleep, Tibby sallied from her bed in pursuit of her game, and introducing her hand into the pocket of my great coat, was suddenly bit and grasped by an unknown enemy. A way flies Tibby, striving to shake off the foul fiend that stuck fast to her hand, uttering those cries that had alarmed the household. She gave out that the devil in the shape of a Bubbly had seized her and bit her hand—"Shame! thy greed," said Tibby, as I produced the gull that lay wallowing on the floor of the lobby, "Shame! thy greed, and may ye be worse served whenever you ripe a body's pockets again," and that's a fact.

But this is nothing to the fright that I once got, said a fellow who seemed to be dreaming at the other side of the lumn. We were sitting up at a laykake, and the corpse was streaked on a bed in the room, just above the one we sat in. At the dead o' the night, when we began to be a wee sleepy we heard a noise in the room where the dead man lay. The bedstead creaked, and we heard a murmuring noise, and now and then a sort of a kink and cough. Ane said, will ye go, and another said will ye go up, but ne'er a one o' them would face the awsome sight, till Jenny Louie said that she would go if the rest of us would follow her. She snatches the candle—up she goes and bangs right into the room, and we after her; but back she started when she saw what was there, spread out her arms and lifted up her eyes in a kind o' fit, and had nearly fallen back heels over head. By this time we are driving aye snither to the bottom of the stairs, when we heard a voice that we all knew well enough, "What ails ye all, what are ye after, what the mischief's the matter?" and this was the voice not of the dead man, but of his brother Sandy, the drunken sinner, who had slipped into the house some way, and laid himself down on the bed where the dead man lay, and raised himself up when Jenny Louie and us went into the room. It was an awful sight he gied us; and that's a fact too.

The Prince de Joinville.
We have already stated, that Francis, Prince de Joinville, fourth son of Louis Philippe, King of the French, was now travelling on this Continent. The

Prince arrived, on the 6th of May, at Havannah, from Jamaica, in a French line-of-battle ship, the Hercules, 100, accompanied by a sloop of war, as a tender; and was received by the Governor at that place with all the honours due to his rank. The Prince sailed from Cuba for the United States on the 10th of May. He was at Washington about the 25th of May, and was hospitably entertained. He left Washington on the 28th for Baltimore; and from thence was to proceed to Cleveland, via Pittsburg, intending to visit all the places of note in the Northern States, and the Falls of Niagara, but whether he will visit Canada is uncertain. His return to France will be about the 20th June, from Newport, Rhode Island. The Prince de Joinville was born in 1818, and is, consequently, in the 20th year of his age. He is tall, of dark complexion, and pleasant physiognomy. His dress is plain, being that of a Lieutenant in the Navy, and his general demeanor modest and unassuming. —*Mon. Gazette.*

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.—A circumstance occurred on the Prince's arrival at Washington, which must have furnished him and his suite with some merriment. He had arrived in the city perfectly incognito, and a dress "marvelously ill favored." With his friends in a similar costume, he called at Gadsby's for "food and board." The person to whom the party applied, after surveying them from head to foot, and not conceiving a very exalted opinion of their pecuniary, told them there was no room in the Hotel. They next went to Brown's Hotel, where they were politely scrutinized, but were informed that there were only two rooms in the garret, unoccupied. As the travellers were tired, they accepted of this elevated dormitory, rather than go farther. The bar keeper presented his book, as usual, for the names of the visitors, and when the Prince signed his with all his titles, &c. &c. &c., the man, in a great hurry, rang the bell, called Mr. B. ordered the best Chamber to be immediately prepared for the Royal traveller. This must have recalled to the mind of the Prince a similar one in the amusing adventures of Cuzman d'Alference, in which the hero stops at a fashionable hotel, where he had been very badly received some time before, on account of his shabby appearance, but when he called in an elegant carriage, and stepped in, habited in brilliant style, there was no end to the fatiguing splendor of his reception. —*Bal. Trans.*

The New Quicksilver Steam Ship.
Liverpool, April 24.—The splendid new steamer Columbus destined shortly to cross the Atlantic, which has created much interest from the novel construction of the machinery, made after Mr. Howard's invention, for the rapid vaporization of water on iron plates over heated quicksilver, this afternoon took a trial trip down the Mersey and round the light ship, with a highly respectable party of gentlemen on board. She excited much curiosity on the river from the novelty of her appearance and the beauty of her model. In her construction she has more the appearance of an elegant mail brig. She has two chimneys both very low, and from the peculiar coal, the anthracite, consumed by her, no smoke is emitted. By the politeness of Captain Daniel Green her Commander, and Mr. Howard the inventor of her machinery, we have been furnished with the following particulars.—The Columbus is 320 tons builder's measurement, being 21-1/2 feet beam, and 14-1/2 feet keel, with 13-1/2 feet depth of hold. She has 110 horse-power, two 65 feet engines the cylinder being 4-1/2 inches diameter, and 8-1/2 feet stroke, and wheel 17-1/2 feet diameter. Her speed through the water is 10 statute miles per hour; the immersed section at her present load is 150 square feet. She has now on board 20 days' fuel, besides 30 tons of iron ballast. The novelty of the engines, (Mr. Howard's patent) consists in a new method of producing steam and of condensing it, the latter part of the invention being applicable to the ordinary boilers. In the boiler the heat from the fuel is passed over extensive furnaces, in contact with which is a large body of water, the temperature of which is always such as is due to the density or the pressure of the steam, and consequently, the evaporation is limited by such circumstances. In the invention the steam is formed by bringing a small quantity of water, previously made boiling hot, in contact with a comparatively small surface, heated to and maintained at the temperature of the most rapid vaporization, viz, about 400 degrees, to effect which a quantity of mercury or amalgam lies between iron plates, the one near the fire being a plain surface of only three quarters of a foot per horse power, and the other, or vaporising surface, being about four times as much. The steam never obtains a density or pressure due to the temperature, but is itself heated to about 400 degrees, and worked in about ten pounds to the inch and cut off from the cylinder at half the stroke. The fuel made use of is coke or stone coal, or other fuel giving a strong local heat and little flame. The consumption of fuel is three tons per day of twenty-four hours, and the fire grates have a total bar surface of only 22 feet, the air being supplied by a small blowing machine, under easy regulation. The iron plates exposed to the fire are perfectly secured from any bad effect from the somewhat intense heat by the close contact of the mercury

within them, and which absorbs and gives out the heat with the utmost rapidity. The combined effect of the reduction in the consumption of fuel, and in the weight and size of the vaporisers compared with boilers, is such that a steam vessel of ordinary tonnage and power will be enabled at her load to immerse to make a voyage of five times the length now practicable.

The steamer made a delightful trip round the light ship. Her speed is not great—about ten miles an hour; but is very good taking into consideration the power of her engines compared with her tonnage. Her paddle-wheels are also on an improved principle, being constructed after Mordan's patent, the paddles turning on an eccentric centre with the wheel, and always turning perpendicularly, exposing a perfectly perpendicular surface to the water. By this means the beating of the paddles on the water is avoided; and the consequent lifting and vibration of the vessel done away with, the paddles always descending into and rising out of the water perpendicularly.

On Friday last the vessel made an experimental trip to Dublin, and was 17 hours and a half on her passage, having a strong head wind part of the way. She returned on Sunday in 15 hours and a half. At Holyhead she fell in with the Mermaid steamer Waterford, and slightly gained upon her. Her crew require not half the labor to keep them up of the ordinary steam boiler fires.

"Glencel is charged with being very slow, I understand," said the Queen to Lord Melbourne the other day.—"We really must look out for another Colonial Secretary," he told there are "many most serious and important complaints from the colonies unattended to in his department." The Premier admitted that his colleague was certainly one of the slowest coaches in existence. "But," added his Majesty, "I don't know why he should be called slow, when every one agrees that he is always fast asleep." —*London Paper.*

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 the Sabbath following.
By request of the Congregation.
To be had at Mr. Stanton's, King Street, and at Mr. Cathart's, 147, King Street, Toronto.
Price—One Shilling. 2114

ONE PENNY REWARD.
WHEREAS GEORGE WATSON, a lad of 19 years of age, my apprentice, has absconded, hereby offering to the public any information leading to his apprehension.
HUGH MATHESON.
Lloydston, 11, June, 1838. 2115

Lake Ontario.
OSWEGO AND KINGSTON.

THE STEAMER
COMMODORE BARRIE.

WILL sail 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.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

W. C. KEELE, Esq.,
Solicitor and Equity Broker,
BISHOP'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO.
Mr. Keele has been practised in the Supreme Courts at Westminster, offers his services to the Profession as Chancery Agent, on the usual terms.
BY
W. C. KEELE, Esq.,
A few Copies for sale at Eastwood & Stevens, 19-y-1.
Toronto

IMPORTATION OF SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.
ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. beg to inform their customers and the Trade generally, that they have this spring receiving a very large and well assorted STOCK OF DRY GOODS, by the first ships from Greenock, Liverpool, and London (several of which have arrived at Quebec and Montreal) and they expect by 29th inst. to have a full assortment opened up here, 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, 16th May, 1838.

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 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 109, King street.
14th March, 1838. 7 m3

FOUND.
LAST week a Young Terrier Pup. The Owner may have it by paying expenses. Apply at the Office of this Paper.
Toronto May 22d 1838 17.

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.

M. R. J. G. MOUNTAIN is now in Town on a Collecting Tour for the New York Albion, and the Emigrant and Old Countryman, and will call on the Subscribers to those Journals, with their accounts. From Toronto he will proceed to the Western part of this Province, passing through Niagara and Hamilton. Orders or Communications for Mr. Mountain can be sent to this Office, 54 Newgate Street. Toronto, June 6, 1838.

FRESH FRUIT.
Figs, Prunes, Oranges, Lemons, COCOA NUTS, RAISINS in whole half and quarter boxes—and a general assortment of Fresh Goods just received and for sale. JAMES F. SMITH. Toronto, May 10, 1838.

NOTICE.
DURING the Rebellion a Grey Gelling about 6 years old came in the possession of Hugh Stewart Esq. Lot 51—let concession Markham East side of Yonge Street. Should the owner not claim the same within the time by law allowed, it will be sold to defray expenses. 16

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 country, a revised Canadian Edition will, provided the suggestion should prove to be 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, to bring out the work in eight monthly parts, at the price of a dollar each number, to be paid for on delivery.

Each part will be contained in a wrapper, on 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 of which accompanied a copy to his late Majesty, who took the warmest interest in whatever related to the Canadian press.

In bringing before the attention of the Canadian 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 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 number will appear early in July. Among the number of those gentlemen who have kindly offered to receive the names of subscribers are the following: Messrs Armour & Ramsay, Montreal, J. McFarlane Esq., Kingston, R. Stanton Esq., Toronto, H. Rowell Esq., do, Mr. Ruthven, Bookseller, Hamilton, W. Richardson Esq., Brantford, B. Adams Esq., do, T. F. Short Esq., Woodstock, S. Reid Esq., Chatham, W. Duff Esq., Amherstburgh, W. Wood Esq., do, Duncan Campbell Esq., Simcoe, Edw. Erasminger Esq., St. Thomas, G. S. Jarvis Esq., M. P. F. Cornwall, Doct. Dewar Esq., do, Edward Brush Esq., Detroit, (the scene of the Tale.) Subscriptions will also be received at the office of the Publisher and Advertiser, and by Alexander Davidson Esq., R. M. Niagara, Niagara, May 15th, 1838.

THE ALBION—THE NEW PLATE.

WE beg to announce that we have another plate in preparation which will exceed in size and beauty any we have yet issued. It will be ready for publication in the course of the next month.

We take this opportunity of asking remittances from our distant readers, as we should be sorry to withhold new plate from any subscriber. We request the remittances to be made in northern and eastern bills, if possible, but we will not object to receiving notes of any good bank which are current at the residence of the person remitting.

THE PLATE OF THE QUEEN.

which we have anticipated will occupy the artist a considerable length of time in preparing but we shall produce it with as little delay as possible.

FARM IN OHIO FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN desirous of coming to Canada from the United States, offers a FARM OF 325 ACRES, partially cleared, within two miles and a half of the Ohio River, for SALE, or in EXCHANGE for Lands in Canada. The original cost of this Farm to the 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 Maitland, Esq., Toronto, or to Mr. Munro, at Clarke Gamble's, Esq., Attorney. Toronto, May 1, 1838.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the Act in that behalf passed by the Directors of this Bank and those of the Colonial Bank, this branch is now authorised to grant drafts on the Branches of the Colonial Bank at Kingston, Montreal, Bay, Jamaica, Falmouth, Savanna la Mar, Barbadoes, Demerara, Trinidad, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Tobago, Beaufort, Port Antonio, Porto Rico, and St. Croix.

For sums of sterling money payable in the currency of the Colony on which they are granted at the current Bank rate of exchange for bills on London at 60 days sight. 13m2 B. SMITH, Manager.

GEORGE DENHOLM, IMPORTER OF Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, No. 131, KING STREET, Toronto. STRAW BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, SHOES, CARPETS, FURS, &c.

FARM FOR SALE.

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 Cateaugus county, N. Y., 56 miles south of Buffalo; it consists of 100 acres, with 60 acres cleared, a portion of which is entirely free from stumps. It is well watered and fenced, and is suitable either for a grain or grazing 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

THE NEW STEAMER

WILL sail regularly for the Season between TORONTO and HAMILTON, leaving Hamilton, every Morning (Sundays excepted) for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, and Toronto same day at 2 o'clock, P. M. calling at the intermediate places, WELLSVILLE, OAKVILLE, and PORT CREDIT, weather permitting. ALL BAGGAGE, unless booked and paid for, will be at the risk of the owners. THE EXPERIMENT is a New Boat—her accommodations are superior; and every attention will be given to render passengers comfortable. All freight payable on delivery. April 5, 1838. 101f.

DUNDAS, HAMILTON, & TORONTO.

BURLINGTON.

JOHN GORDON, MASTER. Will leave DUNDAS on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Leave TORONTO on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 11 o'clock, A. M., touching at the intermediate places, W. B. Canal, Wellington Square, Oakville, and Port Credit, on her way up and down. The Boat will leave Port Hamilton on her way down, at 11 precisely. N. B.—Travellers by this Boat to Dundas, will always meet the Stages for Galt and the surrounding country. April 27, 1838. 141f

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: JB 1 50lb Box Glass 14x10 WGC 1 1 Black leather Portmanteau. " 1 chest Clothing. Rev'd Jos. Stevenson, 1 Box Books, Missionary to the Indians, Toronto.

No mark. 2 cherry Tables, 5 chairs. 1 Keg. No mark. 2 b2s wool. J. S. 1 chest. Mr. Wm. Rowe, White Lion Yard, March Street, Toronto.

MR 1 Hbd Crockery. JG M S2 a 91. 10 boxes cake Blacking. 7. TT 1 tierce ground bottom Tumblers. 26 doz. Henry Stewart, Esq., 1 mated Chest, North American Hotel, 1 Box, Toronto.

Geo. Pass, Lot street, 1 covered Trunk. BKT 435, 436, 438, 439 4 Tierces blue. EJC Toronto 2 cases. LFB 1 50lb Box 9x7. H 14 1 50lb Box 9x7. Mrs. Littlehale, care of Gillespie & Co. 1 Box medicine. A York.

Mrs. Mountray, 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, Toronto, 1 Case. R JW EF 2 Barrels. RD 2 No mark. 1 bbl. Discuit. No mark. 1 Hammer crockery. A F 1 bbl. Cutlery. J. Simmons, 4 bales Hops. No mark. 1 Saddle. Toronto, March 20th, 1838. 81f

TEA, WINE & SPIRIT WAREHOUSE, No. 197, King Street.

THE Subscriber has always on hand an extensive and well assorted stock of Groceries, Wines, & Spirits, which he offers low for cash, or on short approved credit. He has also received on consignment a few bales Red Flannel, and an assortment of Cassimeres, &c. &c. of Alex. OGILVIE. Toronto, January, 1838. 11f

FOR SALE.

AT THE CITY WHARF, 150 Barrels WHITE PLASTER PARIS. A good article—cheaper. D. MACDONELL. Toronto, 5th March, 1838. 6ml.

Forwarding to Upper Canada, And to places below Prescott, VIA THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

THE Subscribers having purchased the Barges, &c. of the late Firm of Messrs. WHITING & CHANDLER, are now prepared to Transport and exchange and produce to and from all parts of Upper Canada with dispatch, and on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment. MURRAY & SANDERSON. Montreal, Store in rear of Messrs. H. & S. Jones SANDERSON & MURRAY. Stores on Mr. Scobell's Wharf, Kingston & Brockville, April, 1838. 141f

FOR SALE, the following valuable Lots of LAND, viz.

WESTERN DISTRICT. No. Con. Township. Co. Acres. 8 3 Monro, Kent, 200. 13 3 do, do, 200. S. half 23 and 24 4 do, do, 200. N. half 23 and 24 4 do, do, 200. N. half 26 and 27 4 do, do, 200. N. half 2 and 3 7 do, do, 200. 34 and 35 east side Haldon St. DOWNS.

HOMER DISTRICT. No. Con. Township. Co. Acres. 6 12 N. Green, Leeds, 200. North East gr. 16 15 Tiny, Simcoe 200. 5 King, York, 200.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT. No. Con. Township. Co. Acres. 30 9 Cranston, Durham, 200. 27 7 Eliever Hastings 200. 27 7 Eliever Hastings 200. East half 11 5 Portland Frontenac 100. 6 13 do do 200. West half 5 4 Hinchinbrook do 100. N. E. quarter 2 7 Loughborough do 200. 2 7 do do 200. 6 8 do do 200. 26 8 do do 200. 3 9 do do 120. 5 9 do do 200. 18 9 do do 200. 22 9 do do 200. 10 2 Pittsburgh do 100.

JOINTOWN DISTRICT. No. Con. Township. Co. Acres. 6 7 N. Green, Leeds, 200. TERMS.—One eighth to be paid on getting possession, the remainder by seven equal yearly instalments, with interest. When one half of the purchase money is paid, Deeds (unexceptionable titles) will be given, and security taken for the remainder by mortgage or otherwise. JOHN MOWAT. Kingston, U. C., 2d November, 1837. N. B. Application by letter, unless paid, will not be attended to.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his numerous friends, who so liberally patronised 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 them.

An excellent assortment of young Pear, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Gooseberry, Currant, and Raspberry Trees and Bushes, warranted true to name. N. D. Country Merchants supplied on the most moderate and liberal terms. GEORGE LESLIE, 25, King Street East. Toronto, 12th March, 1838. 71f

200 Barrels NORTH SHORE HERB RINGS.

30 Packages CROCKERY assorted for Country Storekeepers—for sale by the Subscriber. No 197 King Street. Toronto, 5th Feb. 1838. 21f

ROSS & MACLEOD,

No. 193, King Street, Toronto. WOULD respectfully solicit their friends 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, making room for their spring importations. The following is among their stock: Broad Cloths, of great variety in prices and colours, plain striped, and checked Cassimeres and Breaks—Vestings in great variety—Cambrics, Satinets, and Scotch Plaid, Molekins and Cantoners, Grey and bleached Cottons and Scot's Shirtings, Shirts, and Apron Checks, Regatta and Turkey stripes and Gingham, and printed Calicoes, Linens, Brown Hollands, Diapers, Hucksblacks, Doilies, Canvas and Cambric Napkins, and cotton linings, bleached and unbleached Table cloths, Flannels, plain and striped Serges and Baisse, Rose, Witney, and Super Bath Blankets, Goosey frocks, Lamb's wool shirts and trousers, Worsted and Lambs' wool Hosiery, Woolen and lined Kid Gloves, Muffs, Tippets and Boas, 3-4 and 8-4 Merinos and Shawl dresses, Plain and figured Gros Grain, and Scotch Broad and Satins, Black and colored Silk Velvets, silk Gimps and Braids, Satin Saranets and Gams robes, Gimp edgings and footings, three lace and edgings, Plain and figured Bookings and Quillings, Broad Netts, Broad edgings and quillings, Book, Jaconet, and Mull Mullins, all Striped and Checked do, and Cambrics, sewed muslin Edgings and footings, and all sorts of Cape and Collars, Children's frock bodies and long robes, Blond Gauze handkerchiefs, scarfs, and Veils, Tibet shawls and handkerchiefs, and Silk fillet shawls and handkerchiefs, and all sorts of squares and Canton crapes shawls and handkerchiefs, Ladies' Prunella Boots and Shoes—Also, Ladies' Kid and Satin Shoes, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, London made Hats, Black stocks, Fur and Seal Cap, also Boys' cloth Caps, &c. &c. Toronto, 1st February, 1838. 11f

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PROPOSALS will be received by the Subscriber until the 17th inst. for any sum such person or persons as may be willing to loan on the credit of the intended District of Simcoe, the sum of Two Thousand Pounds currency, terms agreeable to an act passed 7th Wm. 4th 1837.

"The Magistrates for the County of Simcoe are authorised by an act passed during the last session of Parliament, to levy an additional tax of one penny in the pound for the purpose of raising the interest as it becomes due, and a portion of the loan every year until the whole is paid off."

S. M. SANDFORD, Treasurer of the Building Committee. Barrie, U. C., 16th April, 1838. 13w3

FOR SALE.

32 SHARES OF GORE BANK STOCK, apply at this Office. 5th April, 1838.

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, from New York, &c. Montreal, April 20, 1838. 11

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