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CORAL REEFS.

There is no object in the wide realms of Creation which is so calculated to awaken our wonder and admiration as the Coral Reefs, those mighty and extensive works, the production of myriads of diminutive architects. That a little insect should be enabled to contribute to the formation of extensive islands, the beautiful abodes of man, is indeed matter for astonishment, and affords a useful lesson to the boasted lord of the creation, showing that even the humblest combined efforts may lead to great results. The whole subject has been brought before the Birmingham Institution by Mr. Ick, and we subjoin an extract of his first very interesting Lecture:

In his introductory remarks, Mr. I. observed that the formation of coral islands was a subject so curious in itself, and the amount of their knowledge of these structures had been so materially extended by late discoveries, some of which appeared likely to throw much light upon more than one question connected with the physical history of the earth, that he considered no apology necessary for endeavouring to lay before them the various interesting facts which modern observation had brought to light upon the subject. It was difficult to conceive with what astonishment the first navigators of the Great Pacific must have beheld these vast rings of dazzling white stone, often many leagues in circumference, rising abruptly from a fathomless ocean, the waves of which dashed in foam against the outside, while within was a lake of still water, the surface of which was scarcely rippled by the wind; but what must have been their surprise when it was discovered that these stupendous fabrics, stretching like immense breakwaters for hundreds of miles along the shores of continents or large islands from eight to sixteen miles from the land, were the work of creatures which belonged to the lowest type of animal existence, whose bodies were mere masses of jelly, and who lived and flourished best where they were perpetually lashed by the waves of an ocean never at rest, and in the midst of a surf that would dash to pieces the stoutest boat, or break into fragments the hardest rock. Before they could understand the mode in which these submarine edifices were raised, it would, however, be interesting to know something of their architects, whose true position in the organic series seemed to be a sort of neutral ground on the confines of the animal and vegetable worlds. Indeed, one large tribe, the corallines, so nearly resembled the stony skeleton of the creatures he was about to describe, that Cuvier, Lamarck, and other naturalists, scrupled not to admit them into the animal circle, but they had been proved by microscopic researches to possess the cellular tissue which characterised vegetable organisation. The early naturalists were so persuaded that the whole family belonged to the vegetable kingdom, that they called them *zoophytes*, or animal plants, while Ehrenberg called them *phytozoa*, plant animals, or vegetable animals, and *anthozoa*, or flower-like animals. But the earlier observers directed their attention more to the wonderfully strong fabrics than to the little flower-like creatures that produced them. Since the time of Linnæus, the term polypus, or polype, had been used to designate these animals, which were chiefly found in tropical seas; but in the ponds and other clear still waters in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, during the summer months they might often meet with a creature, the simple organization of which would give them a very good idea of the coral polyps of the Pacific. The creature to which he referred was the hydra, or fresh water polyp, which was found on confervæ and other small water plants, the structure and habits of which, and the analogy which it presented to several species of the reef-building polyps were described, and their peculiarities pointed out by means of numerous very beautiful illustrations. Passing over these descriptions, the lecturer next proceeded to notice the polyps which were chiefly instrumental in forming reefs; these belonged to Lamarck's third order of vaginated polyps, and the division lamelifera, from their depositing the calcareous matter in a laminated form, radiating from a centre. Other branching corals belonged to Lamarck's genus *madrepora*, which together with Gorgonia, Isis, Corallium, and the numerous ornamental varieties, grew in the still waters of the lagoons. While echini and several varieties of shell-fish existed upon the surface, and occupied the crevices, the percolation of carbonate of lime from the destruction of all these, cemented that part abandoned by the polyps into a solid mass, and a reef was thus formed as compact as the hardest limestone rock. These reefs were formed remote from the land, often in vast numbers, and of great extent, the ridge being generally from a furlong to half a mile in breadth, and forming a ring, with a pool of comparatively still water in the interior, called a "lagoon." Storms threw up masses of broken coral on the ledge, which, accumulating to the depth of some feet above high water, formed chains of islets on the reef, which in this state was called a lagoon island, or an "atoll," a word borrowed from the South Sea Islanders. The diameter of the atoll or circle of coral, varied from one to thirty or forty miles; there was one twenty miles across in one direction, and fifty in the other, so that if the ledge were extended, it would form a line of one hundred and twenty miles in extent, and assuming it to be a quarter of a mile in breadth, and 150 feet deep, here is a mound, compared with which the walls of Babylon, the great wall of China, or the Pyramids of Egypt, were but as children's toys; "and all this," as Mr. M'Claren had observed, "built up amid the waves of an ocean never at rest, in defiance of its storms, which sweep away the most solid works of man." The wall of coral usually presented a breach in one or more places, and where the channel was deep enough to admit a ship, the lagoon afforded a secure and convenient harbour, and it was remarkable that the windward side of the island was almost invariably higher and more perfect than the other. It was, however, easy to understand how this happened in atolls that rose to the surface of the water, for the polypes were not only stronger and worked faster, when perpetually washed by the surf, but the fine sediment which was continually worn off by the action of the waves, accumulated on the leeward side, choking the cells and destroying the polypes, thus enabling ships to enter the lagoons for refuge, and when the storm had passed away to sail out again with ease, whilst, if the narrow channels had been to windward, vessels would be unable for months to make their way out again. The lecturer next described the submarine structure of the reefs, so far as navigators had been able to ascertain their formation. The outside of the reef often plunged at an angle of 45 degrees to a depth of 600 yards, and at Cardoo Atoll no bottom was found with a line of 1200 feet at the distance of 60 yards from the shore. The interior side shelved gradually towards the centre of the lagoon, forming a natural basin, varying in depth from two yards to one hundred. The manner in which islets were formed on a reef might readily be understood. In storms, the sea threw up fragments of coral, sometimes mixed with sand. The outer and lowest stratum, which was washed by the waves at high tide, was often converted into a hard conglomerate, by the infilteration of water holding lime in solution. Above this, generally at the distance of two or three hundred yards from the margin of the reef, the loose fragments cast up in strong gales, mixed occasionally with sand and shells, accumulated till they formed a bank from six to twelve feet above high water, with the highest side towards the sea, from which the surface sloped inward towards the lagoon. Against this bank the sea broke for a time, until a second ledge was formed and extended seaward, protecting the first bank from the waves. This in its turn became dry, and another ledge was gradually formed, the island increasing in extent by a succession of ledges brought to the surface. These ridges were favourable to the formation of a soil, by retaining whatever organic matter was deposited until it decayed, and by protecting young plants during their early growth. At length the fruit of the pandanus floated upon the ledge, and sowed its seeds; its divergent roots clung to the thin covering of soil, and enabled it to rear its fruitful branches, while the fall and decay of its foliage gradually deepened the mould. Cocoa-nut palms, and other trees succeeded, and, attracted by the shelter of the trees and the abundance of shell-fish in the quiet lagoon, sea birds rested upon it, till at length man himself arrived and took possession of the land.

The Daisy of Runnimede in America.

Away, away, ye sombre thoughts!
Avaunt, ye spectres drear;
Too long your sable wing ye spread
In seances to memory dear.
So quick they vanish'd all away,
Like vision'd hosts of care,
As out on the green sward we went,
To breathe the balmy air.

Then from its home, in English soil,
A daisy's root I drew,
Amid whose moisten'd crown of leaves
A healthful bud crept through;
And whisper'd in its infant ear,
That it should cross the sea,
A cherish'd emigrant, and find
A Western home with me.

Methought it shrank at first, and paled;
But when on ocean's tide
Strong waves and awful icebergs frown'd
And manly courage died,
It calmly rear'd a crested head,
And smiled amid the storm,
As if old Magna Charta's soul
Inspired its fragile form.

So where, within my garden-plat,
I sow the choicest seed,
Amid my favourite shrubs I placed
The plant of Runnimede,
And know not why it may not draw
Sweet nutriment, the same
As when within that noble clime
From whence our fathers came.

Here's liberty enough for all,
If they but use it well,
And Magna Charta's spirit lives
In e'en the lowest cell;
The simplest daisy may unfold,
From scorn and danger freed:
So make yourself at home, my friend,
My flower from Runnimede.

MRS. SIGOURNEY.

This is the prose story or incident of the poem—"A simple daisy which I transplanted from the spot where Magna Charta was signed, sustained the trials of the voyage well, when rarer plants perished, and now adorns my garden in a state of vigorous health."

TWIN CHILDREN.

Two buds with life from the same root supplied;
From the same crystal font two singing streams;
Two stars, that kiss each other with their beams;
Two snowy swans that in the sunshine glide;
Two turtle doves that nestle side by side;
Two butterflies, when earth with beauty teems;
Two lambs one mother bare; two silver gleams,
When the moon's face is mirrored in the tide;
Two rosy doves without one wounding dart;
Two shrines of bliss, that deck one holy spot;
Two earthly beings, with one human heart;
Two heirs of sorrow, with one common lot;
Two mortal bodies in corruption sown;
Two angels, harping near one golden throne.

The Indians, Cannibals, &c.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Muncey Mission, March 23, 1843.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER,—In reading over your editorial remarks of the City of Toronto Missionary Meeting, published in the *Christian Guardian* of the 15th instant, I was truly pleased with the excellent result of your meeting; but, like yourself, and no doubt many others, I was startled and astonished at the *new* and *novel* doctrines communicated in the speech of the Rev. Thomas Hurlburt, concerning the character and state of the Indians in the Territory of the Hudson Bay Company; and as I believe his remarks are calculated to convey erroneous impressions, I feel it my duty to vindicate the character of my native brethren.

Our good brother, who has been sleeping in the cold regions of the north for three or four years past, has had three very strange dreams. He has seen in his night visions,

1st. "That the Indians, unchristianized, were *destitute of fellow-feeling.*"

2nd. "That the Indians are *cannibals.*"

3rd. "That the intercourse of the White man does not corrupt the Indian, but that the Indian corrupts the White man, except in the case of ardent spirits."

1st. With regard to his statement that the Indians are *destitute* of fellow-feeling, I am prepared to substantiate the fact that no people are more kind and hospitable to strangers than the North American Indians. Their hospitality is proverbial, as all who have travelled in the Indian country will readily acknowledge. And, as regards their attachment for their offspring and relatives, it is a notorious fact, with all the tribes I am acquainted, that, instead of being destitute of *feeling*, they go to the opposite extreme, by evincing strong attachment to their kindred and friends. There is, however, a sort of *stoicism* cultivated by the chiefs and warriors, such as the enduring of pain and grief without murmuring, or shedding of tears. I have seen Indian chiefs stand over the lifeless bodies of their relatives, unmoved, and with dry eyes. Could I for a moment pronounce them *unfeeling*, because they would not allow the inward emotions of their hearts to betray them into what they consider a weakness? Such *stoics* have been known, in their hour of affliction, to retire to some secluded grove, for the purpose of giving vent to their deep feelings by strong cries and tears. That there are monsters in human shape to be found amongst the Indians, as there are amongst all other nations, I freely confess; and that the Indians are *revengeful* when insulted, *cruel* and *savage* in time of *war*, I allow; but this arises from their mode of warfare, and is the case amongst all barbarous nations. I am astonished that brother H., who has, no doubt, often participated in the hospitality of the Indian, and been welcomed by him in his mud wigwam when cold, weary, and hungry, should make these assertions.

2nd. I also deny the truth of the Indians being *cannibals*. Having heard such assertions some years past, I took particular pains to ascertain whether, in reality, any of the Indians in the north or west were cannibals or not, and the result of my inquiries amounts to this:—First, that cannibalism *does not* exist amongst them in the sense it exists amongst the New Zealanders. Secondly, that such is their abhorrence and detestation of cannibalism, that they have a common law amongst them, that when an Indian is known to have eaten human flesh through starvation, it is right to put such to death as soon as possible; and I have heard of instances of their doing so. If cannibalism were practised and sanctioned by them, it is not likely they would put cannibals to death. A few years ago, I met with a wretched Indian woman at the Narrows of Lake Simcoe, who had fled for her life from the north-west country in consequence of having, through extreme hunger, eaten her husband. As soon as it was known she had done this, the Indians prepared to kill her; but she, in the meantime, made her escape to the Lake Simcoe Indians. She was quite an object of pity, and appeared as if an evil spirit haunted her, as she wandered about in the woods, hiding herself behind the trees and logs. That the poor Indians in the barren regions of the north should occasionally be driven, through starvation, to eat one another, is nothing more than might be expected; and the same thing has occurred amongst the white people when shipwrecked and cast upon some desolate island. Numerous cases of such instances might be named. Thirdly, the whole amount of the cannibalism of some of the western warlike tribes, if cannibalism it may be called, is this,—that they have been known to take the heart of their enemy and cut it into small pieces, and then to boil it in a large kettle of corn soup, for a heathen feast or offering. Each warrior then takes a ladle-full of this soup as a bravado, or triumph over their enemy. This, in the Indian mode of speech, is called, "*drinking the heart's blood of the enemy.*" I think it is doing the poor Indians an act of injustice to call them *cannibals*. It is well known that the Indians are degraded enough without making them worse than they really are.

3rd. The assertion of brother H. "That it is not the White man who corrupts the Indian, but that the Indian corrupts the White man, except in the case of ardent spirits," is new and strange, and I believe cannot be borne out by facts. From the first discovery of America by Europeans to the present time, all know, that the Red man of the forest has not only received the White man's fire-water, but also his vices. I would ask brother H. who taught the Indian to *swear*, which he could not do in his own language? He knows well that almost the first words that he learns to speak in English is to take the name of God in vain. Before the adventurous trader penetrated the Indian country, the Indians were more inoffensive and honourable than they now are: their words and promises could be relied on; and Indian traditions say, that their women were more virtuous than they are now. I ask, then, who has taught the Indian to tell lies and cheat? Who has degraded the female character, and "blanched their babies' faces?" I might add more, but I forbear.

When we reflect upon the depravity of human nature, its tendency to imbibe and grasp the worst passions of the human heart, how could it be otherwise than that the simple-minded Indian should receive and imitate the superior vices of his enlightened White visitor; and if, perchance, the White man has been corrupted by his Red brother, (which, in my opinion, is a rare occurrence,) what does it prove but that *evil* has come in contact with evil, and thus each has added double to his sin. Can it be possible that our *white Indian* brother, who, no doubt, has heard so many wonderful stories about weendegoos, (giants) Nanabozho, powwows, and witches, has become a complete convert to all the marvellous legends of the north, (for Indians, you know, love to deal in the marvellous,) and now that he has made a happy escape from being devoured by *cannibals*, and corrupted by the contaminating influence of the Red man's vices, he comes back to us, in true Indian style, to make our ears tingle with his wonderful discoveries? According to brother H.'s argument, a few more years of intercourse with the Indians would have entirely corrupted him, he would not have a spark of *fellow-feeling left*, and, ere long, would have been feasting with the *cannibal Indians* on human flesh. I congratulate brother H. in his timely escape. But what will become of the poor Missionaries who are still labouring in those distant and dreary regions? And what white Missionary will now dare to venture his life and character amongst such a people? If he goes he must expect to be corrupted, and no good man can desire that: and if the Missionary shrinks from the perils of the north-western wilderness, what will become of the souls of the poor Indians? But I rejoice to know there is no cause of alarm; the Indian's wigwam will be ready to receive the good Missionary, and the meat of the deer and buffalo spread before him; and the light of Divine truth he carries with him will soon cause the Indian's heart to *feel*, and dispel the gloom of heathenish darkness from his mind. May God be with his Missionaries in heathen lands, and may the time soon come when the wilderness shall bud and blossom as the rose, and all know the Lord from the least unto the greatest!

I have ever admired the zeal and useful labours of brother H. amongst the Indians. I attach no improper motives to him, for I consider him a true friend to the Indian race; but that he has imbibed erroneous opinions of the Indian character and state is quite evident, and I sincerely hope he will, in future, be more cautious and guarded in treating subjects he does not fully understand.

I am happy to inform you that we continue to be favoured with the presence of the Lord on this Mission. Our last Quarterly Meeting was, I think, the best I have witnessed on this Mission. I baptized one converted pagan Indian; but as my health is rather poor, I want more help. Brother, pray for us.

I remain, my dear Brother,

Yours very truly,

PETER JONES, (KAHKEWAQUONABY.)

IMAGINATION.—What an irreparable void would be left in the mind by the extinction of imagination! Without it, reality would show all its horrors, and the waters of extasy would be half dried up. What could embellish the language of the orator? What could inspire the studies of the painter? What could wing poetry for her heavenward flight? The world of imagination is more to us even than the real world; the invisible is more thought of than the seen; the touchless than the tangible.—How teeming was the imagination of the blind Milton! It was to him as a sun, when all was dark around. It is imagination which enhances the beauty of reality, and thence, ascending on soaring pinions, discovers shapes the loveliest, formed perhaps by a combination and re-arrangement of those which it has seen. Assisted by comparison, reason, and judgment—for without these it is a feeble faculty—it ranges throughout the domain of nature, wanders through earth, sea, air—searches after all that is exquisite; and, after culling the most gorgeous treasures, disposes of them in its own sweet order, and lavishes them bountifully, through the medium of language, on all who listen to its siren voice.

A STORY ABOUT A LEASE.

An English gentleman succeeded to an estate in Scotland, and as he had found the tenantry on his former property very subservient, and always ready to vote as he directed them, he thought he would place his Scotch tenantry on the same footing by refusing to grant leases.—A farm having run out of lease, a respectable farmer came to inquire about it, and this dialogue ensued:

"I am come, Sir, to see if I can agree wi' ye about the farm of Dykeside."

"I should be glad to let you the farm, as I understand you have both capital and skill; but I wish to put my Scotch and English tenants on the same footing. They must both be tenants-at-will."

"Ay, Sir, but what security should I hae for the siller I might lay out? There is muckle to be done in draining, and muckle in other improvements, and if I were to lay out ten pounds an acre, what security should I hae, that I wadna be turned out at the end of the first year?"

"Oh, I should think it highly dishonourable to take such advantage of you."

"Then ye would let me stay till I got back what I laid out in draining?"

"Certainly."

"And in bone-dusting?"

"Certainly."

"In short, ye would let me stay till I got back my outlay with a profit?"

"Certainly; I could have no desire to part with a respectable tenant such as you."

"Then, Sir, if such really is your intention, what difference would it make just to *put it down in black and white, and sign your name till it?*"

The landowner finds that he must give a lease, for nobody in Scotland will take a farm without that security. Then comes the question of rent:

"I'll not take a lease on a money rent," says the farmer. "I'll give a quarter of wheat for the acre."

"But," says the landlord, "I should never know what my rental would be under such an agreement."

"And I would never know what my profits might be under any other arrangement. Na, na! I'll pay nae money rent."

"Why, Sir Robert Peel's Bill will keep the price at somewhere about 52s. or 55s."

"Weel, Sir, if it does, ye can sell my quarter of wheat, and get what Sir Robert has promised. But, we are told in the Scriptures no to put faith in princes, and I carry the matter farther, for I put nae faith in princes' ministers. The 1815 Bill promised 80s., and we got only 69s. The 1828 Bill promised 64s., and we get only 55s. Sir Robert's Bill promised 55s., and now the price is below 50s. Na!—I'll pay nae money rent. I'll pay a *corn rent*, and then if corn is dear, y'ell get a high rent, and if it is cheap I'll hae my land cheap."

It is settled that the farmer should pay a corn rent. In a few weeks the landowner calls, and, after many polite inquiries as to the health of the family, for whose welfare he seems to feel a great interest, the following dialogue ensues:

"I have taken the liberty of calling upon you, Mr. Drummond, to request the favour of your vote and interest for my friend Mr. Colquhoun."

"Mr. Wha? Sir."

"Mr. Colquhoun. He is a most respectable man, a good speaker, and a decided farmers' friend."

"Od, Sir, I have nae muckle faith in the men that ca' themselves farmers' friends. It aye appears to me that they raise that cry for nae other purpose than to get high rents.—Your friend Mr. Colquhoun will vote for the Corn-law I imagine?"

"Oh, yes, he'll support the Corn law."

"I dinna think muckle the mair o' him for that. Because, ye see *I pay a corn rent, and dinna care what the price o' corn is.*"

"Well, but I like to see friendly relations between landlord and tenant. I like to see them acting cordially together in the election of a representative."

"I like friendly relations, too, Sir. I like to see landlord and tenant voting thegither.—Noo, Sir, this friendly spirit would just be as weel manifested by your voting for *my* man, as it would be if I voted for *yours*."

But this is not the sort of friendly relation that the landlord likes, and still pressing the matter, the farmer goes to his desk, takes out his lease, affects to be reading it very carefully, and says:

"I dinna find a word in my lease about Mr. Colquhoun."

"Oh, of course there is not."

"Weel, weel! If its down in my lease that I am to vote for Mr. Colquhoun, I'll vote for Mr. Colquhoun; but if its no down in my lease that I am to vote for Mr. Colquhoun, I'll see Mr. Colquhoun d—d first."—*Manchester Times.*

SUMMARY.

HEROISM OF AN AFFGHAN GIRL.—AN UNGAZETTED TRAIT OF GHUZNEE.—While the Affghans were disputing our entrance into the citadel, an incident occurred, which for a moment diverted the attention of the combatants, and turned their fury into pity. Among the foremost of the party who signalized themselves by their desperate gallantry, was an aged chieftain, the richness of whose costume excited general attention, his turban and weapons being resplendent with jewels. The hope of plunder immediately marked him out as an object of attack, and numbers at once assailed him. He defended himself like a man who knew there was no chance of life, but who was resolved to sell it as dearly as he could. He had killed several of the Queen's Royals, and severely wounded Captain Robinson, when a grenadier of the company to which the latter belonged, seeing his officer in danger, rushed to his assistance, and with a thrust of his bayonet, brought the gallant old chieftain to the ground. The grenadier was about to despatch him when a beautiful girl, about seventeen, threw herself into the melee, and plunged a dagger in his breast. She then cast herself on the body of the chieftain for the purpose of protecting it: and the Affghans forming a sort of a rampart before them, maintained their ground until their heroic girl succeeded in getting it conveyed into the interior of the citadel. Shortly after the place was taken, she was found weeping over the remains of the brave old man; who on inquiry, we learned was her father. She was treated with the utmost respect and tenderness by our men, who neither obtruded themselves on the grief, nor offered any interruption to the preparation which she made for his interment.—*Boston American.*

IRON REVENUE CUTTER STEAMERS.—The Pittsburgh papers say that prior to Mr. Forward's retiring from the Navy Department, contracts for two revenue cutters to be built of iron and worked by steam, were made by that Department with Messrs. Freeman, Knapp & Co. to be built at Pittsburgh for the revenue service on the Lakes.

THE CRUEL TYRANNY OF THE LAW.—The *New York American* says:—"A petition was presented to the Board of Aldermen, from Susannah Ann Scofield, asking compensation for the imprisonment of her son, a boy of 16 years old, in the Tombs for *Five Months as a Witness!* We looked at the petition and found that it sets forth that this boy was the main dependence of a widowed mother and two young sisters—that he was of exemplary habits and brought home weekly to his mother an average of \$6, earned by himself—that being thrown into prison last August, in order to insure his appearance as a witness, he was detained there until January last, when, upon the entreaties of his mother and her entering into recognizance for his appearance, he was liberated, receiving \$16 as compensation for *five months imprisonment among felons and convicts!*—But worse than all, the afflicted mother states that owing to the contamination of such society, the boy that went in comparatively pure, industrious and virtuous, has come out idle profligate and reckless!" Can anything be a more cruel outrage upon the dearest relations of life, or the most precious of all personal rights? Can anything be more shocking to every dictate of justice, and every upright sentiment of the soul? Well may the American exclaim—"what sum of money can repay this moral desolation?" The case is well fitted to excite not only the deepest sympathy and commiseration for the mother and her son, but the strongest feeling of righteous indignation at the thought that the law of the land should admit of the possibility of such cruel and utterly irreparable wrong. But no words of reprobation and reproach are strong enough, sufficiently intense in meaning, to set forth adequately the merciless iniquity of so execrable an outrage. The simple facts must, to every mind capable of discerning the difference between right and wrong, speak with more power than any language, and we trust, for the sake of every principle of justice and every honest emotion of the human heart, that it can only be necessary that the Legislature should have such made known, to provide promptly and effectually that a recurrence of any thing like it shall cease to be legally possible.—*Albany Advertiser.*

TABLE, showing the amount of furs and peltries exported from the ports of America owned or occupied by the British:

Skins.	Amount of Dollars.
Beaver	\$793,400
Muskrat	46,965
Lynx	11,020
Wolf	11,890
Bear	19,250
Fox	31,910
Mink	4,645
All other kinds	2,475
Total	\$1,017,555

REPUDIATION.—The *New York Journal of Commerce* after quoting the portion of Mr. Secretary Young's late strange communication to the Senate, in which he gives his constitutional views of the acts under which a large amount of our State stocks have been issued, and pronounces that "millions of outstanding stocks" thus created, impose not "even the shadow of a moral obligation," to pay them, makes the annexed just comment on the above monstrous position of the Secretary. "We are amazed at the avowal of such doctrines by Secretary Young. Even if he were right on the question of constitutionality, (on which point every Legislature for many years past appears to have differed from him, practically at least,) we do not see how this admission would affect the *morality* of the case. Have not the people of the State, through their Representatives, received the money, and expended it for such purposes as they thought proper? This is enough, as to the morality of the question. The man who borrows money, and then, on some technical ground, refuses to repay it, when he had the ability to do so, is not better than a thief or a robber. In some respects he is worse, for he adds hypocrisy to plunder, which the robber does not. He abuses confidence, which the robber does not. He violates faith, which the robber does not. We are ashamed of Mr. Young, that he should have written such a document. We hoped *a repudiator* would never dare to show his face in the State of New York. Least of all did we expect that such a moral monster [*as a repudiator*] would be found in any responsible public station within this commonwealth. Let the doctrines of Mr. Young prevail, or be even suspected to embody the sentiments of the people of New York, and we will guarantee one thing, viz. they will never repudiate any more debts, i. e., any debts not already contracted, and for a very good reason. The document was handled very roughly by many individual Senators, but there was no joint action of that body expressive of their abhorrence of its doctrines, as we think there should have been."—*Albany Advertiser.*

MURDER OF AN EDITOR.—A slip from the *Norfolk Herald*, dated at four P. M. Thursday evening, mentions the death of Mr. Gardner, Editor of the *Portsmouth Chronicle & Old Dominion*, in a scuffle, on the wharf in the morning, with Mordecai Cook, Jun., growing out of a political feud. Mr. C on meeting Mr. G., as the former stepped ashore from the ferry boat, raised a cane which he carried, when Gardner immediately drew from his pocket a revolving pistol, which Cook seized hold off, the ball passing into Gardner's heart, and he died instantly. He was from New England, and has left a wife and two children.—*Boston Mail.*

The British Commissioners, for running the Boundary Line in accordance with the Treaty of Washington, are Lieutenant-Colonel Estcourt, two Astronomers, (Captain Robinson and Lieutenant Phipps, R. E.,) two Surveyors, (Captain Broughton, R. E., and Mr. James Featherstonhaugh,) and Mr. Scott, Secretary, with twelve Sappers and Miners. They will leave England in the next steamer for Boston, April 4th. This intelligence we derive from our private advices; it has not yet appeared in the British Journals, but its authenticity may be fully relied on.—*New York Albion.*

THE EARTHQUAKE AT GUADALOUPE.—On the 25th February, 4500 dead bodies had been dug out of the ruins, and 2200 wounded were in Basse Terre hospital.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE DISASTER.—It appears that the islands lying between latititude 20 and 15 and longditude 7 and 17 from Washington, are destined to destruction. Point au Petre and two or three other places have been destroyed by an earthquake, and we now learn from Captain Chase of the *Old Colony*, which vessel sailed from Mayaguez on the 17th ultimo that a rumour was prevalent there when he sailed, that the town of Ponce, on the south side of Porto Rico, had been burned.

EARTHQUAKES.—We have already mentioned that the shock of an earthquake was experienced in the neighbourhood of the city about the period when the West India Islands suffered from the convulsion. We have since learned that a party engaged in a hunting expedition, about seventy miles north of this city, when in the woods, were alarmed by a loud rumbling noise, coming from the south, and proceeding in a northerly direction. They describe the sensation as similar to that created by heavy laden sleighs passing over a crisp and frozen surface. At the moment indicated, the party were housed within the temporary hunting hut. Alarmed at the unusual noise, they rushed forth; and the stillness of the forest was exchanged for unusual and unaccountable sounds. Subsequent to their return from their hunting expedition, they were informed of the devastation occasioned in the West Indies from an earthquake; and coupling their statement with facts already communicated, we have little doubt that the sounds they heard were caused by the same agency.—*Montreal Times.*

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.—A letter dated St. Thomas, March 7th, says:—"We have experienced another severe shock of an earthquake. It lasted but three or four seconds—had it been prolonged, St. Thomas would have been in ruins. Several houses were damaged, but none fell. It has alarmed the inhabitants very much. Some have gone into the country—others have left the island. We have very warm weather here at present, and the heat increases daily. The thermometer stood this morning at 7 o'clock, at 90° in the shade—the warmest weather ever experienced at this time of the year."—*Boston Times.*

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—We are requested to intimate, that the Voyageurs and Canoes, of the Hudson's Bay Company, will be despatched from Lachine for the interior, towards the close of this month, (the navigation permitting) and that those having letters to go by that conveyance, will require to send them to the Company's Office, not later than the 25th instant.—*Montreal Gazette.*

ESCAPE OF THE TEXAN PRISONERS CONFIRMED.—By the arrival at New Orleans of the schooner *Brazos*, from Tampico, the report of the escape of the Texan prisoners captured at Mier is fully confirmed. They rose upon their guards, succeeded in taking their arms, killed a great proportion of them and made a hasty retreat towards Texas. It is stated that four or five thousand Mexicans had been despatched in pursuit of the Texans. At the last accounts they had not overtaken them. The Mexicans were ordered, in case they should recapture the prisoners, to put every man to death.

PROVINCIAL.

Mineral Water near Kingston.

For the following interesting account of these waters we are indebted to the Rev. James Williamson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Queen's College, by whom the analysis was made with great care and skill. This water was discovered last year, in the course of the operation of boring for water, for the purposes of Mr. Morton's distillery, and has since attained to some degree of celebrity for its beneficial effects in the improvement of the general health, and the alleviation and cure of disease. It is to be hoped that the well will soon be enclosed with a suitable erection, in order that the water may be better preserved from rain or any foreign admixture, and for the greater convenience of visitors. In regard to Mr. Williamson, we think it a circumstance of the highest importance that at a moment when capital is rapidly pouring into this section of the country, and accumulating in it, the establishment of Queen's College has brought amongst us a gentleman of great talent and high scientific attainments, whose enthusiastic devotion to the pursuit of science leads him to employ his leisure in such investigations as that contained in the following letter. There is perhaps no richer field in the province for mineralogical and geological inquiry, than that furnished by the Midland District and the adjoining Districts of Victoria and Johnstown. It is due to Mr. Morton's liberality to say, that he has hitherto supplied the water to the public without fee or reward of any kind, although at considerable expense in boring the well.—*Chronicle & Gazette.*

To the Editor of the Chronicle & Gazette.

SIR,—I have carefully examined, by various methods, the water from the Mineral Well at Mr. Morton's, near the Lake, a little to the East of Alwington House, and as the matter is one of public interest, now beg through your columns to communicate the result of the analysis.

The depth of bore, which reaches to the primitive rock, is 145 feet.

In the middle of last month, about 9 A. M., when the temperature of the air was 24° F., that of the water was 44°.

Its appearance is somewhat sparkling; its taste sharply and not unpleasantly saline; its specific gravity is 1.010, and its saline constituents, in an imperial pint, amount to 117.52 grains. The strength of the water varies a little from time to time, (as that of other wells,) and of course the quantity of its salts, but from a comparison of some lately obtained with another portion taken from the well in a former part of the winter, I infer that the fluctuation is not great. The gaseous matters are Carbonic Acid Gas, and a trace of Sulphuretted Hydrogen. The Saline ingredients, in an imperial pint, are as follows:

Common Salt	45.64	Grains.
Sulphate of Soda	21.36	"
Chloride of Calcium	35.09	"
Chloride of Magnesium	15.43	"
		117.52

From this it will be seen that the water is of the same class and of the same component parts as those of Cheltenham and Leamington. It also resembles Harrowgate in its saline nature and strength, but is not impregnated so extensively with common salt. It resembles Airthrey Water in Scotland in the quantity of Chloride of Calcium, but it is distinguished from it, by the absence, in the latter, of the Sulphate of Soda. The property of the Saline constituents, in an imperial pint, of two of the most famous and strongest wells in Cheltenham and Leamington, are thus stated:—in the former case by Dr. Scudamore, and in the latter by Dr. Thomas Thomson, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow.

Cheltenham.

Common Salt	70.14	Grains.
Chloride of Calcium	7.48	"
Chloride of Magnesium	3.06	"
Sulphate of Soda	17.55	"
		98.23

Leamington.

Common Salt	67.78	Grains.
Sulphate of Soda	32.74	"
Chloride of Calcium	20.90	"
Chloride of Magnesium	12.36	"
		133.78

It thus appears that the Kingston Spring is, with one or two exceptions, as strong as any of the British waters, and far stronger than most, while it is identical with them in nature, as it has already, we are informed, (and from its composition we have no doubt with perfect accuracy,) proved itself to be, by its salutary effects, both when taken internally, and applied by way of bath.

I am, Sir, your most humble Servant,

JAS. WILLIAMSON.

Queen's College, Kingston, 4th April, 1843.

QUEBEC FORWARDING COMPANY.—A numerous and highly respectable meeting of merchants and others was held at Quebec on the 29th ultimo, to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a Forwarding Company, for the purpose of transporting goods and merchandize between Quebec, Lake Champlain, and the upper lakes. His Honour the Mayor was called to the chair, and I. R. Eckart, Esquire, requested to act as Secretary. Among a variety of other Resolutions passed, it was resolved that the capital stock of the Company should be £20,000, divided into two hundred shares of £100 each, not more than one half of which to be paid up this year. A Committee, composed of Messrs. James Gibb, Archibald Laurie, and H. J. Noad, was then appointed for the purpose of procuring subscriptions for the stock of the Company, and treating with the Assignees of the U. C. Forwarding Company, for such purposes as required immediate action.—*Montreal Gazette.*

MONTREAL STOCKS, &c.—At a sale of Bank and other stocks, by auction, yesterday, at the Montreal Assurance Office, the following prices were obtained. The rate at which the best securities were disposed of, is undoubtedly low, in comparison with the ruling prices a year ago; still if we take into consideration the scarcity of money, coupled with the late commercial embarrassments, it must be admitted, that the prices obtained were fully as high as could have been expected. Bank of Montreal Stock, one lot brought four per cent. premium, another lot, three and a half per cent. premium, and a few shares three per cent. premium. City Bank stock, £96 and £95 per £100, or four and five per cent. discount. Bank of British North America, £41 sterling per share of £50 sterling; Exchange calculated at the present current rate. The St. Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance stock, which has always been considered an excellent investment, (having generally paid handsome dividends) was put up at par, but there being no offers, it was withdrawn.—*Montreal Gazette.*

PHILOSOPHY OF HEAT.—"Well, my little fellow," said a certain principal to a sucking philosopher, whose mamma had been teazing the learned knight to test the astonishing abilities of her boy, "what are the properties of heat?" "The chief property of heat is, that it expands bodies, while cold contracts them." "Very good, indeed: can you give me a familiar example?" "Yes, sir: in summer, when it is hot, the day is long; while in winter, when it is cold, it becomes very short." The learned knight stopped his examination, and was lost in amazement that so familiar an instance should have escaped his observation.

New Motive Power—Carbonic Acid Gas.

At the Cheltenham Literary Institution on Thursday last, Dr. Boisragon delivered a lecture introductory to the developement of a new scientific mechanical principle for superseding steam as a motive power. The audience was most numerous and respectable. After entering on the history of locomotion, and descanting on the mighty powers and operation of steam, he entered upon the expenses attendant thereon and the great drawback thence arising. "Great Britain (said he) must abandon all the profits of communication with our Indian possessions and many other places, unless a cheaper motive power can be obtained. That this can be accomplished, I believe, and as one of the patentees of the invention of Isham Baggs, Esq., I have the honour of introducing the Carbonic Acid Gas power before a Cheltenham audience and to show the reproduction of power from similar materials, as long as the law of chemical affinity exists. This is one of the grandest inventions which has ever been brought before the public. It is not only a power produced from fuel like coal which can be consumed, but it is a fuel that when set in motion will return and be used over again, so long as the law of chemical affinity remains. It will be free from smoke, not liable to the discharge of coals which caused the accident on the Versailles Railway, and from that offensive smell given out at the stations. There is a more important part of its application—it may call back into use a great amount of property now rendered useless; I mean its power of rapid travelling over common turnpike roads—of propelling coaches over districts which no railways can cross. It will bring down the steam power monopoly. In the great Parliamentary road to Holyhead the saving of half the expense of steam power may prove of great importance. Many attempts have been made to propel carriages on common turnpike roads, but though doing work to some extent, the projects have failed; nor is this to be wondered at when we consider the expense. The lecturer then adverted to the numerous inventions which had been brought before the public at different times, and concluded amidst great applause. On Friday Mr. Baggs undertook to explain the scientific and mechanical principles of his patent. He introduced the model of a machine, which presented the mechanical principles of the steam engine, with the exception that, instead of steam being the impelling agent, it was carbonic acid gas, contained in an iron jar, which made its escape by a tube, and, passing through a valve, entered the cylinder; then, escaping by another valve, caused the piston to work up and down—the wheel and axis attached to the crank of the piston having the movement of the common steam-engine. The gas, after having escaped from the cylinder, passed through a tube into a vessel of ammonia, and formed a carbonate, which, in the present patent, is intended to be egenerated into gas by circumvolving processes and thus keep up at a cheap rate, a continued motive power; but which, without diagrams or models, it would be impossible to render intelligible to our readers. We shall content ourselves with referring to the patent, which has been taken out by the scientific lecturer, as illustrative of the leading principles of the invention. Looking at the mechanical operations of the little model before us, the invention promises to be successful; but we have great doubts of its applicability to heavy machinery, for we apprehend that the gas, which is to supersede steam, would be found much less impulsive than the vast powers of steam. But we shall anxiously wait the result of future experiments on an enlarged scale.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

Honour and Profit of Industry.

The greatest of Men have been trained up to "work with their hands."—If there is an encouraging sentence in the English language, it is the above. God ordained that man should live by "*the sweat of his brow*," and intelligence can breathe and live only in a being of an active life. Aikenside, the author of "The Pleasures of Imagination," was a butcher until twenty one, and first took to study from being confined in his room, by the fall of a cleaver. Marshal Ney was the son of a cooper; Roger Sherman, Allan Cunningham and Gifford, were shoemakers; Sir William Herschell was a fifer boy; Franklin, a printer's devil; Ferguson, a shepherd; Ben Johnson was a bricklayer; James Monroe the son of a bricklayer; General Knox was the son of a bookbinder; General Green, a blacksmith; General Morgan, a wagoner; Burns, a plough boy; Bloomfield was a farmer; Frazer, a stone cutter; Crabbe and Keates, apothecaries; Sir William Blackstone was the son of a silk mercer, and a posthumous child.—*Agriculturist.*

STARTING CHILDREN IN THE WORLD.—The following extract from the works of a living writer, is replete with sound philosophy and common sense: It is well worth the attention of parents:

"Many an unwise parent labours hard and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arm of one who cannot swim: ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim and he will never need the bladders.—Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources, the better."

A COMPARISON.—How beautiful and complete is the analogy between the insect and his brother butterfly of fashionable life! While yet an *embryo*—a worm, he *grubs* his way through a good estate, and not a little ready money. Then after a long sojourn in the *pupa* or puppy state—longer far than that of any other maggot,—he emerges a perfect butterfly, vain, empty, fluttering, and conceited; idling, flirting, flaunting, philandering, until the summer of his *ton* is past, when he dies, and is arrested, and expiates a life of puerile vanity in the Queen's Bench.

INOCULATION WITH THE VENOM OF RATTLE-SNAKES.—In the work called Life in Mexico, recently published, the fair author gives the following extraordinary account:

"We have just been hearing a curious circumstance connected with poisonous reptiles which I have heard for the first time. Here and along the coasts, the people are in the habit of inoculating themselves with the poison of the rattle-snake, which renders them safe from the bite of all venemous animals. The person to be inoculated is pricked with the tooth of the serpent, on the tongue, in both arms, and on various parts of the body, and the venom introduced into the wounds. An eruption comes out, which lasts a few days. Ever after, these persons can handle the most venomous snakes with impunity; can make them come by calling them, have great pleasure in fondling them; and the bite of these persons is poisonous! You will not believe this; but we have the testimony of seven or eight respectable merchants to the fact. A gentleman who breakfasted here this morning, says that he has been vainly endeavouring to make up his mind to submit to the operation, as he is very much exposed where he lives, and is obliged to travel a great deal on the coast; and when he goes on these expeditions, he is always accompanied by his servant, an inoculated negro, who has the power of curing him, should he be bit, by sucking the poison from the wound. He also saw this negro cure the bite given by an inoculated Indian boy to a white boy, with whom he was fighting, and who was the stronger of the two. The stories of the eastern jugglers, and their power of these reptiles, may perhaps be accounted for in this way. I cannot say that I should like to have so much snaky nature transferred to my composition, nor to live amongst people whose bite is venomous."

Queen's Speeches, Statesmen, Politicians, &c.

The Queen's Speech is unusually long. The following are its topics:—The amity of other States, the boundary treaty, the Chinese war, Syria, the dispute between Turkey and Persia, the commercial treaty with Russia, the victories in India, the decrease in the revenue, the royal visit to Scotland, the riots, and an indefinite promise of some new measures. It will be immediately perceived, from this list, that various topics are either omitted or not expressly named in the Speech, all of which are really of as great moment as any of the topics which it embraces, and some of which are of greater moment than most of these topics. France complains that no notice has been taken in it of her or of Spain, of the all-engrossing right of search, or of the outbreak at Barcelona; Ireland, that neither her name nor any notice of her affairs appears in it; and, if Scotland were to think it worth while to follow their example, it would not be difficult to point out events peculiarly interesting to her, whose importance and publicity might have procured them the honour of being mentioned, along with Her Majesty's visit of 1843. Nay, if it were not that past experience has taught us what sort of things Kings' or Queen's Speeches are, and by what rule they are constructed, the whole country might complain that, while the speech travels into other lands, and fetches flashy topics from the back of the globe, it has either totally omitted, or but very incidentally referred to, the corn-law and the income-tax. A King's or Queen's speech ought, by rights, to discriminate for the country between great and little events; and the six or eight topics which it includes ought to be precisely those which a good historian would select from the multitude of minuter topics, and denominate the *great* events of the year. A series of King's and Queen's speeches, for a given period, ought to contain the annals of a country. But experience informs us that these speeches are constructed on quite a different principle. Queens' speeches are heartless formalities. It is only in times of rare and peculiar excitement that the language of the throne is seen to warm with the earnestness of public opinion, and that, on the ceremonial of opening parliament, the Throne is heard to address the Estates openly, feelingly and honestly on the state of public affairs. Cunning is the faculty, in ordinary times, that dictates Queens' speeches. Hence, they are the most frozen of all compositions.—They are literally *constructed*. They are put together bit by bit. One man prepares a draft according to the pattern of former speeches, selecting those topics which appear to him to be suitable, arranging them properly, putting in the sorrow and the joy at the right places, and carefully seeking, on all controverted points, the most circuitous and indefinite of common phrases. He corrects and interlines it till it pleases him. He then puts it in his pocket, and takes it with him to a meeting of the Cabinet, where he reads it slowly over once or twice. As he reads, his fellow-ministers interrupt him now and then, one suggesting that a phrase is too strong, another that it were better take some notice of a topic that has been omitted, and a third that it were perhaps better to take no notice whatever of a topic so plaguy as that is. During the whole process of construction, from first to last, the real picture that the speech-makers have before their eyes to assist their recollection in the choice of topics is, not the state of the country, but the state of the Opposition. Those topics which can be taken up without affording an opportunity to the Opposition to make anything by a discussion of them, are noticed; those other topics, the discussion of which would help the Opposition, are unnoticed; in the wording of each paragraph care is taken to deprive the Opposition of the benefit of a lax phrase, and the intentions of government are clothed and concealed in unmeaning or all-meaning ambiguities, the interpretation of which is left to future occurrences; and thus, out of all the events that God has sent in the by-gone year, and all the topics that have taken possession of the public mind, those six or eight alone are picked out which will serve a mean and sordid purpose. How miserable a product of cunning and hypocrisy Queens' speeches are, may be learnt from the fact that the speech of this session was agreed in by two parties, whose opinion on any two points are not the same, and whose aim severally it is to oppose and weaken each other. Had it been honest this would not have been the case. The topics of the Queens' speeches are the topics of the inner ring. The country at large may be represented by a wide circle; and the political or parliamentary arena, where Whigs and Tories contend, by a small circle concentric with it. An outer ring represents *the country*, where the forces are public opinion, and the press which produces it. An inner ring represents Parliament, where the forces are intrigue and the lust of place. The parliamentary topics are not always the topics that agitate the country. In the best of times there ought always to be a barrier round the inner circle, against which the tides of the outer may dash and break. Such a barrier consists in the qualification for membership, the duration of parliaments, and a slow-going machinery of parliamentary forms. But the freedom of a country depends on the fact of an eventual and nearly immediate reciprocation of influences between the two circles. In revolutions, the barrier between the two is nearly annihilated, and those who are able first press in and then build it up again. In a free country, the opinions of the inner circle should fairly represent those of the outer; and the opinions and wishes of the country should make their way into the inner, be embodied there by superior wisdom, and re-issue thence in the shape of laws. A country is not free where places in the inner circle are hereditary and unattainable. And the great impediment to civilization in a country, is the difficulty of returning the best heads to the inner circle. Able and good men in the outer circle do indeed make their influence felt wherever they are, and their thoughts confer immortal blessings on the human race; but it is only in the inner circle that their influence is immediate, obvious, and direct, because thence only do they act as central forces. A statesman is a man whose eye ranges to the remotest circumference, marks every novelty, takes in every discovery in every science, and employs the influence which his station confers upon him in finding an immediate place and purpose for it. He is the public critic and applier of all kinds of thought. A politician is a man the range of whose vision is bounded by the limits of the inner circle as by an impenetrable wall of darkness. His parliamentary training makes him familiar with parliamentary topics and parliamentary tricks.—Within his own circle he sees clear, and can manage his part admirably; but he is ignorant of all that lies and lives beyond it. And thus parliamentary business may tick tick as regularly and smoothly as a piece of clock-work, at the same time when the affairs of the nation are all in riot and disorder. Pitt was a statesman. Peel is a politician. All Peel's ideas are ideas of the inner ring. His faculties fit him for superiority in it. But whenever, as in the cases of the tariff and the income tax, he ventures, on the compulsion of necessity, to legislate for the state of the country, his incompetency to the task is evident as well from the nature of his measures as from their effects. In the Queen's Speech, we repeat, the topics were more parliamentary than national. Topics of national importance are omitted in it, and noisier parliamentary topics are substituted for them. The speech does not discriminate between great and little events. It parades matters about which the country takes little interest, and is silent on matters about which the country takes a great interest. And if the admissions or omissions of the Queen's Speech were things of greater moment than they are, all the three kingdoms might very reasonably complain.—*Aberdeen Banner.*

MARRIAGES.—The undermentioned matches are thus noticed in an exchange paper:

GOING AHEAD.—Mr. John Going, to Miss A. Head.

ALL RIGHT.—Mr. William All, to Miss Jane Wright.

SHORT AND SWEET.—Mr. James Short, to Miss Amelia Sweet.

Later from Texas.

The steamship *Neptune* brings to New Orleans, Galveston dates to the 18th March. The reports of the escape of the prisoners taken at Mier are discredited at Houston. The *Galveston Times* intimates that the British Government is offering to mediate between Texas and Mexico, and procure the acknowledgment of the independence of the former, on the condition that slavery be abolished in the Republic. Letters from the San Antonio prisoners represent their treatment as barbarous in the extreme. They are harnessed to carts like mules, and made to draw dirt through the streets, and are not well provided either with food or clothing. The Mexican families who left San Antonio when General Wall retreated from that country, have returned and taken possession of the property which they had abandoned, and are making preparations for a crop the ensuing season. They report that another Mexican invasion is in progress, and that from two thousand to twenty-five hundred men may shortly be expected on the western frontier. A party of Indians recently made a descent upon "Good's Settlement" and robbed several houses, carrying off with them a lad about thirteen years old, son of Dr. Witter. They retreated on finding an armed force prepared to resist their farther depredations.—*Boston Mail.*

Free Trade and Protection.

This subject has been lately much discussed, and we believe that the opinions of most men, who have been at the pains to examine the claims of the two systems, have decided in favour of free trade. We have looked into many of the statements and addresses of the advocates of protection, and find in them the greatest lack of arguments, and generally nothing but idle declamation.

So general is this, that when we meet with anything in the shape of an argument, we hail its appearance with sincere satisfaction.

In Mr. Hunt's *Magazine*, for March, is the address of Mr. Greely, lately delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle, to which we wish to devote a little of that attention to which whatever comes from that respectable source is entitled.

The stronghold of the Protectionists is to be found in that article, and we have often seen it raise its head in the columns of the *Tribune*. It is this; that although an article of manufactured goods may be imported from England at a cheaper rate than it could be manufactured here, yet that the expense of carriage, freight and other charges so lower the price, received by the producer, that a home manufactured article, although *nominally* dearer, is *absolutely* cheaper to the agricultural consumer. We must give a few quotations to show how this view is attempted to be made out. The trade in grain is supposed to be free all over the world.

"Illinois and Indiana, natural grain-growing states, need cloths; and, in the absence of all tariffs, these can be transported to them from England from two to four—say three—per cent. on their value. It follows, then, that in order to undersell any American competition, the British manufacturer need only put his cloths at his factory *five* per cent. below the wholesale price of such cloths in Illinois, in order to command the American market. That is, allowing a fair broadcloth to be manufactured in or near Illinois, for three dollars and a quarter per yard, cash price, in the face of the British rivalry, and paying American prices for material and labour; then the British manufacturer has only to make the same cloth at three dollars per yard in Leeds or Huddersfield, and he can decidedly undersell his American rival, and drive him out of the market."

The effect of this system in Illinois is thus described,

"We have seen already that in case she (*i. e.* America) *is forced* to sell a portion of her surplus products in Europe, the price of that surplus must be the price which can be procured for it in England, *less* the cost of carrying it there. In other words, the average price in England being one dollar and ten cents, and the average cost of bringing it to New-York being at least fifty cents, and then of transporting it to England at least twenty-five more, the net proceeds to Illinois cannot be more than thirty-five cents per bushel."

"But, on the other hand, let her cloth, her wares, be manufactured in her midst, or on the junctions and waterfalls in her vicinity, thus affording an *immediate* market for her grain, and now the average price of it rises, by an irresistible law, nearly or quite to the average of the world. Assuming that average to be one dollar, the price in Illinois, making allowance for the fertility and cheapness of the soil, cannot fall below an average of seventy-five per cent. Indeed, the experience of the periods when her consumption of grain has been equal to her production, as well as that of other sections where the same has been the case, proves conclusively that the average price of her wheat would exceed that sum. We are now ready to calculate the profit and loss. Illinois, under free trade, with her 'workshops in England,' will buy her cloth twenty-five cents per yard, or seven per cent. cheaper, and thus make a nominal saving of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in her year's supply; but she thereby compels herself to pay for it in wheat at thirty-five instead of seventy-five cents per bushel, or to give over nine and one third bushels of wheat for every yard under free trade, instead of *four* and a third, under a system of home production. She will give the cloth-maker in England less grain for his cloth than she would give to the man who made it in her midst; but for every bushel she sends him in payment of his fabric, she must give two to the waggoner, boatman, shipper and factor, who transported it there. Of the whole product of her industry, two-thirds is tolled out by carriers and bored out by inspectors, until but a beggarly remnant is left to the fabricator of her goods."

We have extracted largely, in order that our readers may have an idea of the only thing like reason for forced protection, and we may fairly conclude that nothing better can be produced, for Mr. Greely has bestowed much attention on the subject.

We think that his views are entirely erroneous. His *issue* is altogether wrong in the first place.

To give a correct impression of the claims of free trade and its opponent, an average of the whole United States ought to have been taken. We mean such agricultural districts as were likely to be able to import grain. Instead of that, the most distant and newly-peopled states of Illinois and Indiana are made to represent the whole interests of the grain growers. The position is undoubtedly sound, that the farther the producer's grain is from a large market, the less price he will receive for his produce, and the reverse holds in more favourable locations. The disadvantage is in some measure compensated by the lower price paid for land, and frequently labour being cheaper. It is an inequality experienced in every quarter of the world, and not to be remedied by unnatural restrictions on commercial intercourse, or by giving a forced stimulus to unproductive labour. The true remedy, which will quicken the sale and price of agricultural produce, is the gradually filling up of the country with artisans, mechanics, shopkeepers, professional men, and others, who are the great consumers in all countries.

Such articles as are imported from foreign countries will, as a matter of course, be supplied from home, where they can be supplied as good and as cheap as from abroad.

We deny the correctness of the comparison between thirty-five and seventy-five cents as the price of grain under the opposing systems. The manufacturers of a country, in the commercial sense, form but a small proportion of the population, especially in newly-settled districts. The great mass consists of agriculturalists, and the classes above noticed, and no introduction of manufacturers under the compulsory fiat of the 'Home League,' could possibly affect the price to any considerable extent.

The plain and obvious fact is, that the late abundant crops, the entire prostration of credit, and, above all things, the want of a circulating medium have brought down the money value of grain in those districts, far below its natural level, and this depression has no connection whatever with the state of foreign markets. The case Mr. Greely supposes is, that a surplus is *to be forced* into a foreign market, and the whole question is gravely put on that issue. Now, no article is more frequently the subject of fluctuation than the "staff of life." Of course, when there is a surplus from a very abundant crop, or diminished means of purchasing, the price will be lowered. These causes have all been in operation of late years, and have had their natural effect. But no surplus that requires to be forced will be permanently produced. The price of every article is determined incidentally by the supply and demand, permanently by the cost of production. The high prices received for agriculture, in consequence of the deficient crops of 1838 and 1839, and the more abundant currency of the day, occasioned a much larger amount of land to be laid down for the production of bread-stuffs. The crops since then, both here and in other countries, have been abundant, and money scarce. Thence the great fall in prices. This result will check the growth for some years, but as the population constantly increases, this temporary surplus will be consumed, and the price brought up to what will remunerate the farmer. But in the event of an entire free trade in corn, whatever is exported will not be a *forced surplus*, but will be as much a matter of calculation as the home market can be, for it will be regularly wanted.

But Mr. Greely himself disproves his own argument, in relation to the price of Illinois wheat being reduced permanently to thirty-five cents, if the corn-trade were free, for he says that seventy-five cents is below *the average in Illinois and other sections*, as was shown by experience of *the periods when her consumption has been equal to her production.* Now, we take this as a direct and positive admission, although not intended, that the present depressed price has no connection whatever with foreign prices, but arises from totally distinct causes.

It is stated that wheat would rise to seventy-five cents, if there were manufactures in Illinois, and at the same time, it is admitted that it reached that very price without any manufactures being there. Why?—Because the supply was not greater than the demand, which it never indeed can be but for a limited time, as the supply and demand will soon regulate the trade.

That the price of an article will be entirely determined by the state of the most distant markets we deny. It is the nearest imported market which regulates the price in the place of production. Of course, if a farmer has a customer living in his immediate neighbourhood, he will sell wheat five cents cheaper to him than at the next county town, if the carriage will cost ten cents to take it there; and he will only take the quantity remaining to that town; but having done so, he will stop there, unless he has a market more distant still, which will yield him more than will cover the additional carriage. The nearest market will, on equal terms, always receive a preference.

Mr. Greely makes the singular supposition that when by free trade the price of wheat, for the world, is equalized at the rate of one dollar per bushel, the Illinois farmer will send on his surplus through New-York, not look at any home market near nor distant, but hurry it over to England, without regard to the result of the transaction.—Now, this is a mere fallacy to make out the protection case. The price in England he rates at one dollar ten cents, and takes it for granted that after the Illinois agriculturist has paid fifty cents per bushel for carriage to New-York, he will not stop there, and take the world's price of one dollar, and thus realize fifty cents, but will, (in for a penny in for a pound,) *incontinent*, convey it to England, pay twenty-five cents more of freight, get one dollar ten cents, and only realize thirty-five cents! It is only in this way that any thing like a case can be made out. Nothing can be more certain than this, that not one bushel of wheat will ever be sent from the United States to England, unless the highest price of the American market can be obtained for it, with freight and all charges in addition.

No doubt Mr. Greely always speaks of a forced surplus, but this great question should never be argued on a basis so narrow, as we have already shown that a surplus of any article is merely an incidental and temporary circumstance. In the case of such a surplus being disposed of abroad, instead of the price of the whole crop being lowered, as is stated, to the value of that surplus, the very disposal of it takes away the weight which presses down the price in the home market, and enables it to reach a remunerating level.

But if Mr. Greely has been wide in his calculation of the disadvantage attending the export of grain in exchange for cloths, he has not fallen into that error in regard to the cheapness of foreign cloths, for he supposes *seven per cent* as all the advantage to be gained by importing instead of making the article. Now it is unnecessary to say more than that duties ranging from 30 to 40 per cent. have been paid on British woollens imported into this country for many years, and the duty is now forty per cent. The expenses of transporting such goods are not three per cent., as stated, but from ten to fifteen per cent., giving a disadvantage of from fifty to sixty per cent. against the English manufacturer in this market, which does not satisfy the "League," which, with its "seven-league boots," stretches its pretensions across the Union and demands the whole home trade, in face of the most obvious injustice to the vast majority of the community.

The price assumed for wheat to England is far below what it is ever likely to be, viz: one dollar and ten cents per bushel, or about 36s. per quarter. On an average of many years the price has been above 60s. There is no probability that with a trade entirely free, and without any duty, the price in that country would fall below 45s. to 48s. If it were to fall to 36s. as Mr. Greely supposes, not one bushel could ever be sent from the United States, as the average of years past, at all the seaports has invariably exceeded that amount. The present rates cannot possibly remain, when trade revives and commercial confidence is restored, and it is far from wise or candid to draw general conclusions from the existing state of things.

It seems to be assumed in this article that it is absolutely necessary that grain should go from America to Britain in order to pay for woollens, but this does not follow. The people of Illinois can pay for their cloths by sending their grain to the Atlantic States, where goods are imported and manufactured for the Southern market, who will pay for the woollens by cotton and tobacco transmitted to Britain. There need be no apprehension of any flood of British goods now. They will only come in, so far as they are paid for, by other goods or produce. It is strange that flour, which has been the chief article of export of food, is never mentioned in this address, evidently because it would have shown the foreign trade in too favourable a light, and left a far larger balance, even now, to the producers.

Another strange notion of Mr. Greely is, that the class of shippers, wagoners, and importers, are not entitled to be taken into consideration, and that there should be no intervening links between the agriculturalist and the manufacturer. These useful members of the community, which of course must include the sailors, are all turned over to annihilation at the fiat of the "League" or rather of its advocate.

Is it forgotten that these people consumed grain as well as woollen manufactures, and that their labour is beneficially and usefully employed for the common good in procuring, first, the export of an article, which must pay every charge, *over and above* the home market price, or it will never leave the country—and second, they are doing what will afford the means of importing a good and cheap article for the consumers. Take the other side. It is to raise up a class of manufacturers, who require above fifty per cent. to protect them, which must all be paid from the pockets of those who are more usefully employed.

We have much more to say on this important question, but must stop. We cannot conclude, however, without expressing our regret that any of that abuse of foreign countries, which is so common, should come from such a quarter. Of all subjects, political economy is that which should be kept aloof from everything of an exciting character. But it would appear that even, on such an occasion, Mr. G. could not abstain from filling up his speech with some of these silly tirades, which can excite only amazement in the mind of any reflecting man. He addresses the foreign manufacturers as follows:—"Sirs, we are willing to take cloth of you for grain; but why prefer to trade at a ruinous disadvantage to both? Why should there be half the diameter of the earth between him who makes coats and him who makes bread, the one for the other?—We are willing to give you bread for clothes; but we are not willing to pay two-thirds of our bread as the cost of transporting the other third to you, because we sincerely believe it needless and greatly to our disadvantage. We are willing to work for, and buy of you, but not to support the useless and crippling activity of a falsely directed commerce—not to contribute by our sweat to the luxury of your nobles, the power of your kings. But come to us, you who are honest, peaceable and industrious; bring *here* your machinery, or, if that is not yours, bring hither your sineros, and we will aid you to reproduce the instruments of your skill. We will give you more bread for your corn here, than you can possibly earn for it where you are, if you will come among us, and aid us to sustain the policy that secures steady employment and a fair reward to home industry. We will no longer aid to prolong your existence in a state of semi-starvation where you are; but we are ready to share with you our plenty and our freedom."

This call for emigration should be gratefully returned by the emigration agents. Two-thirds of the price for charges of transporting the other third! Sixty-six per cent. for transport. Fifty per cent. of the whole of this is already admitted to be paid within the country, in conveying grain from the far west to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Is it really the pleasure of the "Home League" to have a non-intercourse act passed between those places, and are the manufacturers wanted to come across to "sustain" that "policy"?

Who would not suppose that this address is delivered for the most benevolent and least selfish people in the world, inviting the poor strangers to come and take protection from misery and slavery? Who would believe that the people so commiserated have been pressed down to the earth by the losses sustained by those who now set up for patrons, that thousands of families are reduced to beggary by vast amounts of their money which they have squandered, and by the deliberate denial of their debts by States which are styled sovereign. Be just before you are generous. We remember of a person who boasted of his wealth to his neighbour merchant.—"My cash account is very full at the present time, if you want the loan of five hundred pounds you are welcome to it." We don't want the loan of any of your money, (said the other) but if you will pay your last year's account, we will be obliged," and so the matter ended, and the account was not paid. If foreign countries are not paid, need we be surprised? Forty years since many shipowners and merchants of this country were plundered of their property by the French and Spaniards, during the European war. The nation has recovered all that money from the parties who took it. Had it been paid over to the owners? *Not one cent.* Is not this an inducement to manufacturers to come over? Come to our plenty! Let the careworn countenances which pervade the streets, and the thousands of industrious individuals unemployed tell of the plenty. Come to our freedom!—more singular still. Only think of the valley of the Mississippi coupled with that hallowed word, enough!—*British Chronicle.*

Mr. O'Connell and his Book.

From the British Chronicle.

If this book, at least so far as it has yet been published, had been given to the world by a man of less celebrity than Daniel O'Connell, it would have passed at once into oblivion, among those innumerable party productions which are never heard of beyond the day which gave them birth; and which are afterwards only known to the bibliopole, or indefatigable curiosity hunter.

But a work by Daniel O'Connell, on whatever subject, claims more than a passing notice; for whatever may be its merits, there are thousands who will bestow uncompromising praise upon it, and a large number who will give it as decided condemnation.

To have expected the Liberator, as he has been styled, by his generous and ardent countrymen, to write an impartial history, would have been unreasonable. He, who for forty years has kept up an unceasing party warfare, whose life has been spent "in toil and trouble," and whose means of existence depends in his old age on keeping up that agitation, must be regarded as utterly unqualified for the sober, dispassionate, and laborious enquiries of the historian, especially when the subject is so closely allied with the party dissensions in which he has been so long engaged.

In perusing this first part of the *Memoirs*, we repeatedly forgot that we were engaged in any thing beyond one of the Liberator's addresses to the precursor's society before the Parliament should meet, or "the rint" fall due, but anon we cast our eyes on the top line of the page, and read the important word—*History*. This memoir or history contains the worst deeds of six centuries, crowded into eighty pages of letter-press, with a quantity of abuse of England, and of Protestants, which no other man could, in all probability, have brought together in so small a compass. There is much of Daniel's style in the whole affair, and even when he abuses most, we cannot have the same feeling towards him as to any other person who condescends to such a course, but are often disposed to laugh at his coarse Milesian wit. He calls James the Sixth a "pedantic brute;" and yet, with great gravity, dedicates his work to Queen Victoria. It is only Daniel O'Connell who does it, no other man could.

If Daniel's work had been got on a brief, to make up a case against England and Protestantism, he could not have produced anything more completely one-sided than the work now before us.

If any one expects to find either candid inquiry into the history of the period over which his work extends, or an elucidation of any controverted matter in Irish history, he will find nothing but disappointment. There is not even an attempt to lay open any of those causes which led to the rebellions and the cruel wars which ensued in consequence, between the English government and the barbarous chieftains of Ireland and their followers. We have no doubt that the superior skill and means of the English party, and the cupidity of the courtiers for plunder, were too often the procuring means of those wars. When nations subdue each other, instead of making haste to blend their combined interests for the common good, the victorious party has too often taken advantage of their superiority to perpetrate acts of injustice and oppression on the weaker. The amalgamation which in time heals such wounds, was unfortunately prevented, in the case of Ireland, by circumstances.

The conquest of Ireland, though nominally effected in the reign of Henry the Second, did not extend beyond those provinces called the *Pale*, until the reign of Elizabeth.

For four centuries the greater part of the island continued independent of the English Crown, and the chieftains of the different tribes bore the most implacable animosity to the name of England. Even within these provinces where the English power was established, the unjust and unwise preferences given on all occasions to English families, or their descendants, prevented the native Irish from falling in with the connection which had so long existed. Almost up to this time both nations were of one religion, and the quarrels and heart-burnings of four centuries cannot be traced to the differences in that respect. The whole of Christendom was Catholic, and the history of every country abounds in such scenes as are so pathetically and indignantly pourtrayed by the Liberator. How was it that under the system to which Mr. O'Connell is so attached, such universal wickedness abounded, and how was it that the Reformation, which was the first dawn of a better day, is regarded by him with such dislike?

The power assumed by England over Ireland ought not to be objected to by any good son of the Church, for the Pope made Henry the Second a present of the Emerald Isle, in one lot.

His right to do so may well be questioned; but it is not becoming in Mr. O'Connell to do so, because, if the Pope is once convicted of *a wrong*, the *infallibility* is gone, and down comes the whole fabric.

The animosity which had never ceased between the two countries might have gradually disappeared as the times improved, but for the unfortunate tenacity with which Ireland has been subjected to the Roman Catholic superstition. The means adopted for the propagation of the reformed faith met with little success, for they were ill calculated to accomplish it. The large revenues of the old church were, as in England, extended to the Reformed Faith. Wealth was heaped on its teachers, but in the qualities most important for accomplishing the objects of a National Religious Establishment, they were miserably deficient, and the new faith which unlocked the sacred scriptures, so long hid from the world by priestly craft, ought to have extended its healing and enlightening influence over Ireland, if it had been universally and vigorously promulgated.

But the inhabitants saw nothing but an enemy in every Protestant minister, and the very name of the Reformed Church was associated with tithes and taxes. The penal laws, on which Mr. O'Connell descants with so much severity, tended materially to keep up the opposition.

It is easy to sit down in the middle of the nineteenth century, and condemn these laws when all men who have one spark of liberality or christian feeling now unite in doing so. But the small number of Protestants in England, Germany and the Netherlands, when compared with the millions of bigoted Papists who, under the powerful sovereigns of Spain, France and Germany, were shedding the blood of Protestants in torrents, may well account for some restrictions being imposed by those who could not be insensible to the dangers by which they were surrounded.

The most striking exhibition of unfairness in this work is the account of the Irish Rebellion in the reign of Charles the First. Instead of giving us a plain narrative of an event which must ever be memorable for the fearful loss of life and cruelties inflicted on the Protestants, he artfully commences with the war which that rebellion brought on, producing in one chain a long series of the cruelties of Cromwell and other parliamentary leaders.

After the most unfavourable impression has been made on the reader, he at length ventures cautiously to approach the *cause* of all these atrocities and allude to the Irish rebellion. We think this course utterly unworthy of the talents of the author, and one which stamps his work as a mere ebullition of party feeling, intended to produce a certain effect on multitudes of his ignorant followers.

No man will defend cruelties practised too much by either party, and whether fifty thousand Protestants or a hundred and fifty thousand were destroyed in the Irish rebellion, for to that extent the accounts of contemporary historians vary, it is plain that the number who perished was very large. A Mr. Warner, a more modern historian is referred to by Mr. O'Connell, as having reduced the number to four thousand, but such a calculation carries absurdity on its very face, as at variance with the great extent of the outbreak, and with the accounts of those who had the best means of knowing the facts of the case. No such attempt is made to reduce the numbers reported by contemporary historians to have perished under the retaliation of Cromwell and Ireton.

We know of no possible benefit, that can accrue from this attempt by O'Connell to rekindle the recollection of the atrocious wickedness which was undoubtedly perpetrated on both sides. The object he seems to have in view, if he really means anything beyond the collection of his rent, would be fraught with serious evils to Ireland, and throw her back in that improvement, which she is rapidly making, even in the face of that bigotry to which she has so long been a prey.

The following is Mr. O'Connell's Preface and Dedication to the Queen:

"I humbly inscribe the following Memoir to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen; not in the shape of a dedication, or with the presumptuous hope of my being able to produce any work of sufficient interest to occupy the Royal mind. Yet, there is nothing more desirable than that the Sovereign of these realms should understand the real nature of Irish history; should be aware how much the Irish have suffered from English misrule; should comprehend the secret springs of Irish discontent; should be acquainted with the eminent virtues which the Irish nation have exhibited in every phasis of their singular fate; and, above all, should be intimately acquainted with the confiscations, the plunder, the robbery, the domestic treachery, the violation of all public faith, and the sanctity of treaties, the ordinary wholesale slaughters, the planned murders, the concerted massacres, which have been inflicted upon the Irish people by the English government.

It has pleased the English people in general to forget all the facts of Irish history. They have been also graciously pleased to forgive themselves all those crimes! And the Irish people would forgive them likewise, if it were not that much of the worst spirit of the worst days still survives. The system of clearance of tenants at the present day, belongs to, and is a demonstration of, that hatred of the Irish people, which animated the advice of Spencer and the conduct of Cromwell.

It is quite true that at the present day, judges are not bribed with "*four shillings in the pound*," to be paid out of the property in dispute; but, may not prejudice and bigotry produce unjust judgments, as well as pecuniary corruption! And, are those persons free from reproach, or from guilt, who are ready to select for the bench of justice, men whose sole distinguishing characteristic has been the exhibition of their animosity to the religion and to the people of Ireland?

Did Stanley show none of the temper of Ireton in his Coercion bill? Is none of the spirit of Coote or of Parsons to be found, in a mitigated form, in those who refuse to the Catholic people of Ireland, their just share of elective or municipal franchises; and who insist that the Irish shall remain an inferior and degraded caste, deprived of that equality of civil and religious liberty, of franchise and privileges—which equality could alone constitute a union, or render a union tolerable?

I wish to arouse the attention of the Sovereign and of the honest portion of the English people to the wrongs which Ireland *has* suffered, and which Ireland *is* suffering from British misrule. The Irish people are determined to preserve their allegiance to the Throne unbroken and intact; but they are equally determined to obtain justice for themselves; to insist on the restoration of their native Parliament, and to persevere in that demand without violating the law; but also without, remitting or relaxing their exertions, until the object is achieved and success attained.

What the Sovereign and Statesmen of England should understand is, that the Irish people feel and know, that there cannot happen a more heavy misfortune to Ireland than the prosperity and power of Great Britain. When Britain is powerful, the anti-Irish faction in this country are encouraged, fostered, promoted; Irish rights are derided; the grievances of Ireland are scoffed at; we are compelled to receive stinted franchises or none; limited privileges or none!—to submit to a political inferiority, rendered doubly afflictive by the contrast with the advantages enjoyed by the people of England and the people of Scotland.—The Tory Landlord class—exterminators and all—prime favourites at the Castle, countenanced and sustained as the neuclus of the anti-Irish faction, which would once again transplant the Catholic of Ireland to the remotest regions, if that faction had the power to do; and which actually drives those Catholics to transport themselves to every country out of Ireland.

The worst result of British prosperity is, the protection it gives to the hard hearted and bigoted class among the Irish Landlords.

It is also of the utmost importance that the Sovereign and Statesmen of England should be apprized that the people of Ireland know that they have a vital interest in the weakness and adversity of England. It was not for themselves alone that the Americans gained the victory over Burgoyne at Saratoga, they conquered for Irish as well as for American freedom. Nor was it for France alone that Doumourier defeated the Austrians at Geinappe. The Catholics of Ireland participated in the fruits of that victory.

At the present day it would be vain to attempt to conceal the satisfaction the people of Ireland feel at the fiscal embarrassments of England.—they bitterly and cordially regret the sufferings and privations of the English and Scotch operatives and artizans and operatives. But they do not regret the weakness of the English Government, which results from fading commerce and failing manufacture. For the woes of each suffering individual they have warm compassion and lively sympathy. From the consequent weakness of the Government party, they derive no other feelings than those of satisfaction and of hope.

Was ever folly—was ever fatuity so great as is evinced in the system of governing such a country as Ireland in such a manner as to create and continue the sentiments and opinions which I have expressed, and feebly endeavoured to describe?

Her Majesty's most faithful,

Most dutiful, and

Most devoted subject,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

1st February, 1843.

The "Disloyal Executive!"

The appointment of Pierre Hector Morin to the unimportant office of Post Master of Sandwich, in the Western District, has been the signal for a renewal of those outrageous attacks upon the character of the Government, which from the distinguished feature of the present Constitutional (?) Opposition, and which, having neither discrimination, justice nor truth as a basis, disgrace only the party which has recourse to them. The *London Herald* declares this appointment to be "one of the blackest and most damning acts of Executive tyranny and injustice to be found in the long catalogue already registered against them," adding in a strain of Bedlamite grandiloquence:

"Oh! Harrison, Hincks & Co.,—great is your '*responsibility*;' and black is the guilt that now makes your names stink in the nostrils of the *loyalists* of Canada! Well, go on; fill up the measure of your iniquity; the time is at hand when the righteous indignation of a down-trodden people will burst upon your wicked heads, and hurl you from that eminence you never deserved—from that station you have dishonoured and disgraced. Avaunt fiends, I hate you!"

The *Toronto Herald* follows next, and impeaches the appointment, and those who advised it, as a pregnant proof of their disloyalty, because, as the *Herald* says; "P. H. Morin's father was sentenced to be hung for treason, and is at this moment a transported felon in Vandieman's Land"—and so on through all the organs of the party! We have nothing whatever to do with the conduct of Morin, the father. Whether his offence was treason, or misprision of treason—the weakness of an irresolute mind wanting moral courage to betray even those whose guilt he abjured into the hands of justice, we need not stop to enquire. Remote from country and friends, Morin, the father, is enduring the severe pains and penalties of Vandieman's Land. It is not he, but his son, upon whom this trivial office has been conferred; and his merits and fitness for the appointment is the question we have to try—the question upon which the "loyalty" of the present Executive Council is to be determined. We cheerfully agree with the *London Herald*, that in the "long catalogue" of iniquities, disloyalties, "black and damning acts of Executive tyranny," &c., there is no one of those acts worse than this appointment of young Morin. Indeed, we are prepared to admit that *all* the appointments of the present Executive have been of the same hue of iniquity, and evinced precisely the same indifference to the claims of the loyal. The loyalty or disloyalty of young Morin must be taken as a fair measure of the loyalty or disloyalty of the present Executive Council; for they cannot plead ignorance of his true character, as the reader, after perusing the following Certificate upon the subject, signed by all the loyal men of the District, will admit:

"*Sandwich, U. C., 26th January* 1839.

"We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the annexed petitioner, P. H. Morin, has, during his residence here, say four years, conducted himself with the utmost propriety and loyalty towards the British Government; and that during the past thirteen months he has been most active as a volunteer in opposing the invasion on this frontier from the rebels and brigands from the United States. He was present at the attack last winter on Fighting Island, and was one of the first in the field at the battle of Windsor on the 4th December last, after having fired the alarm gun at Sandwich, giving notice of the landing of the brigands in his capacity of first Lieutenant of the Provincial Artillery,—and if the good conduct and loyalty of him as a son will in any way extenuate the offence of his father, we most cheerfully subscribe our names to it."

(Signed) "John Prince, J.P., Col. 3rd Essex Mil.
Robert Mercer, J.P., W.D.
Chas. Eliot, J. P., Judge of the W.D.C.
John A. Wilkinson, J.P., W.D.
Eben Reynolds, Col. Essex Militia,
F. Baby, J. P., W. D.,
Samuel Gardiner, J.P., W.D.
J. Wood, J. P., W. D.
Charles Askin, Clerk W. D. Court,
John B. Laughton, J. C.
W. Elliot, Col. 2nd Essex Militia,
James Askin, Lieut. Col. 2nd Essex Mil.
Chas. Baby, Clerk of the Peace W. D.
Wm. G. Hall, Paymaster, 3rd Es. Mil.
J. E. Watson, Major, 2nd Essex Militia,
James Dougall, J. P., W. D.
W. Anderton, J. P., W. D.
W. Johnston, Rector of Sandwich,
C. E. Anderson, Quartermaster 2nd E.M."

It seldom happens that testimony upon a question of this kind is in existence in a form so conclusive and compendious. Yet men equally loyal as Mr. Morin may have been appointed to office with titles to Executive favour, known to the Executive quite as high as his, and whose appointment have nevertheless been assailed with the same vulgar ribaldry and vituperation, and with the same, and no greater amount of truth and justice. The cry that loyalty constitutes at present no claim to Executive favour, and that disloyalty is the only sure title to that favour, is one of the most unscrupulous falsehoods of one of the most unscrupulous parties ever banded together for the attainment of political fame. Independently of the claim based upon his gallantry and services in the field, upon the trying occasion referred to, Mr. Morin acquired a still further title to consideration from the Government by the losses he sustained during the agitation of the Western frontier, having had his house and property entirely consumed by fire, the act of incendiaries, in return for the active part taken by him against the brigands.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

THE BRITISH COLONIST
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By Mr. P. L. SIMMONDS, Agent for the American and Canadian Newspapers, British and Foreign Newspaper and Advertising Agency Office, 18 Cornhill, *(opposite the Royal Exchange.) Orders, Communications and Advertisements, for the British Colonist, will be received at the above Establishment.*

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER
OF THE
St. George's Society,

WILL be held, MONDAY, APRIL 24, (*St. George's Day falling on Sunday,*) at STONE'S HOTEL, *Waterloo Buildings.*

TICKETS, price 15s. each, can be obtained from the Stewards:

Messrs. T. CLARK, J. WALTON, T. YOUNG, Messrs. G. WALTON, J. H. SAVIGNY, W. ROWSELL,

And from G. A. BARBER, *Secretary.* H. ROWSELL, *Treasurer.*

☞ An early application is respectfully solicited.

The ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY will assemble on *Monday, 24th instant,* at STONE'S HOTEL, at Two o'clock, P. M., whence, accompanied by the Sister Societies of St. Andrew and St. Patrick, they will proceed to the Cathedral Church of St. James, where, after Divine Service, (including Sacred Music by the Choir,) a Sermon, appropriate to the occasion, will be delivered by the Chaplain, the Rev. H. SCADDING, A. M., and a Collection in aid of the Charitable Funds of the Society be taken up.

☞ Englishmen, and the descendants of Englishmen generally, (not Members of the Society) are invited to join in the Procession in honour of ST. GEORGE AND MERRY ENGLAND.

By Order.

G. A. BARBER, *Secretary.*

Toronto, April 17th, 1843. 273

St. Andrew's Society.

THE Members of the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, are requested to meet at STONE'S HOTEL, on [illegible] instant, at Two o'clock, P. M., to accompany their Brethren of the ST. GEORGE'S Society, to and from Divine Service in St. James' Cathedral.

JAMES MEARNS, *Secretary.*

Toronto, April 1843. 273

Post Office Notice.

A MAIL FOR ENGLAND via BOSTON, will be closed at this Office on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 6 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. BERCZY, *P. M.*

Post Office, Toronto, 28th March, 1843. 270-s

British Colonist.

Wednesday, April 19, 1843.

LATER FROM CHINA.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, April 12.

The ship *Delhi*, whose arrival we announced yesterday, brings advices from Macao to the 17th of December, having sailed on the 26th. The principal pieces of intelligence are that the shipwrecked crews of the *Ann* and *Nerbudda* transports had been put to death by the authorities at Formosa, and that an extensive and very destructive riot had broken out at Canton on the 7th, directed principally against the English residents, and evidently growing out of hostile feelings against them—both events, it will easily be seen, affording no favourable augury for the continuance of amicable relations.

The boats, conveying the right wing of H. B. M. 62nd regiment to Dinapore, were swamped in a hurricane on the 5th September, and the Madras *Spectator* states that the loss is ascertained to be two lieutenants, Gasan and Scobell, five sergeants, four corporals, and thirty-five privates, with six women and twelve children.

The brig *Maulmein* was wrecked on the 29th September, at the north end of the Palawan passage, and with her were lost their chief officer Mr. Smith, 3rd officer Mr. Ranken, four Lascars, and the despatches.

The *Canton Register* of the 13th gives the following account of the riot, in a letter from a correspondent at Canton—the *Register* being published at Macao:—

"Before this reaches you, you will have heard that a row commenced at nine or ten yesterday morning, between some Lascars and Chinese, which went on increasing through the day, until at night it reached a frightful crisis. The mob increased in numbers and audacity every hour, and by two or three we could see, by the plunder carried by, that Mr. Murrow's factory had been forced. The ladies (English) had already taken refuge at Kingqua's. This scene of plunder and violence went on through the afternoon, a feeble party of the city police, which came out to restore order, being beaten off the field. Early in the evening, the anti-English feeling began to show itself in the setting fire to the British flag-staff, and the concentration of the mob on the company's factory. Matters getting thus serious, old Minqua politely sending a chair, the ladies (American) were taken to his factory, whence he kindly promised they should be sent to his family house in case of necessity. Soon after they had been comfortably placed there, the smoke appeared issuing from the interior of the British hong, and it became evident that the mob had fired that factory. We were now attended to Minqua's terrace, where we had a full view of the sad, but splendid conflagration. The sky-light of Mr. Murrow's house and the chapel belfry shone beautifully for a while, till they sank in the flames. The verandah still stood firm, but suddenly volumes of smoke poured in from every crevice, and soon after the whole roof and architrave was burning furiously. The square all the while was crowded by Chinese, who had early thrown down the company's wall, and forced sundry passages through the pailing of the square. Alarms were from time to time communicated to this immense mass, and they at one moment fled in all directions, and then swayed back again to their former position. Furious cries and shouts were every instant mingled with the crackling of the fire and the crash of the falling ruins. * * * * * The fire-engines, sent to check the flames, were driven off, the mob declaring that no one should interfere to save the British hong, and when that was down they themselves would help to save the others. This with the Eastern factories was impossible; and Mr. Head and party, (four Americans and Englishmen, armed with two muskets and two pistols, with a little powder and shot) after defending their entrance against the thieves for some hours, were forced by the fire to escape by the back passage at about eleven o'clock. Happily they effected this in safety; and soon after the flames running along the verandah consumed it, and now of those fine porches nothing remains standing but the lower arches and some broken pillars. Of course the Creek hong shared the same fate. While the fire was still intense there, smoke issuing from Mr. Fisher's showed that that also had been doomed to destruction. Some new alarm was felt from this fresh outbreak, but happily the same causes prevented the fire from spreading westward. The assurances of the ringleaders of the mob, that they would fire no other factory, were now corroborated by the evident exertions going on along the outskirts of the crowd to check the thieving by despoiling the wretches of their plunder. Toward dawn there was a lull in the popular violence, and it was determined that the ladies and a large escort should take Manqua's boat, and proceed down to Whampoa, which they accomplished without molestation; the rest of us, after an early breakfast, returned to our factories, which we found quite as we left them. But again, as the morning advanced, the mob collected, resumed full possession of the square, and renewed their work of plunder. They had now evidently found entrance into some not empty treasuries. Ragamuffins were appearing in quick succession laden with dollars. This ill gotten booty was, however, seldom left in their quiet possession, every suspected fellow was soon surrounded, seized, and his dollars scattered in the scuffle, to be scrambled for by the bystanders; for hours the square was covered by knotted groups of this kind, struggling desperately for a share in the plunder. By-and-by the police and hong coolies mingled in the affrays, for the purpose of spoiling and punishing the villains. Thus the morning wore away, and no interference came from the government. No doubt the governor passed an anxious night, ready to interfere, but dreading the power of the popular party. In the course of the morning he learned the true state of the case; that the factories were not all burned, nor the foreigners all murdered, and that the portion of the mob which had the burning of the British hong as its object was satisfied, and that he had only the thieves to contend with, he therefore ventured to interfere, and a strong body of soldiers at length appeared at about noon, and cleared the square of the lawless fellows who had been more than twenty-four hours in possession of it. It was pleasant to sally forth again, and we went down to the seat of the conflict, where five dead bodies of Chinese, torn and bloody, showed that some at least had not escaped to run riot again. Thus ended this disgraceful affair for the present, for vast crowds are still hanging on the edges of the foreign residences, and new efforts to fire and plunder may be apprehended. The British flag-staff was an object of much interest through the evening. It was fired at the base; the flame crept slowly up the staff, which still stood steadfast until the fire reached the cap; there the cross piece detained and increased the flames until the staff burnt through, and the topmast slowly toppled down; a loud shout from the mob marked their triumph when it fell. As to the commencement of the row, the Lascar's fight was merely the exciting occasion; it has been evident to us for some time that a growing discontent was abroad. I hear some have been foolish enough to ascribe the discontent to the arrival of the ladies; it is the working of the popular mind and passions as to the late war—humbled at the North, but not convinced here, or perhaps any where. Now, perhaps, the real difficulties of the China question commence."

From the Canton Press, December 17.

It was most fortunate that the weather happened to be so calm and fine, for had there been any wind, no matter from what quarter, little doubt can be entertained that the fire which has now destroyed only three hongs, would have communicated to the remaining ten and to those of the hong merchants, in which case the loss of property would have been enormous. Fortunately, at the time of this riot occurring but few of the factories, which were all more or less injured in May last year by the populace, were inhabited; the Creek hong was without inhabitants; only one house in the Dutch, and four in the English hong were occupied; nor was there, we are told, much property in the godowns formerly belonging to the company. The most sensible loss on this occasion has been that of a considerable quantity of specie, said altogether to amount to about $350,000 which was plundered by the mob.

It was said that summary capital punishment had been dealt upon some of the offenders, and their heads exposed as a warning in Hong Lane. It is, however, a coincidence that the number of heads, and of those of the mob found dead in front of the factories, is the same, namely five, and the suspicion that the heads of the already dead were made to serve on this occasion seems not to be ill founded, since during the then temper of the populace, and the very slender authority the government seemed to possess, the latter would hardly have ventured on inflicting such summary punishment. On the following morning the H. C. steamer *Proserpine* anchored in front of the factories, and her opportune arrival (with Sir Hugh Gough on board) caused no small excitement, as no doubt the guilty Chinese fancied that she would immediately open fire upon the town.

The shopkeepers began to carry off their goods, and people tried to get as much as possible out of the steamer's way. In the course of the morning Sir Hugh Gough had an interview with the authorities at Canton, at which these expressed their regret at what had happened, excused it with their want of power over the excited people, and offered compensation for the damage done. A fast boat had on the day previous been despatched from Canton for Sir Henry Pottinger at Hongkong, but this, singular enough, was not allowed to pass down the river by the Chinese cruizers, and the man to whom the despatch had been entrusted, with an offer of $40 for its safe delivery at Hongkong, came back to Canton a day or two after, stating that the letter had been taken from him by the mandarins. Up to the last accounts from Canton (the 13th) no communication, it was understood, had been received there from Hongkong, but according to our accounts from

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH ARRIVALS
OF
Books, Stationery, Fine Cutlery, &c.
AT
137 King Street, Toronto.

THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Great Britain, an extensive and very general supply of superior STATIONERY, BOOKS, &c., carefully selected by himself, at unusually low prices.

Catalogues of the Books, &c., will shortly be prepared; and it may suffice to state here generally, that the Stock consists of a large supply of cheap Editions of Standard Works and Periodicals; Books for Holiday and School Presents; School Books; Annuals; Albums; Bibles, Testaments and Psalm Books, in English and Gaelic; Prayer Books; Hymn Books; and a general assortment of Juvenile, Music, and Drawing Books, &c.

Plain and Fancy Stationery of the best description, and in every variety; Artists Materials; Miniature Cases and Ivories; London and Bristol Boards; Visiting, Printing, and Playing Cards; Press and Milled Boards; Fine and Superfine Writing and Printing Papers; Portfolios; Memorandum & Pocket Books; Account-Books, of all sizes and patterns, London made, &c.

Fine Cutlery; Desk, Pen and Pocket Knives; Steel Pens of the most approved makers; Bronze, Britannia metal, Ebony, and other Inkstands; Walkden's, Perry's, Todd's, and other Writing Inks, &c.

An assortment of very superior London Engravings, and Lithographs, latest published.

1 Case *Ritchie's Patent Letter Copying Presses*, of the following sizes, viz: Extra large Folio Post; Post Folio; Post 4to, and Foolscap Folio.

_ The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the Sale of Ritchie's Patent Letter Copying Presses, is prepared to receive orders for the same.

H. SCOBIE.

Toronto, 137 King Street, October 16, 1842. 246-y

Important Literary Notice.

PEOPLE'S EDITION
OF
SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.

ON the first MONDAY in January, the Subscribers will issue, for the use of the British American Provinces:

PART I. OF WAVERLEY,
OR,
'TIS SIXTY YEARS SINCE;

With all the Author's Introductions and Notes, in a stitched cover.—Price Ninepence. To be immediately followed by GUY MANNERING, the ANTIQUARY, and all the other Novels and Romances of Sir Walter Scott. Part II. will be ready for delivery on the first Monday in February, and the succeeding Parts will be issued once a month thereafter.

The following is from the British Publishers' Prospectus:

The Proprietors are anxious to meet the wishes of many intelligent correspondents among the Working Classes, who represent that, notwithstanding the great circulation and unparalleled celebrity of

THE WAVERLEY NOVELS,

thousands upon thousands of our industrious countrymen have yet to form acquaintance with the *Baron Bradwardines*, and *Fergus M'Ivors*, the *Meg Merrilees*, and *Dominie Samsons*, the *Edie Ochiltrees*, *Old Mortalitys*, *Die Vernons*, *Rob Roys*, *Jeanie Deanses*, and numberless other immortal creations of the Prince of Novelists. The Edition now announced, will, it is hoped, be allowed to put these marvellous performances within the reach of the masses.

It is expected that the entire Novels will comprise about 60.

To the above, it is only necessary for the Canadian Publishers to add, that the Edition is printed with beautiful type on excellent clear paper, and from the anxiety of the Proprietors of the Copyright to protect it from piracy by the United States Printers, it will be issued at the remarkably low price of Ninepence, currency, per Part. It is sold in Britain at the same sum sterling. The Publishers can only look for profit from their being able to effect large sales, and should the present experiment of furnishing cheap reading to the colonies succeed, they do not doubt but that other holders of valuable copyrights will imitate the example set by the spirited Proprietors of the Waverley Novels, and the provinces in future be supplied with all that is excellent in the National Literature, on such moderate terms as will not cause any regret for the want of foreign, unauthorised editions. Such a state of things will not only redound to the profit of the colonies, but also to the British Author and Publisher.

ABBOTSFORD EDITION.

Besides the PEOPLE'S, the Subscribers will, on the first MONDAY in March, issue No. 1, of the ABBOTSFORD EDITION, and continue it once a fortnight thereafter. The price is 3s. per Number, each Number is illustrated in the highest style of the art, and, altogether, it is a work superior to any thing which has for many years past issued from the Press. It is to consist of 100 to 106 Numbers—there will be in the whole 114 Steel Engravings, by the most eminent Artists, and 2000 beautiful Wood-Cuts. Some conception of the exertions of the British Publishers to produce this Edition in a form worthy of the Great Novelist, may be learned from the fact, that the large sum of £30,000 sterling, has been appropriated for the illustrations alone.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY, *Montreal*.
A. H. ARMOUR & Co., *Hamilton*.
RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co., *Kingston*.

Copies may also be obtained from the following Agents:—Messrs. T. Cary & Co., Quebec; H. Scobie, Toronto; A. Gray, Bytown; G. Kerr & Co., Perth; A Davidson, Niagara; T. Craig, London.

October, 31, 1842. 249-y

This Day is Published:

BY the Subscriber, a NEW and CORRECTED EDITION of the

CANADA SPELLING BOOK,

to which he calls the attention of Teachers, as being decidedly superior to similar Works in general use. A liberal allowance to the Trade and to Teachers.

HUGH SCOBIE, 137 *King Street*.

Toronto, August 23, 1842. 239

PROSPECTUS
OF
WILLMER & SMITH'S
EUROPEAN TIMES.
AND
United States, Canada, West India, and South American Intelligencer.

THE object of this Publication is to present a striking and faithful abstract of all events occurring in Europe or elsewhere, interesting to the citizens of the United States, Canada, the West Indies, and South America, made up to the hour at which the Steamers and Packets sail.

The leading feature of the *European Times* will be a carefully digested abstract of General News; Correct Returns of the principal British and Continental Markets; arrivals and Sailings to and from all the ports of the above countries; Vessels Spoken at Sea; Wrecks; Casualties—in short a glance at every circumstance in which the Merchant, the Manufacturer, the Trader, and the Citizen generally can take an interest.

The value of such a Publication must be tested by its accurracy. No pains will be spared to make it in *that* respect unexceptionable. Editors of Newspapers and the Commercial community, who are now obliged, on the arrival of a Packet ship or Steamer, to wade through files of newspapers, extending, not unfrequently over fourteen or sixteen days, for information in which they are most interested, can hardly fail, in this *coup d' œil* of news, to find their labour abridged, and their wants and wishes immediately gratified.

The *European Times* is not intended to supersede, so much as to accompany, the more ponderous files of the London Daily and other Journals, to which it will act as a kind of pilot balloon: the condensation of every item of news will be apportioned to its relative importance, leaving the leviathans of the press until time and opportunity enable their readers to meander, without inconvenience, through their ample and voluminous pages.

The *European Times* will be edited by a gentleman long connected, in an editorial capacity, with the Liverpool press. Parties who are desirous of bringing New Inventions, New Books, Works of Arts, or subjects of general interest under the eye of the American public, may address him personally, and depend upon his services.

The price of the *European Times* will be Four Dollars per annum. All orders to be addressed, with remittances or reference for payment, to Messrs. WILLMER & SMITH, *Express* Newspaper Office, Church Street, Liverpool.

Subscriptions will be received at all the Offices of Messrs. HARNDEN & Co. in the United States.

Communications for the Editor may be addressed to Mr. JOHN DIGNAN, 5 South John St., Liverpool.

March, 1843. 269-y

The first Productions in the World for
The Hair! The Skin!! The Teeth!!!

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,
A VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.

THE only article that produces and restores *Hair; also Whiskers, Mustachios, and Eye-Brows*; prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey to the latest period of life; changes grey hair to its *original colour*—frees it from *scurf*, and makes it beautifully *soft*, *curly*, and *glossy*. In dressing Hair, it keeps it firm in the curl, uninjured by damp weather, crowded rooms, the dance, or in the exercise of riding. To Children, it is invaluable, as it lays a foundation for a *beautiful Head of Hair*.

On purchasing, (Beware of Counterfeits!!) ask for "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*"—and see that those words are on the envelope, with the Signature and Address, thus,—

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton-Garden, London,
Counter-signed ALEX. ROWLAND.

To ensure the genuine article, see that the words "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*" are engraven on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters—*without this none is genuine*.

Price 3s. 6d.; Family Bottles, (containing four small,) 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

A preparation from *Oriental Exotics*, is now universally known as the *only* safe and efficient *protector* and *beautifier* of the *Skin* and *Complexion*. Its virtues are commonly displayed in thoroughly eradicating all *pimples*, *spots*, *redness*, *tan*, *freckles*, and other unsightly *cutaneous defects*, in healing *chilblains*, *chaps*, and in rendering the most rough and uneven skin, pleasantly soft and smooth. To the *complexion*, it imparts a juvenile roseate hue, and to the *neck*, *hand* and *arm*, a delicacy and fairness unrivalled. It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing Wash, during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or harsh-winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies.—GENTLEMEN, will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving in allaying the irritation. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

Rowland's Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice,

A White Powder, *of Oriental Herbs* of the most *delightful fragrance*. It eradicates *tartar* and decayed spots from the *teeth*, preserves the *enamel*, and fixes the *teeth* firmly in their sockets, rendering them *delicately white*. Being an anti-scorbutic, it eradicates the scurvy from the *gums*, *strengthens*, *braces*, and renders them of a healthy *red*; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c. and imparts a *delightful fragrance* to the breath.—Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

☞ NOTICE—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, *A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON*, are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on the "*Kalydor*" and "*Odonto*;" also printed, in *red*, on the Wrapper in which the Kalydor is enclosed.

Beware of Counterfeits!!—Composed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, and which are frequently pressed upon the unwary under the lure of *being cheap*.

Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S" Articles.

Sold by Messrs. BECKETT & Co., and Messrs. LYMAN, FARR & Co., *Toronto*.

September 20, 1842. 243-y

For Home Views on Canadian Affairs,
SEE THE
EMIGRATION GAZETTE & COLONIAL ADVOCATE,
The Largest Stamped Colonial Newspaper in London,
EDITED BY N. DORAN MAILLARD, ESQ.
Author of "National Guarantee"—"History of Texas"—"Indian Hunter of the Far West," &c. &c.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, PRICE SIXPENCE.

THIS valuable paper, established in 1841, is a complete mirror of the Colonial Press, and circulates through the whole of the *Emigration Districts in the United Kingdom*, and, therefore, presents the greatest facilities for Colonial Advertisements in the Mother Country, being the only *Hand-Book of Reference for Intending Emigrants*, by which they can obtain information respecting the various Colonies they intend to visit, and the accommodations as to *Boarding*, *Lodging*, or *Travelling* to be obtained on their arrival; and it furnishes also, for the same reason, an excellent medium for advertising the sale of Colonial Lands, Farms, and other Property, and also *Colonial Banks* and *Assurance Companies*, of the existence of such valuable institutions in the Colonies people in the Mother Country are almost entirely unaware, and, therefore induced to transact, before leaving home, that business which they would otherwise gladly leave till their arrival in the Colonies.

The *Emigration Gazette and Colonial Advocate* has always devoted its pages to advocating the various Colonial interests, not only affording to the Intending Emigrant the fullest stores of information respecting the climate, soil, productions, commerce, and various advantages of each particular Colony, and promoting, to the greatest extent, the various streams of Emigration to their shores; but also, in the fairest and fullest manner, advocating and promoting the Colonial interests at home, so that they may be kept constantly before the public eye, their grievances redressed, abuses removed and discouraged, and the greatest possible advantages secured. The efforts of this paper being thus constantly devoted to prevent the Emigration of British capital and industry to foreign countries and direct it to the British Colonies, the Proprietor confidently urges his claim to the support of the Colonial community, and solicits the subscriptions and advertisements of British Colonists to his paper.

TERMS.—To Colonies, postage free; subscription £1 6s. per annum; Colonies, where postage is charged in England, £1 10s 4d. per annum.—Advertisements—Twelve lines and under, 5s., and 6d. for every additional line. A reduction of ten per cent. on quarterly insertions, fifteen per cent. half yearly, and twenty per cent. if for twelve months (duty included.) All subscriptions and advertisements payable in advance.

☞ Advertisements and subscriptions received by JOHN BALFOUR, *Toronto*.

Emigration Gazette & Colonial Advocate Office, 75, King William-St. City, London. 271-y

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JUST PUBLISHED,

AT the request of several Members of the Congregation of ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Toronto:

THE MINISTERIAL SERVICES at the Admission of the Rev. JOHN BARCLAY, A.M., to the Pastoral Charge of St. Andrew's Church;

THE SERMON, by the Rev. WILLIAM RINTOUL, A. M., Streetsville;

THE ADDRESS TO THE MINISTER, by the Rev. JAMES GEORGE, Scarborough; and that to

THE CONGREGATION, by the Rev. JOHN TAWSE, A. M., King.

PRICE, 1s. 3d.—To be had at the Subscriber's, 137 *King Street*, Toronto.

HUGH SCOBIE.

Toronto, March 7, 1843. 267-y

JUST PUBLISHED:
Proceedings of the Presbytery of Toronto,
IN THE CASE OF
MESSRS. LEACH AND RITCHIE,

AND FOR SALE, by the Subscriber—PRICE, 1s. 3d. The usual allowance made to the Trade, and to Agents.

HUGH SCOBIE.

Toronto, 137 King Street, 7th February, 1843. 263-y

"The Fame and Glory of England Vindicated,"
BY LIBERTAS;
BEING AN ANSWER TO
"The Glory and Shame of England:"

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—PRICE, 4s.

HUGH SCOBIE.

Toronto, 137 King Street, 7th February, 1843. 263-y

Cuairtear Nan Gleann.

THE Subscriber can now execute any orders for this Work. Yearly subscription, 7s. 6d. currency.

HUGH SCOBIE, 127 *King Street*.

Toronto, August 15, 1842. 238

To Clothiers and Manufacturers of WOOL.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in ANCASTER, Canada West, where they are prepared to Manufacture the following Articles, viz:

Custom Carding Machines—Manufacturing Carding Machines—Jacks & Jennies—Pickers—Condensers—Gigs & Nappers—Broad and Narrow Power Looms—Regulators for Water Wheels.

All kinds of MILL CASTINGS made to order. Also, HOT AIR COOKING STOVES, and all other STOVES. They have now commenced building 15 *Double Custom Carding Machines*, of the largest size, and offer them for Sale lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. Intending purchasers will please call and examine.

ROBERT M'LAUGHLIN & Co.

Ancaster, Nov. 9, 1842. 251-t

CONFECTIONARY WAREHOUSE,
145 King Street.

MRS. DUNLOP, in returning thanks to the public for past favours, begs to intimate that she still continues to manufacture every article connected with the business.

A great variety of Confectionary, Cakes, &c. &c.
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Soups, Refreshments, &c. &c.—Special orders executed with despatch.

Toronto, Dec. 20, 1842. 201-y

STONE'S HOTEL,
Waterloo Buildings, King Street,
TORONTO.

J. STONE, on removing to the above commodious premises, begs to return his acknowledgments to those friends who so liberally patronised him while in the "*City Arms*;" and to assure them, and the Public generally, that no exertions shall be wanting, to render his present Establishment equally deserving a continuance of their support.

Superior accommodations for BOARDERS, elegant Apartments for large or small PARTIES, and excellent STABLING and COACH HOUSES.

January 31, 1843. 263-y

Mud Buildings.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the construction of these very cheap and durable Buildings, would call the attention of the Public, as to their fitness for *Churches*, *School Houses* and *Gentlemen's Cottages*; and are prepared to take Contracts in Town and Country for the erection and completion of any building of the above description, or of Burnt Brick, or Frame Buildings.

One of the Subscribers has lately erected a Mud Building for himself, about five miles from Toronto, on Yonge Street, which can be seen and details explained to any Gentleman desirous of entering into a contract with the Subscribers. Letters (*post-paid*) to the care of Messrs. BRYCE & McMURRICH, will receive attention.

JOHN ROSS,
House Carpenter
G. BROWN,
Bricklayer, Plain & Ornamental Plasterer.

Yonge Street, March 9, 1842. 263-y

TORONTO FOUNDRY.
Millwright, Engineer & Machine Shop.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now fully prepared to execute all orders in the above business, with which he may be favoured, at his establishment, on LOT STREET, CORNER OF YONGE STREET. MILLWRIGHTS or persons wishing to purchase CASTINGS for any kind of *Machinery*, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as from his practical knowledge of the business, and a disposition to please, he thinks they cannot fail of being suited.

F. H. MEDCALF,
MILLWRIGHT AND ENGINEER.

Toronto, July 13th, 1842. 233

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,
HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for past favours, and would respectfully inform them, that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establishment, formerly owned by the late Harvey Sheppard, and recently by Champion Brothers & Co. where he is now manufacturing CAST-STEEL AXES of a superior quality.

☞ Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 *King Street*, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

CUTLERY and EDGE TOOLS of every description, manufactured to order.

SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, August 26, 1841. 188-o

NEW CUTLERY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends, that he has just received, direct from SHEFFIELD, a large and well-selected Stock of FINE and COMMON CUTLERY of every description, GERMAN SILVER, PLATED and BRITANNIA METAL WARE, with many other Goods too numerous to mention, which he will sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, low for Cash, or short approved Credit.

Country Store-keepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto Nov'r. 18th, 1841. 200-y

Mill Castings for Sale.

A large quantity of CASTINGS, consisting of Spur, Bevel, and Mitre Wheels, suitable for driving Merchant's and Country Bolts. Also, a Spur Wheel, Bull Wheel, Segments 3 Stone Pinions and suitable Machinery for driving Two Run of Stones; Smutting Machine, &c.—Also, a quantity of Gudgeons of various sizes. Apply to

MESSRS. CLARKSON & BRUNSKILL,
Thornhill.

June 16, 1842. 230-y

Missing Case.

A Box or Case, marked H. S. T. 39.

Any one into whose possession it may have come, is requested to give information to

MURRAY & SANDERSON,
Montreal, or
SANDERSON & MURRAY,
Kingston.

January 27, 1843. 262-y

Information Wanted,

OF THOMAS O'DELL, a native of the Co. Limerick, Ireland, who went to the Brazils in 1826, where he remained for a short period. He proceeded thence to Upper Canada, and is understood to have resided a few years ago, in the Township of Esquesing. He was then somewhat over forty years of age, and is now, if living, in his fifty-ninth year. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received at the *British Colonist* Office, by Letter or otherwise.

Toronto, March 6, 1843. 267-y

General Agency and Commission Office,
18, CORNHILL, LONDON,
(OPPOSITE THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.)

To Merchants, Commercial News Rooms, Public Libraries, Agricultural Societies, Officers of the United Services, Printers and Publishers of Newspapers, and Colonists generally.

P. L. SIMMONDS, *General Agent and Commission Merchant*, in offering his services to his Friends and the Colonial Public in general, begs to acquaint them that he is now ready to receive orders for supplies of any kind and quantity of Goods of every description of superior quality, at the very lowest market prices of the day, and to transact business upon the most liberal terms, provided he is previously furnished with funds or drafts at either long or short dates, or a reference to some London or Liverpool House for payment.

P. L. SIMMONDS will receive consignments of any description of Merchandize to be sold on Commission, and upon receipt of the Bill of Lading, will accept Drafts at three months for two-thirds of the amount. Consignments entrusted to his care, will meet with every possible despatch in their disposal, and sales be effected with the greatest attention to the interests of the Consignee.

An extensive knowledge of general business, acquired during a long residence in the West Indies, and subsequent course of business with all the British Colonies; the experience of several years in London as a Colonial Agent, coupled with promptitude, attention and judgment, will, he trusts, enable him to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their commands.

☞ Letters must be *post-paid*.

March, 1843. 271-y

For Sale.

IN the Village of MILTON, in the Township of Trafalgar, Gore District, a large and well finished MERCHANT SHOP, a Storehouse for Wheat attached, a comfortable Dwelling-house, Stable, and Out-houses. Also, near the above named premises, another MERCHANT SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers. The above premises are situate about 16 miles from Oakville, 17 miles from Wellington Square, and 25 miles from Hamilton; is in the midst of a populous and flourishing settlement, and affords one of the best openings for business to be met with.

For further particulars apply to ANDREW TOD, *Church Street, Toronto*, or on the premises to
GEORGE BROWN.

June 6th, 1842. 228-y

FOR SALE, either for Cash or on Credit, as may be agreed upon, the Thorough-bred Chestnut Horse, YOUNG PREDICTOR, by PREDICTOR, (who was sold for £3000 to go to Russia,) by SOOTHSAYER, &c.

For Price and Pedigree (than which there is none better,) apply to H. VANSITTART, Esq., Woodstock, Brock District, where the Horse is standing; GEORGE GRUNDY, Esq. Kingston; CHARLES COPLAND, Esq., Niagara; JOHN MAITLAND, Esq., Toronto, and at the Offices of the Papers in which this Advertisement is inserted.

Kingston, July 29, 1842. 239-y

A LADY, who is competent to Teach the usual Branches of an English Education, Music, &c., is anxious to obtain a SITUATION as GOVERNESS in a respectable family. Advertiser also understands Dress-making, and would be found generally useful where her services might be required. Application (if by letter post-paid) directed J. A., Office of the *British Colonist*, shall meet with prompt attention.

March 28, 1843. 270-r

Farmers, Mechanics, Citizens, and Others:
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

THE CELEBRITY, popularity, and success which DR. SHERMAN'S LOZENGES have attained already in Canada for speedily curing *Coughs, Colds, Headaches, Worms, Lowness of Spirits, Fevers and Inflammations* of all kinds, *Costiveness*, and all *Derangements of the Stomach and Bowels*, as well as the various other *Diseases* to which all are more or less liable,—have tempted the avaricious propensities of certain individuals to introduce a spurious article into this Province surreptitiously, which they call Dr. Sherman's Lozenges. But to guard the public and the innumerable patrons of these Medicines against such imposition, and to preserve the reputation which they have so deservedly acquired, not by purchased PUFFS and LIES manufactured to order, but by their sterling value for curing and alleviating disease,—I hereby inform the Inhabitants of Canada that I am the only authorised Agent for the Sale of said Medicines *Wholesale and Retail* in WESTERN CANADA, and that preparations are now in progress for appointing Agents; of which due notice shall be given to the public, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

This invaluable collection of Medicines, consisting of TWENTY-SEVEN different kinds, composed of SEVERAL THOUSAND ingredients extracted from the most valuable plants and herbs in the vegetable kingdom,—not one or two remedies for all kinds of disease, as generally offered to the public, but the very choisest combination of remedies of the *Materia Medica* adapted to the various diseases,—can be had in every city, town, and village in United Canada, at a reasonable rate, and which will be the means of saving *Thousands upon Thousands of Pounds* to the people of Canada. These Medicines have, within the last four years, saved the lives of thousands, and in less than four years more they will be the means of saving millions of lives, and millions upon millions of money to the inhabitants of the continent of America.

A Box of Dr. SHERMAN'S LOZENGES, which costs only *One Shilling* and *Four Pence*, taken in time, may save you from months' confinement to bed, and your constitution from being ruined by *Bleeding, Blistering, Calomel, &c.*, as well as save your POCKET from $5 to $500; nay, it may SAVE YOUR LIFE, or the lives of those you hold most dear, and to save which you would even sacrifice your own.

S. F. URQUHART,
Principal Agent for Dr. Sherman in Canada West.

Yonge St. East side, sixth door North of Newgate St. Toronto, Jan. 10, 1843. } 261-y

MRS. LAWRIE,
(OF ENGLAND,)
Professor of Music and Singing,
ONTARIO HOUSE.
March, 1843. 268-c

BLAKE & MORRISON,
Barristers and Attorneys, &c. &c.
YONGE STREET.
Jan. 1843. 261-y

J. & J. M'GLASHAN,
(Late Leslie & M'Glashan,)
Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse,
YONGE STREET,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
TORONTO.
January, 1843. 259-y

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY,
No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street,
NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S.

JAMES MORRIS has always on hand, Tombs, Monuments, Pedestals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed to order.
Toronto. Jan. 5, 1843. 259-y

MR. WILLIAM VYNNE BACON,
Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer,
TEMPLE CHAMBERS, KING STREET,
TORONTO.
Nov. 1842. 253-o

JOHN YOUNG,
AGRICULTURAL AUCTIONEER, LAND SURVEYOR AND LAND AGENT,
MILLBROOK,
Near Finch's Tavern, Yonge Street.
Oct. 26, 1842. 248-y

MESSRS. BURNS & MOWAT,
Solicitors in Chancery, Attornies, &c.
HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE
From the Town of Kingston to No. 3, Chewett's Buildings,
KING STREET, TORONTO.
Nov. 7, 1842. 250-y

MR. HOPPNER MEYER,
ARTIST,

HAS REMOVED to 140 *King Street*, first Door West of Yonge Street.
Toronto, June 14, 1842. 229-y

CHARLES MARCH,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,
Glazier, Grainer and Paper Hanger,
206, KING STREET, TORONTO.
June, 1842. 219

S. B. CAMPBELL,
Barrister and Attorney at Law,
8 Wellington Buildings,
TORONTO. 237-y

DR. PRIMROSE,
(Late of Newmarket,)
OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,
DUKE STREET—TORONTO:
Toronto, Aug. 7, 1841. 185-y

MR. S. WOOD,
SURGEON DENTIST;
CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,
KING-STREET.
Toronto, Feb'y 9, 1841. 159y

LYMAN, FARR & Co.
No. 5, City Buildings;

ARE now receiving a complete and extensive assortment of *Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, and Oils; Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, &c.*, which they offer at wholesale, on liberal terms.
Toronto, May 21, 1841. 174-y

MESSRS. SMALL & GOWAN,
Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solcitors in Chancery, &c.

HAVE REMOVED their OFFICE to No. 28, *Newgate-street*, (the first house east of *Church-street*,) just in rear of the English Church.
JAMES E. SMALL.
JAMES R. GOWAN.
Toronto, Sept'r. 1, 1840. 188-y

MESSRS. GEORGE & JOHN DUGGAN,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Barristers at Law, Notaries Public, &c. &c.
110½ KING STREET,
TORONTO:
Two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers.
171-y

W. OSBORNE,
LAND AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,
203, South side of King Street, eight houses West of Yonge Street, corner of Jordan Street,
TORONTO. 243

REMOVAL.

ANDREW TOD,
Land & General Agent, Conveyancing Office, &c.

WHERE every description of Business with the Government, and with the Public Offices, is attended to.

From King-street to Church-street, second door right-hand side, from the Bay.
Toronto, 14th July, 1841. 183-y

S. B. FAIRBANKS,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c. &c.
WHITBY.

MR. J. G. HOWARD,
ARCHITECT, CIVIL ENGINEER, AND DEPUTY SURVEYOR,
243, *King Street, Toronto.*
219-y

Boarding & Day School for Young Ladies,
George Street, near the Upper Canada Bank,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE MISSES M'CORD.
Toronto, September, 1842. 242-y

RIDDELL & McLEAN,
Clothiers,
No. 143, King Street, opposite the Store of Messrs. Cormack & Co.
April, 1842. 219

Improved Black Writing Ink,

MANUFACTURED BY LESSLIE BROTHERS,
TORONTO.

THIS INK is manufactured from the Recipe of the late EDWARD LESSLIE, Senior, the excellency of whose preparations as to purity, colour and durability, (the result of sedulous observation and experience for upwards of thirty years,) have been so well known in Britain and America. In addition to these valuable properties it flows freely from the pen which it neither corrodes nor softens as most other Inks do. A few hours after writing it becomes as black as jet, and never afterwards becomes faint or brown, and is therefore invaluable for Records, Conveyances, Wills, &c. &c.

Stationer's Hall,
Toronto, October, 18, 1842. } 247-y

JOHN BLYTH takes this opportunity of informing the old customers of SCOTT & BLYTH, that he will always have the *newest style of CLOTHING*, either made to order, or persons furnishing their own Cloth, can have them made up on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞ Front Street, next door to the City Hotel.
December 20th. 1842. 256-y

To Settlers and Others, wishing to send Money to their Friends.

THE CANADA COMPANY, anxious to afford every facility for furthering Settlement in this Country, will REMIT any sum of Money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, or Europe.

Canada Company's Office,
Frederick Street, Toronto, 29th Nov. 1842. } 253-t

Wanted, a Farm of Land,

FROM *One Hundred* to *Two Hundred Acres*, in the neighbourhood of Toronto, Hamilton or Brantford. A full description must be given of situation, soil, buildings and timber—whether near an Episcopal Church and Mills—Number of Lot, Concession and Township, and the lowest cash price, to be stated. Apply to JAMES BEATTY, Box 242, Post Office, Toronto; or to the Subscriber, West Oxford Post Office—if by letter, *post-paid*.

LEWIS R. MARSH.
Toronto, February 11, 1843. 269-y

For Sale:

200 ACRES OF LAND, being Lot No. 9, in the 9th Concession of Esquesing. On said Lot there is 100 Acres ploughable, and under good Fence; also, a Frame House 30 by 44, with a Barn, 40 by 60, and other Frame Buildings attached.

There is also on the Lot, an ORCHARD, bearing from 400 to 500 bushels of Apples; an excellent Well of Water, and a good Creek. This property is within two miles of the Village of Norval. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JAMES SMITH.
Esquesing, March 6, 1843. 268-c-z

For Sale.

THE West Half of Lot 4, in the 6th Concession, East of Hurontario Street, Township of Caledon, consisting of 100 Acres, about 75 of which are cleared, together with Buildings, Orchard, Garden, &c.,—the whole well-watered and under good fence.—*Terms Easy.*

Apply to THOMAS BURRELL, *Toronto Gore*, or JAMES WARBRICK, *Albion*.
November 15, 1842. 251-y

To Sell or Let:

A HOUSE and Three Acres of LAND, in the VILLAGE OF SHARON. The House is intended for a Tavern; is sixty feet in front and thirty feet deep, with a Driving House, thirty by forty feet, and an excellent Well. *Terms will be made easy.* For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.

HIRAM R. WILLSON.
Holland Landing, July 18, 1842. 234-y

To Let.

THE premises lately occupied by Mr. W. P. McLAREN, GROCER, consisting of a large well fitted up SHOP and TWO UPPER FLATS, an excellent Cellar, and Storehouse in rear.

It is situated in the oldest established business part of the town, and is decidedly one of the best openings for a Retail Grocer that offers at present.

Apply to DAVIDSON & INMAN.
Hamilton, 1st November, 1842. 249-y

Farm for Sale, Cheap.

A FARM of 200 Acres, 60 of which are improved and under fence—on which there is a good Log House—a Frame Barn, 50 by 30—a Frame Shed, 30 by 20—and a good Well. The Farm is situated on the great leading road from Niagara to Sandwich, and within three miles of the Plank Road from Hamilton to Port Dover—being Lot No. 15, in the 8th Concession, Township of Walpole. It is within 10 miles of the Village of Cayuga, and 15 of Simcoe, at which place there is a good and ready market for all sorts of farm produce. Price £500. Half to be paid down, and the other half in five years, with interest, for which a mortgage will be taken on the Farm. Application to be made to the Subscriber, who resides on the premises, or to ALEXANDER SCOBIE, *Post Master*, York, Grand River.

Any person or persons having any demands against the Subscriber, are requested to present the same immediately for payment.

JOHN M'CORMICK.
York, July 23, 1842. 236-o

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, that valuable and well-known FARM in the Township of Stamford, District of Niagara, known by the name of the "WELLAND FARM," containing 218 Acres of the richest land in the township—100 acres of which are well-fenced, and divided off into fifteen Fields, and under a good state of cultivation—about 25 acres more, has the timber principally chopped off, and is designed to be laid out into meadow; the residue of the land is under timber that has never been culled, comprising some of the best Oak Timber in the Township. There are on the premises three good Dwelling Houses, three Barns, Sheds, and Out-houses of almost every description necessary; two of the Houses are of Frame, the one is 32 feet by 22, the other is 40 feet by 26, with Cellars under both; the third is built of Brick, and is 40 feet by 24, with Cellar under the whole, divided off into three apartments, suitable for Dairy-rooms. A Well of excellent never-failing Water is within twenty feet of the door. The Buildings on the premises have cost eight hundred pounds. There is an excellent Orchard of Grafted Fruit, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Currants, &c. Also, a Brick Yard in operation, with abundance of the best kind of materials for making of Bricks; and the only one in the Township.

The Stock will be sold with the Farm if required, and consists of Horses, Oxen, Cows, Young Cattle, Sheep, and Swine. The Farming Utensils will also be Sold, and consists of Waggons, Carts, Sleighs, Ploughs, Harrows, Picks, Shovels, Spades and Forks.

The above property is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the River Welland, along which steam boats ply every day in the summer season, and is but one mile from the Village of Chippawa, and one and a half from the Niagara Falls, within fifteen minutes ride to Mill, Market, or Church.

This property is well worthy the attention of Emigrant Capitalists, who wish to settle in this populous part of the District. Terms and price can be known by application to the Subscriber on the premises, (if by letter) *post-paid*.

GEORGE ROWE.
Stamford, July 22, 1842. 235

Farm, with Malt House and Brewery.

FOR SALE—A FARM, MALT HOUSE, and BREWERY, situated on Dundas Street, a mile and a half from the River Credit. Independent of the Malt House and Brewery, there are two good Dwelling Houses, (one newly erected,) Frame Barn and Shed on the premises; upwards of 70 acres of well cleared land, the *residue* of 100 acres lot, hard-wood timber.

As intending purchasers will, as a matter of course, view the premises, therefore it is needless to say more in an advertisement, than merely to remark, that on inspection it will be found to be a very desirable property.

For the accommodation of purchasers, it may be sold in two Lots.

It is situated 20 miles from Toronto, 25 from Hamilton, 7 from Oakville, 6 from Port Credit, 3 from Streetsville, and 4 from Cooksville.

For further particulars apply to the Editor of this paper, or THOMAS SMITH, the proprietor on the premises, if by letter (post-paid.)
March 15, 1842. 216-y

To be Sold Cheap, or Let,

THE HOUSE in *John Street*, opposite the Chief Justice's, now occupied by Miss GORDON. Apply at the Premises, and to Messrs. BLAKE & MORRISON, at their Office, Corner of Yonge Street.
September 27, 1842. 244-y

Land Scrip.

VERY Valuable Landed Property to be exchanged for SCRIP. Apply to
F. LEWIS, LAND AGENT,
Yonge Street, Toronto.
Toronto, Feb. 21, 1843. 265-y

For Sale.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, near the City of Toronto, 12 Acres on Yonge Street, two miles from the City, with a new *Brick House, Coach House, Stable, &c. &c.*, well adapted for a small genteel family,—or 6 Acres with or without the Buildings.

ALSO:

The LEASE of 24 Acres on the 2nd Con. York West, 3¼ miles from the City; 17 years unexpired, two *Houses* and a *Shop* upon it rented.

ALSO:

The LEASE of 3 Acres, 12 years unexpired; a very excellent *Market Garden*, with *Dwelling House, &c.*, all rented.

The above valuable properties will be sold this Spring, and time allowed for payment. For further particulars, apply at the Office of Mr. H. E. NICOLLS, NOTARY, *Toronto*.
February, 13, 1843. 264-t

the latter place, the rumours that a strong force was immediately to proceed to Canton are without foundation.

Such events as the late riot at Canton prove how very unsafe it now has become not only as a place of residence for foreigners, but as a deposit of commercial property, as the slightest pretext may, and will, we doubt not, cause a repetition of such dangerous scenes, and they may very likely end still more destructively. The arrangement of the details of the treaty of peace has by this event become more complicated, if indeed the Chinese are sincerely bent upon accomplishing it. There can be no doubt that among the people much dissatisfaction exists on account of the success of the British arms, and that many of them ascribe the failure on their own side, and probably not unjustly, to the incapacity and venality of their officers.

The circumstance which has caused our suspicion that the Chinese Government does not intend with good faith to fulfil the conditions of the treaty, is the report brought from Canton, that Elepoo, the Imperial Commissioner, hitherto daily expected to arrive for the arrangement of details, is said, when not many days' journey from Canton, to have received orders immediately to retrace his steps. If this should prove true, it is very probable that another campaign will become necessary, it going a great way to convince us that the Chinese are not nearly enough humbled to understand why such important concessions should be made to a foreign nation, upon which to within the last few years, they have looked with sovereign contempt.

From the Canton Register, December 17.

The mob at Canton continued still very mischievous, and was threatening the factories; a large force of soldiers had collected, and kept their immediate vicinity clear of the people. It was, however, said that the people and villagers from the surrounding districts were marching up to Canton, so that we may next have to report a conflict between them and the troops. The steamer *Proserpine* arrived here from Canton last night, having there been relieved by the *Nemesis*; the former left again with Sir Hugh Gough for Hong-Kong a few hours after her arrival.

MACAO, *December* 19.

There has been no farther disturbance, and every thing remains quiet in the immediate vicinity of the factories; but a great deal of excitement still exists among the people in the villages and places about Canton, and inflammatory placards are posted up in joss houses and public squares, inciting the mob to violence against the English.

Young Houqua, and Aheen, the linguist, have arrived from the North, and young Samqua is expected in a day or two. Aheen's purser, on the night of his arrival informed, them at Canton that an order from the Emperor to return to Pekin had overtaken Elepoo, (the commissioner) at Nanhang, a place ten days' journey from Canton, and he had accordingly turned back. We cannot yet rely upon the truth of this, but should it prove correct, which will be ascertained in the course of a short time, a renewal of hostilities may be apprehended.

The greater part of the military force is under orders for India, and many think rather prematurely. Some of the regiments have suffered severely. The 98th, composed of 800 men, arrived from England about four months ago, without having lost a man on the passage.—They went north, and on their return to Hong Kong, a fortnight since, there were 85 men on duty—450 men in hospital, of whom probably not more than half will recover, and the deaths have been aready 250.

The Ann and Nerbudda.

Respecting these vessels Sir Henry Pottinger issued three proclamations—one addressed to the Chinese, one to the English, and the third to both. From these it appears that on board the *Nerbudda* which was wrecked in September, 1841, were 29 Europeans, 2 natives of Manilla, and 243 natives of India; that when the ship struck on the rocks of Formosa, the Europeans, the Manilla men, and three of the others took to the boats; that the remaining 246 remained on board the ship five days and then landed on rafts, without arms of any description; some were drowned in landing, others killed by plunderers, and the rest were made prisoners, experiencing such ill-treatment that many died. Of the whole 240, only two were restored at Amoy.

On board the brig *Ann* which was wrecked on her way from Macao to Chusan, in March, were 57 persons—14 Europeans and Americans, 5 Chinese, 4 Portuguese or Malays, and 34 natives of India. They all left the brig and got on board a Chinese junk, but finding that they could not put to sea, surrendered without any attempt at resistance. They were stripped naked, and in that condition taken to the capital of the Island of Formosa, where all but nine were either put to death, or perished through ill-treatment. Among those who died or were killed was Mr. Gully, a British merchant. Eight of the nine survivors,—six Europeans and Americans, one Chinese and one Indian, were restored at Amoy.

The following is an extract from the proclamation to both Chinese and English:

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary has already obtained positive official proof, that the commands issued by the Emperor for putting to death Her Britanic Majesty's subjects were drawn from his Imperial Majesty by the gross and merciless Misrepresentations of the local authorities of Formosa, who with the object of personal aggrandisement, basely and falsely reported to the cabinet at Peking, that both the Ship *Nerbudda*, and subsequently the brig *Ann*, had gone to that island with hostile intentions, an assertion not more lying and false than manifestly absurd, since neither of these vessels were ships of war, or had, when wrecked, any troops or other fighting men on board of them.

Her Britanic Majesty's Plenipotentiary now intends to respectfully, though firmly, submit the real facts of this dreadful affair to the special notice of the Emperor, through the Imperial commissioners and ministers, and to demand in the name of his Sovereign, the Queen of Great Britain, that the local authorities on the island of Formosa, whose false and pitiless misrepresentations have led to the horrid event which has called for this proclamation, shall be degraded and (condignly) punished, and farther that their property shall be confiscated, and its amount paid over to the officers of the British government, to be applied to the relief and support of the families of the innocent men who have been put to death on false and foul accusation.

Without this just atonement of Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary is not prepared to say that the event which has occurred, and which it becomes the Plenipotentiary's unwilling duty to report to Her Majesty's government, will not be the cause of a farther serious misunderstanding, or that it may not even lead to the renewal of hostilities between the two empires, which would be greatly to be deplored, as involving this country and its people in fresh misery and evil for the crimes of a few shameless and unworthy miscreants in power, who have, from base motives, imposed on their own sovereign. Her Britanic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, however, trusts that the Emperor will in his wisdom see the justice, as well as policy, of making the retribution which is herein pointed out, which is due both to England and China, and which will avert farther calamity.

Ravages of the Cholera.

The *Bombay Times* of September 17 gives a frightful account of the mortality on board the *Zenobia* steamer, on her passage from Bombay to Kurachee, having on board Sir Charles Napier and staff, one hundred and fifty rank and file, and seventeen women and children, belonging to the 28th regiment. On the first day out eighteen died; on reaching Kurachee, after a passage of four days it was found that forty-seven men and seven women and children had been committed to the deep, besides ten seamen and one engineer; and there were thirty-six cases remaing. Verily the Indian wars of England are costly of human life!

THE greatest curse for this country has been political dissension; and we have evidence daily presented to us, that so long as individuals can benefit themselves at the expense of the community, the same game will continue to be played. The Western portion of the Province seems to be the chosen spot, at present, for this species of agitation; and, as a matter of course, Sir Allan Macnab is the prime mover of it.—Now, as we cannot afford much space for long articles, we may be allowed to come to the point at once. There are two individuals in the Gore District whose names appear more in print than the public care about, or wish to care about; and the sooner a stop is put to the annoyance, the better. But, were we to draw a comparison between the two, we could not withhold the expression of the opinion that Mr. Fergusson,—or we should rather have said, the Honourable Adam Fergusson,—is as much the superior of Sir Allan Macnab as one man can be to another. Mr. Fergusson is an out-and-out old country loyalist,—not a Provincial *loyalist*, and for that reason, (like others,) is attempted to be put down here, because he is not a native.

We may say some more upon this subject at another opportunity; but we wish first to find Sir Allan Macnab's letter, addressed to the Editor of the *Albion*, in which he said he wanted a *European*, and not a *Canadian* whitewashing—but now, when he has been disappointed there, he wants to come back, and appeal to what has unfortunately been known here as native feeling. The thing won't do; and those who stand up for it will find themselves, in the end, in the wrong box. If any class of the community here, be they Canadian or British, were to put themselves forward in this objectionable way, and claim a privilege over their follow-subjects, they ought to be put down—and if not put down, the other portion of the community must be indifferent to what is passing.

WE beg to direct public attention to the advertisement of Mr. Wall, the blind Harper. From the fame that has reached us of Mr. Wall's abilities, we are sure a visit to his Concert will be amply repaid to all who attend, but when we see it farther announced that our city Amateurs, together with the band of the 93rd Regiment, under the able superintendence of Mr. Crozier, are to assist on this occasion, it is to be hoped that the Harper will have a bumper. We wish him every success.

STEAMER "ADMIRAL."—This vessel made a trial trip from Niagara to Lewiston yesterday, and performed the distance,—seven miles,—against the current, in 34½ minutes, and deducting 1½ minute for a slight derangement of the engine, in 33 minutes. She has, we are informed, made her first trip in less time than any other boat built by the Niagara Dock Company. The speed attained was at the rate of about 14½ miles per hour. The *Admiral* will, we believe, be ready to commence her trips in about ten days.

OUR RACES.—We beg to refer our sporting friends, who purpose bringing to the post their provincial three-year-olds, to the advertisement of the St. Leger, to be run over the Union Course, and to which seven subscribers have already come forward. The Course, it is expected, will be quite fit to train upon by Monday next, when more than twelve horses are in readiness to begin their fast work, which the lateness of the season has hitherto prevented, as well on the Union Course as all the others,—and it may be well to consider the propriety of delaying all the Races for a short period, that the trainers may have a fair chance of doing justice to their horses, and of bringing them "up to the mark." As will also appear by our advertising columns, a meeting will be held this evening in the North American Hotel, for the purpose of making the necessary preparatory arrangements for the coming Races.

Montreal the Seat of Government.

We are authorised to state that Montreal will immediately become the Seat of Government. The residence of Judge Reed has been taken for the accommodation of His Excellency, until a more suitable building can be erected. the necessary Government Offices and a Parliament House will be commenced as soon as the plans can be prepared. Quebec will be the Military Head Quarters.—*Herald, April* 11.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY.—At a public meeting of the Masters, Owners and Seamen, of vessels navigating the Canadian waters, held at the National Hotel, on the 3rd instant, a Society was formed for the worthy objects of relieving Seamen in distress, and aiding the families of such members as may die in indigent circumstances. The Society is to be sustained by a small fee, and its affairs managed by a President, two Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, two Secretaries, and a Committee of Management, to consist of eight members. The following are the Office-bearers for the present year, viz.:—Capt. Burns, *President*; Capt. Wheeler, 1st *Vice-President*; Capt. Joseph Pierson, 2nd *Vice-President*; Col. Jas. Pierson, *Treasurer*; Capt. Wm. Donaldson, *Recording Secretary*; Capt. Hunter, *Corresponding Secretary*. *Committee*—Captains James Sinclair, M. Adamson, James Twohy, Alward, John Ives, J. Trowel, R. Pierson, R. Hanley, P. McIntyre, M. Smith, W. Twohy, Swanson.—*Kingston Chr.*

GORE DISTRICT.—Mr. Sheriff Thomas gave a dinner to the Bar of the District, at Press' Hotel, on the 4th instant, upon his accession to office. The whole was in the best taste and style, and the evening was passed by the company in the utmost harmony and good feeling. Of course, as might be expected, when so many of the long robe were together, there were many eloquent and amusing speeches.—*Hamilton Journal.*

Medical Hints, from "Punch."

When troubled with the head-ache pay a visit to a Union workhouse, which will transfer the affection to your heart. Next read through the last number of *Punch*, and the ache will first be driven to your sides, and as soon as the remedy has operated, will be expelled altogether.

A large appetite is an alarming symptom; it is a precursor of consumption. Take a sheet of white paper, whereupon, set down, in a column, your rent, land tax, window tax, poor's rate, church rate, water rate, and your other rates and taxes, not forgetting your income tax. To these add your butcher's bill, baker's bill, tailor's bill, and other bills, particularly any bill that you may have accepted, and which is on the point of coming due. Add up and contemplate the sum total, which will very probably take away your appetite.

Somnolency may be removed by involving yourself in a Chancery suit endangering your whole property. So long as your case remains undecided, you will have little disposition to sleep.

Constitutional Meeting at St. Ann's Market, Montreal.

From the Montreal Times, April 12.

Yesterday afternoon, at the hour of two, P. M., a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens, convened together pursuant to the requisition already published, was called together by His Honour, Joseph Bourret, Esquire, the Mayor. For an hour previous to the appointed time of meeting, the closing of shops in various sections of the city gave indications of the intention of the population; and each street and lane leading towards the St. Ann's Market was thronged by a moving mass, all bending their way towards the same point. In addition to the signers of the requisition, there were no inconsiderable body of men attracted—partly from curiosity, partly from a wish to inform themselves upon the political questions of the day. According to the most accurate observation of ourselves and others, well qualified to form an opinion on the subject, the number present must have been at least five thousand. We have merely to add that the greatest order and unanimity prevailed; and, excepting the enthusiasm displayed at the eloquence of the several gentlemen who addressed the meeting, no other evidence of the presence of such a vast assemblage was apparent. No inconsiderable portion of the Irish citizens were present—and they proved, by their attendance, that a cause founded on justice and honour, at all times claims their sympathy and support; their energy and perseverance cannot be doubted—their loyalty is beyond the breath of calumny. A number of gentlemen addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions which we publish. Some of the speeches were loudly applauded, and deservedly so. The result must be regarded as an undeniable evidence of the firm hold which constitutional principles have acquired in this province, and more especially in the commercial metropolis of British North America. Sir Charles Bagot must feel justly proud that his policy has so far realized the intentions of Her Majesty's Ministers. And Sir Charles Metcalfe cannot fail to discover in the unanimity of the citizens, the firmest assurance of continued peace and tranquility throughout the Province. The Mayor, having been called to the chair amidst deafening applause, said—"Gentlemen, I thank you for the honour you have done me in calling me to the chair at an assemblage as numerous and respectable as this. This meeting, gentlemen, has been called conformably to the requisition published in the several newspapers, and the numbers I perceive around, of all races, is the best proof of its being popular to the great majority of the people that I can offer."

On motion of Mr. D. B. Viger (Hon.) M. P. P., seconded by L. T. Drummond, Esq.

1. *Resolved*,—That the citizens of Montreal, do testify their profound regret, that His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, should, in consequence of ill health, be under the necessity of relinquishing the government of this Province.

On motion of B. Holmes, Esq. M. P. P., seconded by the Hon Joseph Masson.

2. *Resolved*,—That the citizens of Montreal, on the relinquishment by His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, in consequence of ill health, of the administration of the government of this Province, feel that they would not fulfil their duty as subjects and as citizens, if they did not express to His Excellency, their profound regret at His Excellency's retirement.

That they beg leave to testify anew to His Excellency, their approbation of the short administration of His Excellency, stamped, as it has been with impartiality and with justice, the memory of which, the grateful hearts of the inhabitants of this Province, will never cease to cherish.

On the motion of the Hon. Adam Ferrie, seconded by James Smith, Esq.

3. *Resolved*,—That the following address in conformity with the resolutions, be, by this meeting, adopted:

The Citizens of Montreal, on the relinquishment by Your Excellency, in consequence of ill health, of the administration of the government of this Province, feel that they would not fulfil their duty as subjects and as citizens, if they did not express to your Excellency, their profound regret at your Excellency's retirement. They would also beg leave to testify anew to your Excellency, their approbation of the short administration of your Excellency, stamped, as it has been, with impartiality and with justice, the memory of which the grateful hearts of the inhabitants of this Province, will never cease to cherish.

On motion of the Honourable F. A. Quesnel, M. P. P. seconded by C. Monk, Esquire.

4. *Resolved*,—That the citizens of Montreal beg His Excellency Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, the Governor-in Chief, to accept their sincere congratulations on his happy arrival in this Province.

On motion of J. T. Brondgeest, Esquire, seconded by Dr. Beaubien.

5. *Resolved*,—That the citizens of Montreal, while they deplore the circumstances under which the predecessor of Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, is compelled to relinquish the government of this country, cannot help expressing their satisfaction, at seeing a Governor endeared to the Inhabitants of this province, succeeded by one, whose character, distinguished alike for talents, experience, and a spirit of justice, induces them to entertain for this country well founded hopes for its prosperity and happiness; results certain to flow from an equal protection, extended to all the subjects of Her Majesty.

On motion of C. S. Cherrier, Esquire, seconded by G. A. Cartier, Esquire.

6. *Resolved*,—That the following address, in conformity with the resolutions, be, by this Meeting, adopted:

The Citizens of Montreal beg to offer to your Excellency, their sincere congratulations, upon your Excellency's happy arrival in this Province. While they deplore the circumstances under which your predecessor is compelled to relinquish the government of this country, they cannot help expressing their satisfaction, at seeing a Governor, endeared to the inhabitants of this Province, succeeded by one whose character, distinguished alike for talents, experience, and a spirit of justice, induces them to entertain for this country, well-founded hopes for its prosperity and happiness; results certain to flow, from an equal protection extended to all the subjects of Her Majesty.

On motion of J. G. Barthe, Esquire, M. P. P. seconded by R. Trudeau, Esquire.

7. *Resolved*.—That Messrs Bourret, L. M. Viger, B. Holmes, John Donegani, B. H. LeMoine, J. T. Brondgeest, A. M. Delisle, J. Bruneau, G. E. Cartier, J. A. Berthelot, and Jos. Boulanget, be charged with the measures necessary for the presentation of the addresses, for, and in name of, the citizens of Montreal, to His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, and to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.

LARGE IDEAS.—"Mr. Speaker," said a distinguished orator in a western Legislature, "I have been accused of vasciliation in my political principles! Me vascillate!—me who first drew the breath of life beneath the gigantic foliage of the forest oak!—who was cradled in an earthquake and suckled by the Mississippi!—me whose playthings in childhood were the bear and the aligator, and who in maturer years delighted to grapple with the furious torrent as it rushed wild and headlong from its mountain home, and to spoit with the tornado and the double engine steamboat!—Me vascillate!—Mr. Speaker, the idea is preposterous!

DAHLIAS.—Dahlias are like the most beautiful women without intellectuality—they strike you with astonishment by their extreme splendour, but are miserably destitute of those properties which distinguish and render agreeable less important flowers. Had nature given the fragrance of the rose to the dahlia, it would have been the most magnificent gem of the garden; but wanting scent, it is like a fine woman without mind.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Matthew Richey, A. M., Mr. E. F. Whittemore, formerly of Montreal, to Margaret, second daughter of the late Mr. Robert Johnston, of this city.

In this city, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. J. C. Davidson, Mr. J. McBlar, to Miss Elizabeth Connor, both of this city.

In this city, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. John Jennings, Mr. James Henderson, Merchant, Lot-street, to Agnes, daughter of Mr. John McKay, township of Thorah.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 12th instant aged 4 months and 12 days, Walter, the infant son of Mr. W. Wakefield.

On Monday evening, the 17th instant, after a brief but severe illness, Mr. William Lesslie, son of the late Mr. Edward Lesslie, of Dundee, Scotland, and one of the firm of Lesslie Brothers, Toronto.

Suddenly, at Kingston, on Monday night, 10th instant, Dr. Farnden, Staff Surgeon to the Forces.

At Kingston, on the 30th ultimo, after a week's illness, Jacob Herchmer, Esquire, aged 36 years. Captain H. was well known to the travelling public as the popular and experienced commander of the *Great Britain*, and other steam boats on the Lake,—and by his his friendly disposition and unassuming manners had secured the esteem of all who were acquainted with him.

Toronto Market Prices:

April 18th, 1843.

Currency about 25s. to the pound Sterling.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour, Farmers', ℔ barrel, 196 lb	16	3	@	20	0
Flour, Millers', warranted, ditto,	17	6	@	18	9
Flour, Superfine, ... ditto,	20	0	@	0	0
Oatmeal, ℔ barrel, 196 lb......	12	6	@	15	0
Wheat, ℔ bushel, 60 lb	2	8	@	3	8
Rye, ℔ bushel, 56 lb	2	3	@	0	0
Barley, ℔ bushel, 48 lb	1	4	@	1	10
Oats, ℔ bushel, 34 lb	1	1	@	1	5
Pease, ℔ bushel, 60 lb	2	0	@	2	6
Timothy, ℔ bushel, 60 lb	3	0	@	3	9
Beef, ℔ 100 lb..............	15	0	@	20	0
Pork, ℔ 100 lb..............	15	0	@	20	0
Beef, ℔ lb..................	0	2	@	0	3½
Pork, ℔ lb..................	0	2	@	0	3
Mutton, ℔ lb	0	2½	@	0	3½
Veal, ℔ lb..................	0	3	@	0	3½
Butter, ℔ lb................	0	9	@	1	2
Turkeys, each..	3	6	@	4	0
Geese, each.................	1	10½	@	2	6
Fowls, ℔ couple	1	8	@	2	0
Chickens, ℔ couple..........	0	0	@	1	6
Ducks, ℔ couple	0	0	@	2	6
Eggs, ℔ dozen.............	0	6	@	0	7½
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	1	6	@	2	0
Hay, ℔ ton	70	0	@	90	0
Straw, ℔ ton...............	35	0	@	40	0
Whisky, (per cask) Canadian proof, ℔ gallon	1	0	@	1	3
Hides, ℔ 100lb	0	0	@	0	0
Salt, ℔ barrel	12	6	@	15	0

CONCERT,

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

MR. WALL,

THE

BLIND HARPER

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Citizens of Toronto and its Vicinity, that he will give a

CONCERT OF VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

On Friday Evening, the 21st Instant,

IN THE CITY HALL,

The use of which has been generously afforded him by the Aldermen:

When will be performed several popular *Overtures, Medleys, Glees, Solos, &c.*

Several Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs of this City, of distinguished talent, have handsomely volunteered their services.

Master LAURIE will preside at the Piano.

By kind permission of Colonel SPARKS, the superb Band of the 93rd Regiment will attend, and ST. GEORGE B. CROZIER, Esquire, their able Master, has kindly consented to conduct them in person on the present occasion.

☞ Doors open at half-past Seven—Performance to begin at Eight o'clock. Tickets for the Dress Circle—5s. Double Tickets, admit two Ladies and one Gentleman—10s. Tickets to the Back Seats—2s. 6d. To be had at the principal Music and Book Stores, at the North American Hotel, and at the Door on the evening of Concert.

☞ The Seats inside the railing will be reserved for the Dress Circle. For particulars see Programmes.

Toronto, April 19, 1843. 273

TORONTO ASSEMBLIES.

THE LAST ASSEMBLY, for the Season, will take place at STONE'S NEW HOTEL, WATERLOO BUILDINGS, *King Street on Wednesday, the 26th instant.*

Dancing to commence at Nine o'clock precisely.

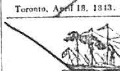
☞ Stranger's Tickets can be procured upon application to either of the Stewards.

COMMITTEE:

CAPTAIN CREIGHTON,
MR. ANDERSON, 83rd Regiment,
W. A. CAMPBELL, Esquire,
MR. ROSS, 93rd Highlanders.

W. H. BOULTON, *Secretary*.

Toronto, April 18, 1843. 273



THE STEAMER AMERICA,

WILL, on Thursday next, the 20th instant, (on her way to Rochester) touch at *Wellington*, in the District of Prince Edward, (50 miles from Kingston), for the accommodation of such persons, as may be desirous of proceeding to Kingston this week.

Toronto, 15th April, 1843. 273-p

JUST RECEIVED, at the *Epicurean Recess*, another supply of

FRESH OYSTERS,

Together with other LUXURIES of the Season.

These Oysters are particularly selected, and put up in small cans for family use.

The Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the Public, that having made arrangements, by the Steamer *America*, he will receive, *twice a week*, FRESH OYSTERS, and every *Luxury* that can be obtained in the New York and Boston Markets.

B. R. SNOW.

EPICUREAN RECESS,
Corner of Market Lane and Church St.
Toronto, April 18, 1843. 273-q

WILLIAM R. PRINCE & Co.

Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Florists,

LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDENS AND NURSERIES, *Flushing, Long Island, near New York.*

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the above well-known House, is prepared to execute any orders which may be forwarded to him. *All letters must be post-paid.*

☞ Catalogues may be seen on application to

JOHN BALFOUR.

137 King Street,
Toronto, April 18, 1843. 273

To Let,

TWO BRICK HOUSES, next to Mr. SPRAGGE'S, on Yonge Street.

H. J. BOULTON.

Toronto, April 18, 1843. 273

PUBLIC TRAINING STABLES

AT THE

UNION RACE COURSE—TORONTO.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to take in Horses to TRAIN over this Course, on moderate terms. The Course is allowed by practical judges to be second to none in Canada for this purpose, being neither too hard, tending to knock up a horse with tender fore-legs, nor is the soil so loose as to train off speed, but a proper medium for any horse.

EDWARD HOWARD.

April 17, 1843. 273

To Let,

A BLACKSMITH'S SHOP & DWELLING HOUSE, in the Village of Sutton, Georgina. A most excellent stand for the business. Enquire of Mr. BOURCHIER, at the Village.

April 18, 1843. 273-y

JUST PUBLISHED—*Price 1s. 3d., Miller's Theory of the Second Advent in 1843 Scripturally examined, and its evil tendency exposed*, in a Lecture, by R. H. THORNTON, Minister of the Gospel, Whitby.

☞ For Sale by Mr. Scobie, Messrs. Lesslie Brothers, and at the Wesleyan Methodist Book Store.

Toronto, April 18, 1843. 273-y

This Day is Published:

BY the Subscriber, a NEW and CORRECTED EDITION of the

CANADA SPELLING BOOK,

to which he calls the attention of Teachers, as being decidedly superior to similar Works in general use. A liberal allowance to the Trade and to Teachers.

HUGH SCOBIE, 137 King Street.

Toronto, August 23, 1842. 239

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Members of the *City of Toronto and Home District Turf Club*, will be held in the *North American Hotel*, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 19th instant, at SEVEN o'clock, when the supporters of the Public Races, over the *Union Course*, are at the same time respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN MAITLAND,
Secretary.

Union Race Course,
Toronto, April 17, 1843. 273

CITY OF TORONTO & HOME DISTRICT

TURF CLUB

SPRING RACE MEETING, 1843,

OVER THE UNION RACE COURSE,

(THE PROPERTY OF THE PUBLIC.)

To commence on Tuesday, the 30th day of May.

THE *St. Leger Stakes*, of £5 each, p. p., with £25 added from the Racing Fund, for Foals dropped in 1840, bred in British North America, and then three year olds, Colts to carry 7 st. 3 lbs.; Fillies, 6 st. 13 lbs. The second to receive £10 out of the Stakes. One mile and three quarters. To close and name on or before the first day of May.

Present Subscribers (seven.) The other Stakes and Plates, to be run for during the Meeting, will appear next week.

JOHN MAITLAND,
Secretary.

April 17, 1843. 273

Extensive Credit Sale

OF

DRY GOODS,

BY AUCTION.

THE Subscriber will *Sell, by AUCTION*, on *Wednesday, the 12th April*, and following days, until the whole be disposed of, the entire Stock of DRY GOODS belonging to S. BURNHAM, Esquire, King Street, who is relinquishing that part of his business.

The Stock is extensive, and comprises every article in the line. Particular attention is requested to the assortment of SUPERFINE and FINE BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES.

Sale positively without reserve. No postponement. The Goods can be seen two days previous to the day of Sale.

Terms:—Under £25, Cash; from £25 to £50, three Months; from £50 to £100, one-half in three, and one half in four Months; above that sum, one half in four, and the other half in six Months, on furnishing approved Endorsed Notes, payable in full at maturity.

☞ *Sale at Twelve o'clock, precisely.*

J. M. STRANGE, *Auctioneer.*

Toronto, April 4, 1843. 271-r

EXTENSIVE CREDIT SALE

OF

Sugars, Teas, Tobacco, Shot, &c. &c.

BY AUCTION,

BY the Subscribers, at the STORES of THORNE & PARSONS, *Market Square*. On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, will be Sold:

50 hogsheads Bright Muscovado Sugar,
20 hogsheads Refined Muscovado Sugar,
65 boxes Genuine Young Hyson Tea,
20 chests Gunpowder Tea,
10 chests Old Hyson Tea,
10 chests Twankay Tea,
18 chests Superior Hyson Skin Tea,
10 boxes very fine Caper Souchong Tea,
6 boxes very fine Pouchong Tea,
87 kegs Plug Tobacco,
3 tons Shot, sizes assorted,
61 barrels London Porter, in pints and quarts,
18 cases fresh London Pickles,
17 boxes Blue,
20 boxes Windsor Soap,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
130 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,
55 boxes Starch,
11 boxes Sugar Candy,
110 kegs White Lead and Spanish Brown;
Epsom Salts, Copperas, Alum, Glue, Blue Vitriol, Cloves, Nutmegs, Bath Bricks, &c. &c.

ALSO:

3 puncheons E. I. Rum,
5 hogsheads Scheidam Gin,
1 hogshead Brandy,
2 hogsheads Port Wine,
1 pipe Teneriffe,
1 hogshead Noyeau.

TERMS—Under £25, Cash—£25 to £50, three months—over £50, half three months and half six months, on furnishing approved Endorsed Notes, payable in full at maturity.

☞ Sale punctually at ONE o'clock.

THOS. CLARKSON & Co.

Toronto, April 15, 1843. 273-r

Corporation Sale.

ON MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, will be Sold by Public Auction on the Premises, the Right to Leases for a term of 42 years, of Lots Nos. 4 and 5, on the North side of Market Lane, in the City of Toronto.

The purchasers to erect Buildings on the Lots before the 1st day of September next. The Plan of the Buildings to be erected may be seen, and and other information required, will be given on application at the Chamberlain's Office.

A. T. McCORD, *Chamberlain.*

Toronto, April 10, 1843. 273-r

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

TO BE DISPOSED OF:

A COUNTRY STORE, within eighteen miles of the City of Toronto, eligibly situated in a well-settled neighbourhood (yielding a nett profit of £500 per annum,) together with the good will in the Business. Any person possessed of capital, and a knowledge of business, could not meet with a more suitable situation. Apply (if by letter, *post-paid*) to

MOORE & BROTHER,
Solicitors, &c.

Toronto, April 11, 1843. 273-y

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership lately subsisting between CHARLES HENRY SABINE and ROBERT HAMPSON, of Toronto, *Chemists and Druggists* heretofore carrying on trade under the Firm of "*Sabine & Hampson*," was *Dissolved on the 12th day of April instant*, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said Partnership are to be received by the said Charles Henry Sabine, and all persons to whom the said Partnership stands indebted, are requested immediately to send in their respective accounts to the said Charles Henry Sabine, in order that the same may be examined and paid.

As Witness our Hands:

(Signed) CHARLES H. SABINE.
ROBERT HAMPSON.

Dated City of Toronto,
April 12th, 1843. 273-y

THE Business of the above Establishment will in future be carried on by C. H. SABINE, who, thankful to his friends and the public for past favours, will endeavour to merit a continuance of that patronage, by the strictest attention to all orders with which he may be favoured.

Yonge Street, April 18, 1843. 273-y

Wanted by the 10th May,

IN the vicinity of *Yonge Street, Bay Street, or Church Street*, a SMALL HOUSE, or part of a House, at a moderate Rent. Apply to

F. LEWIS, Land Agent,
Yonge Street.

Toronto, April 17, 1843. 273-r-z

Information Wanted,

OF SUSAN WHITCRAFT, from Monaghan (Ireland), who came to the country in the summer of 1841. Any information respecting her will be gratefully acknowledged by her Sister JANE, and her Brother-in-Law,

JOHN METCALF,
At Mr. JOHN PRESTON's Boot & Shoemaker,
Near the Post Office.

Toronto, April 18, 1843. 273-r-z

TO BE SOLD,

In the thriving Village of Lloydtown,

TOWNSHIP OF KING:

A neat and well-built FRAME HOUSE, erected in 1839, consisting of five Rooms, three lower ones, and two upper Bed rooms, all lathed and plastered, and a good Cellar. Half an Acre of Ground is attached, part of which is formed into a GARDEN, and part a Terrace; the soil is rich, and the whole free from stumps.—A frontage is reserved for one or two buildings, if required, and altogether very pleasantly situated. An eligible situation is here offered for a Merchant's Store, or almost any Mechanic's Shop.—The Subscriber not being a mechanic or tradesman, is anxious to return to England, and offers the above *very cheap for Cash*.

Any person unacquainted with the neighbourhood, wishing to obtain such a situation, may judge of its thriving state, &c. by the following: Lloydtown, although small, contains Grist and Saw Mills, Post Office, Stores, Taverns, Distillery, Day School, Shoemakers, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., Brick and other good Houses and Church of England were erected last year, and Methodist Chapel and other Houses going up this year.—There is considerable traffic with the surrounding neighbourhood, being a fine wheat country. The village is also a great thoroughfare between the Townships of Tecumseth and King, &c. &c.

JOHN ALLANBY.

April 11, 1843. 273-y

To Owners and Masters of Schooners.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Toronto, 4th April, 1843.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, the 4th day of MAY next, at Noon (after which no Tender will be admitted,) from all persons willing to CHARTER, to the Commissariat Department, a SCHOONER, for the undermentioned services, viz:

The Vessel, which is to be staunch, in good condition, well found, and of not less than 140 Tons measurement, is to be in readiness at the PORT OF TORONTO by the 1st of July, to receive on board such INDIAN PRESENT GOODS, or other Stores, as may be required by the Commissariat Department to be embarked in her. She is to proceed, as soon as loaded, to Amherstburg, where after discharging the portion of her cargo intended for that Station, she will embark such Stores or Passengers as may be sent on board by the Commissariat Department, and proceed without delay, to Penetanguishene. She will receive on board at Penetanguishene such further quantities of Stores, Cattle, and Passengers, as she may be required by the Commissariat Department at that place to embark for Manitoulin, to which place she must proceed by the 25th July, and arrive on or before the 1st of August following. From that day until the 15th of August, the Vessel will remain at Manitoulin, subject to orders, if required to do so, without being entitled to demurrage.

The surplus Stores and Passengers are to be re-embarked at Manitoulin, and after being landed at Penetanguishene, the Contract will terminate.

Should the Vessel be detained by weather, so as not to arrive at Manitoulin till after the time specified, she must still wait fifteen days, if required to do so, without charge for demurrage.

During the period the Vessel shall be in the employment of Government, the Cabin, Cooking Utensils, and other conveniences of the Vessel, are to be at the disposal of the Officers and party proceeding in her; and no Passengers nor Stores are to be embarked without the permission of the Senior Officer of the Commissariat, or Indian Department.

That a convenient place on Deck be made for any live Stock, it may be found necessary to embark for Manitoulin, so that they may be secure from injury or damage of any kind, as far as practicable.

TENDERS to specify the sum required for the voyage, and payment will be made upon the production of a certificate from the Senior Commissariat Officer at Penetanguishene, that the Contract has been properly performed.

Two Sureties will be required for the fulfilment of the Contract. 271-t

STEAM ENGINE

Of 100 Horse Power for Sale at Kingston Dock Yard.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Naval Yard, Kingston, on the 1st June next, (unless previously disposed of by private contract,)

A Square Cross Head Vertical Engine,

of superior manufacture, of 100 Horse Power, complete and in good working condition, Cylinders 48 inches, Stroke 8 feet. The same may be viewed and examined on the St. Lawrence Wharf, Naval Yard, Point Frederick, Kingston, where any required information will be given.

The purchaser will be required to make a deposit of 10 per cent. on the purchase price at the time of Sale, the remainder to be paid and Engine removed within three weeks from the day of Sale.

☞ Sale at Eleven o'clock.

Storekeeper's Office,
Kingston Dock Yard, March 30, 1843. 271-v

☞ The following papers are requested to copy the above until the 20th May next, and send their accounts to the Office the of Chronicle & Gazette, viz: Gazette and Mercury, Quebec; Herald and Gazette, Montreal; Whig, Kingston; Colonist and Patriot, Toronto. Chronicle, Niagara; Journal & Express, Hamilton. Enquirer, London; Journal, Chatham.—Once a week. 271-v

THE STEAMER GORE,

CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

WILL commence her Trips from *Toronto* to *Wellington Square*, (and *Hamilton*, should the ice permit on MONDAY next, at 8 o'clock.

Toronto, April 5, 1843. 272-y

THE STEAMER AMERICA,

CAPT. HENRY TWOHY,

WILL commence her Trips to *Rochester*, touching at *Port Hope* and *Cobourg*, (weather permitting) on MONDAY next, the 10th instant.

She will, until further notice, leave *Toronto* at 11 o'clock in the morning, every Monday and Thursday, and leave *Rochester Landing* every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

E. S. ALPORT, *Agent.*

Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office,
Toronto, 5th April, 1843. 272-y

EDUCATION.

THE MISSES MILLER beg to return thanks to their friends, for the encouragement they have met with since opening their Day School; and are now desirous of receiving a few Young Ladies, as Boarders, who will be taught the usual Branches of an English Education, Music, &c.

New Street, Toronto, April 10, 1843. 272-u

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand, and offer for SALE, a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. viz:

20 hogsheads Refined Loaf Sugar,	Tin, Wines, &c. &c.
10 tierces Crushed Sugar,	2 tons Dry White Lead,
30 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,	500 kegs Ground White Lead, No. 1,
40 barrels London White Sugar,	200 kegs Red Lead,
Teas of every description, including a superior lot of Caper Souchong,	50 tons English Bar Iron,
Tobacco and Snuff,	Hammered Bar Iron,
Nutmegs,	Swedes Bar Iron,
Cloves,	Lowmoor Bar Iron,
Alum,	Blister Steel,
Epsom Salts,	Shear and Cast Steel,
Green Copperas,	Spikes, 6 and 7 inch,
Blue Vitriol,	Spades and Shovels,
Glue,	Hollow-ware,
Brandy,	Shot, assorted Nos.
	Bar Lead,
	Window Glass,
	Crockery, &c. &c.

THORNE & PARSONS,
South-west corner of Market Block,
Front Street.

Toronto, April 11, 1843. 272-b

Notice.

THE Undersigned have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP, and will carry on Business as *Commission Merchants and Importers*, under the Firm of LANGLOIS & BATES.

JOHN LANGLOIS.
JOS BATES.

Toronto, 1st April, 1843. 271-a

FOR SALE,

LOW FOR CASH or Approved Credit,—that *First-rate and Fast-Sailing* SCOW, "NON-SUCH," 100 Tons, newly repaired. Apply to

THOS. CLARKSON & Co.

Toronto, March 31, 1843. 271-r

Carding Machines.

FOR SALE,—less than ever before offered,—DOUBLE CUSTOM and SINGLE CARDING MACHINES, with or without Cards,—also, Pickers, Looms, Gigs, Jacks, Spindles, Shearing Machines, Engine and Foot Lathes, of all descriptions, from the extensive manufactory of J. FARLY, *Rochester, N. Y.* Enquire at CHENEY & BRECK'S, No. 5, Church Buildings.

Toronto, April 10, 1843. 272-a

Freight for a Schooner from Chippewa to Kingston.

ANY person willing to undertake to bring from Chippewa to the Naval Establishment at Kingston, about 170 Tons of COALS, immediately after the Navigation is open—are requested to send in Sealed Tenders, (addressed to Mr. J. B. MARKS, Kingston Dock Yard), stating the price per Ton, for which they would deliver them. The said Tenders to be opened on SATURDAY, 29th instant, at Twelve o'clock, Noon.

Kingston Dock Yard,
8th April, 1843. 272-q

☞ To be published in the Chronicle & Gazette, British Whig, Toronto Colonist, Niagara Chronicle, and St. Catharines Journal, and to be continued to the 25th instant.

Cooks and other Domestic Servants wanted immediately,

AT THE REGISTRY AND AGENCY OFFICE, *Yonge Street*, opposite *Temperance Buildings*.—where Male and Female SERVANTS can generally be had at a short notice.

☞ Mr. PALMER has relinquished his Registry Office.

Toronto, March 1, 1843. 267-c

Plaster of Paris.

FRESH GROUND PLASTER, for Sale by

CHARLES ROBERTSON.

Market Buildings,
Toronto, April 11, 1843. 272-s

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

CANADA. Home District, TO WIT: NOTICE is hereby given, that by Virtue of a Warrant of Attachment, issued, out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the estate of Richard Parr, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Peter Perry, for the sum of sixty-five pounds, I have seized all the estate, real and personal, of the said Richard Parr, and unless the said Richard Parr return and put in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the estate, real and personal, of the said Richard Parr, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction, of the said claim.

W. B. JARVIS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Toronto, April 10, 1843. 272-c

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

CANADA. Home District, TO WIT: NOTICE is hereby given, that by Virtue of a Warrant of Attachment, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the estate of George Dobson, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Peter Perry, for the sum of sixty-five pounds, I have seized all the estate, real and personal, of the said George Dobson, and unless the said George Dobson, return and put in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the estate, real and personal, of the said George Dobson, or so much thereof, as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction, of the said claim.

W. B. JARVIS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Toronto, April 10, 1843. 272-c

Home District, TO WIT. BY Virtue of a Writ of Attachment, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the Estate, real and personal, of Jerome Swift, an absconding or concealed debtor, at the Suit of Rowland Burr, for the sum of One Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, I have seized all the Estate, real as well as personal, of the said Jerome Swift, and unless the said Jerome Swift return within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and put in Bail to the Action, within three calendar months, or cause the said claim to be discharged, all the real and personal Estate of the said Jerome Swift, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction of the said claim.

W. B. JARVIS, *Sheriff, H. D.*

Sheriff's Office,
Toronto, 20th Dec. 1842. 257-y

Home District, TO WIT. BY Virtue of a Writ of Attachment, issued out of the Home District Court, and to me directed, against the Estate, real and personal, of Benjamin B. Hicks, an absconding or concealed debtor, at the Suit of Sheldon Ward, for the sum of Ten Pounds, I have seized all the Estate, real as well as personal, of the said Benjamin B. Hicks, and unless the said Benjamin B. Hicks return within the jurisdiction of this Court, and put in Bail to the Action, within three calendar months, or cause the said claim to be discharged, all the real and personal Estate of the said Benjamin B. Hicks, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction of the said claim.

W. B. JARVIS, *Sheriff, H. D.*

Sheriff's Office,
Toronto, 20th Dec. 1842. 257-y

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Home District, TO WIT: BY Virtue of a Warrant of Attachment, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the Estate, real and personal, of Robert Nicol, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Thomas Taylor, for the sum of ninety-four pounds twelve shillings and sevenpence—I have seized all the Estate, real as well as personal, of the said Robert Nicol, and unless the said Robert Nicol return within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and put in Bail to the Action, within three calendar months, or cause the said claim to be discharged, all the real and personal Estate of the said Robert Nicol, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction of the said claim.

W. B. JARVIS, *Sheriff, H. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Toronto,
16th January, 1843. 250-e

IN THE HOME DISTRICT COURT.

Home District, TO WIT: NOTICE is hereby given, that by Virtue of two Warrants of Attachment, issued out of the Home District Court, and to me directed, against the Estate of William Dent, an absconding or concealed debtor, at the respective Suits of Thomas Burrell, for the sum of seven pounds ten shillings, and William Anderson, for the sum of seven pounds ten shillings—I have seized all the Estate, real and personal, of the said William Dent, and unless the said William Dent returns within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and put in Bail to the Action, or cause the claims of the said Thomas Burrell and William Anderson, to be discharged, within three calendar months, all his Estate, real and personal, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction of the said claim.

W. B. JARVIS, *Sheriff, H. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Toronto,
16th January, 1843. 250-e

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Home District, TO WIT: BY Virtue of a Warrant of Attachment, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the estate, real and personal, of Charles Henry Wilmot, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Charles Warmoll, for the sum of sixty-three pounds one shilling and two-pence halfpenny—I have seized all the estate, real as well as personal, of the said Charles Henry Wilmot, and unless the said Charles Henry Wilmot return within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and put in Bail to the Action, within three calendar months, or cause the said claim to be discharged, all the real and personal estate of the said Charles Henry Wilmot, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction, of the said claim.

W. B. JARVIS, *Sheriff H. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Toronto,
14th March, 1843. 269-e

WEST TORONTO STORES,

LOT STREET, TORONTO.

ANGUS McINTOSH,

GRATEFUL for past favours, begs to announce to his numerous friends, and to the public generally, that he has laid in a large, varied and well-assorted Stock of BRITISH and FOREIGN FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, adapted for the FALL and WINTER TRADE. He has had the same opportunity *as others*, to take advantage of the *pressure of the times at home*, in purchasing his Stock, and of this advantage his Customers will have the full benefit, by a reduction in prices, corresponding with the unparalleled low rate at which the Goods have been purchased, and the unusual *pressure of the times here*. The large, varied, and extensive Stock which, since his commencement in business, he has always kept on hand, has been not only a convenience, but an acknowledged advantage to the West end of the City, of which the public have shewn their appreciation, by the liberal encouragement and increasing support uniformly extended to him. His present Stock is still more varied and extensive than any heretofore offered—and his Customers will find that no house in the City can undersell him.

GROCERIES, WINES, TEAS & SPIRITS.

This department of the business is carried on in the premises adjoining the Dry Goods Store, and is of corresponding extent—the articles of the very best qualities—and the prices unusually low.

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE.

This assortment is well worthy of attention, being of the latest and newest patterns introduced in England and is offered at a small advance on the sterling cost, in Breakfast and Dinner Sets, and in lots to suit Customers.

Toronto, 12th November, 1842. 252-y

Fall and Winter Dry Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to intimate to his Customers, and the trade of Western Canada generally, that he is now receiving a large and well-assorted supply of

Fall and Winter Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

which he will dispose of low for cash, or on approved credit.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Wholesale Warehouse Yonge street, Toronto 13th October, 1842. 217-y

Fall and Winter Dry Goods.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their Country Buyers, and the Public generally, that they have now REMOVED to the large BRICK BUILDING, at the foot of YONGE STREET, immediately opposite the Post Office.

They have already received a large proportion of their FALL STOCK, and will be making additions to it till the close of the Navigation. Their Stock is now well assorted in both STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, and is offered for cash, or short credits, at very reduced prices.

ROSS & MACLEOD.

Toronto, Sept. 27, 1842. 244 y

LONDON HOUSE,

No. 3, New City Buildings.

BENJAMIN & BROTHERS

BEG to inform the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, that they are about REMOVING on the 1st June, from their present Stand of Business, to *No. 3, New City Buildings*, lately occupied by Francis Logan, and directly opposite Messrs Watkins & Harris, being three doors west of the Market, where some extensive alterations have been made on the premises, and where they hope to meet with the same encouragement as they have heretofore.

B. & B. would beg to state [illegible] intend opening with an entire new Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

daily expected from *London, Manchester*, and *Glasgow*, and they are determined to offer them at such prices as must ensure an immediate sale, being confident that, for variety and cheapness, they cannot be surpassed in the City.

N. B.—Country Merchants would do well to call previous to purchasing elsewhere.

Toronto, May 14, 1842. 226-y

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg to intimate to their Wholesale Customers, that they are receiving by the Fall Vessels from *London, Liverpool* and *Glasgow*, an

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which will be offered at the *lowest* Wholesale prices.

SHAW, TURNBULL & Co.

Toronto, September 21, 1842. 243-y

SHAW, TURNBULL & Co.

BEG to announce to the Inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country, that they have this day REMOVED to these new and extensive Premises, *Corner of King and Church Streets*, where they are opening out an extensive and well assorted Stock of FALL and WINTER

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

selected in the British Markets with the greatest care, and which, for *variety* and *lowness* in price, cannot be surpassed by any House in the Trade.

S., T. & Co's usual Importations being known, they deem it unnecessary to particularize more than the following, viz:

Blankets, Flannels,	Ribbons, Flowers, &c.,
Hosiery, Merinoes,	Gala Plaids and Tartans,
Chene Orleans,	Moreens,
Chene Parisals,	Cloths and Tweeds,
Chene Chusans,	Water proof Coats,
Plain Orleans, Silks,	Wax Cloths, Carpets,
Satins, Satinetts,	Rugs, &c.,
Silk Velvets, Cotilles,	Muffs, Capes, Boas,
Silk and Worsted Fringes,	Fur Trimmings, &c.

Toronto, September 21, 1842. 243-y

HARDWARE.

THE Subscribers beg to announce to the Inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity, that they have now on hand, and for Sale at their OLD STAND, No. 70 *King Street*, a well assorted Stock of

English, and American Shelf, and Heavy Hardware,

At reduced prices, for Cash or approved Credit.

Their Stock of Carpenters' Tools is complete, and of the best quality, consisting of English Hand, Panel, Ripping, Tenon, Cross-cut, Pad, and other Saws—Cast steel, Firmer, Mortice, Socket and Turning Chisels and Gouges, Augers, Adzes, Squares and Bevils, with American Augers, Auger Bitts, Hand and Broad Axes, Adzes, Rules, Compasses, Planes, Steel Framing Squares, Spirit Levels, &c. &c.

They can also recommend their assortment of Carpenters' Patent and Scotch Spring Knob Locks, with Dead, Closet, Chest, Cupboard, Till and Pad Locks—Butt and other Hinges, Fox and Hawkins' Screws, Japanned Spring, and Brass Latches—a great variety of Pen and Pocket Knives, Table and Dessert ditto, Razors, and almost every article comprising an assortment of SHELF GOODS.

Their HEAVY HARDWARE consists in part of Cut, Wrought, Horse Shoe, and Patent Clinch Nails, assorted sizes—Bake Pans, Belly Pots, Stoves, Spades, Shovels, Short and Long Handle Frying Pans, Wrought and Cut Spikes, Plough Moulds, Sad Irons, Trace Chains, Cable Chains, Manure Forks, Grain Scoops, Anvils, Blacksmiths' Vices and Bellows—Bar and Hoop Iron, Bar, Spring, German and Cast Steel.

—ALSO—

Rope, Oakum, Glass, Putty, &c. &c.

WASNIDGE & SON.

Toronto, 9th January, 1843. 259-y

Sherry Wine.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above-named WINE, of the well known BBB Brand, having been made to the Subscribers, they will dispose of it to the Trade upon very advantageous terms. It is put up in Quarter Casks and Octaves—the latter well adapted for the use of Private Families, to whom it is offered on favourable conditions.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co.

Toronto, Oct. 11, 1842. 246-y

N. B.—R. B. & Co. continue to receive orders for Messrs. J. Howard, March & Co's Superior Madeira Wine.

Steel.

SANDERSON BROTHERS & Co's. Shear, Spring, Blister, and superior CAST STEEL, (the latter well deserving the attention of Axe Makers) on Sale by

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co.

Toronto, Oct. 1, 1842. 245-y

Cut Nails.

BUDDEN & VENNOR'S Shingle and Annealed NAILS, of all sizes, kept constantly on hand by the Subscribers, who offer them for Sale upon advantageous terms.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co.

Toronto, Oct. 1, 1842. 245-y

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Books of Subscription for the New Stock of the *Bank of Upper Canada*, as authorised by the Provincial Act, 6th Victoria, Chapter 27, will be OPENED ON MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF MAY next, at the following places, viz:

Toronto, at the	Bank of Upper Canada.
Kingston,	Office of the Bank of Upper Canada.
Montreal,	Agency of the Bank of Upper Canada.
Cornwall,	Office of J. F Pringle, Esquire.
Prescott,	Office of Alpheus Jones, Esquire.
Quebec,	Office of J. G. Irvine, Esquire.
Bytown,	Agency of the Bank of Upper Canada.
Port Hope,	Agency of the Bank of Upper Canada.
Hamilton,	Gore Bank.
Niagara,	Office of the Bank of Upper Canada.
London,	Office of the Bank of Upper Canada.
Amherstburgh,	Agency of the Bank of Upper Canada.

CONDITIONS:—These Books will be closed on the *Thirtieth day of June* following.

Ten Per Cent. on the amount subscribed, must be paid at the time of subscribing, but Subscribers may pay up their whole subscription if they choose.

The present Contingent Fund will be divided amongst the Holders of the Old Stock.

By Order of the Board.

THOS. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier*.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA, Toronto, 5th April, 1843. 272-c

COMMERCIAL BANK, M. D.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Books of Subscription for the New Stock of the *Commercial Bank of the Midland District*, authorised by the Provincial Act, 6 Victoria, Chap. 26, will be OPENED ON MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF MAY next, at the following places, viz:

Town of Kingston, at the	Commercial Bank,
City of Toronto,	Office of the Bank,
Hamilton and Dundas,	Office of J. B. Ewart, Esquire, *Dundas*,
Niagara,	Agency, Commercial Bank,
London,	Office of Charles Monsarrat, Esquire,
Cobourg,	Office of Commercial Bank,
Brockville,	Office of Commercial Bank,
Cornwall,	Office of G. C. Wood, Esquire,
Bytown,	Agency of the Commercial Bank,
City of Montreal,	Agency of the Commercial Bank,
City of Quebec,	Office of City Bank.

These Books will be closed on the first day of June following.

Ten Per Cent. on the amount subscribed must be paid at the time of subscribing.—Subscribers may pay up their whole subscription if they choose, but any intermediate amount will only be received as Deposits bearing interest at Three Per Cent., until the instalments are called in.

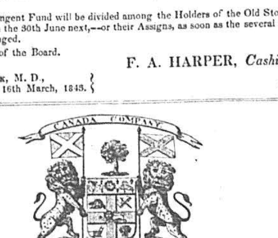
Not more than Thirty Per Cent. will be called in during the present, nor more than Forty in any succeeding year; and each instalment shall be payable at intervals of not less than three months.

The present Contingent Fund will be divided among the Holders of the Old Stock, at the closing of the Books on the 30th June next,—or their Assigns, as soon as the several matters in abeyance shall be arranged.

By Order of the Board.

F. A. HARPER, *Cashier*.

COMMERCIAL BANK, M. D., Kingston, 16th March, 1843. 269-y



EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

TO BE DISPOSED OF IN CANADA WEST,

(LATE UPPER CANADA.)

NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN.

To Old Settlers, Emigrants, and Others.

THE CANADA COMPANY offer about EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF THEIR LANDS, mentioned in the printed List of this year, which are in Blocks, containing from 2000 to 9000 Acres each, situated in the Western District, and in scattered Lots, containing from 80 to 200 Acres each, situated in almost every Township in Canada West, on Terms, it is believed, the most liberal and advantageous that have yet been made public. By this new plan, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of LEASE, for a term of TEN YEARS—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rents payable annually, being only equal to the interest upon the present upset value of the Lands—thus for example: suppose 100 Acres being now worth 10s. per Acre is £50, the interest thereon is £3—which latter sum, and *no more*, is the amount of Rent to be paid each year,—full power being reserved to the Settler to *purchase the Freehold* and take his Deed, for the Land he occupies, at any time during the Lease, when most convenient to himself, at a *fixed* advance upon the *present* upset price, and of course, thereby save all future payments of Rents. Assuming the value to be as above (10s. per Acre; the advance required for the Deed, would be 1s. 3d., if paid within the first five years from date of Lease—or 2s. 6d. per Acre advance, if paid subsequently by and previous to the expiration of the Lease.

The Lands offered (excepting only the Park and Town Lots in Guelph) vary in price, from 2s. up to 13s. 9d. per Acre,—the Rents upon which, would be respectively as follows, viz:

Upon 100 Acres, upset price being	2s.	per Acre, the whole yearly rent would be	£0 12 0, and no more
	3s.		18 0,
	4s.		1 4 0,
	5s.		1 10 0,
	6s. 3d		1 17 6,
	7s. 6d		2 5 0,
	8s. 9d		2 12 6,
	10s.		3 0 0,
	11s. 3d		3 7 6,
	12s. 6d		3 15 0,
	13s. 9d		4 2 6,

SETTLERS' SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT.

In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident Settlers, the CANADA COMPANY will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Settlers may not have immediate want, *on deposit*, allowing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount with interest accrued, shall at all times, be at the disposal of the Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "*Settlers Provident or Savings Bank Account*"—thus affording to the prudent Settler, every facility for accumulating sufficient money to *purchase* the Freehold of the Land which he Leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of ten years; but should bad harvests, or any unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them.

The Lands are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz:—for Cash down, or by one-fifth Cash, and the balance in five equal annual Instalments, with interest.

REMISSION OF MONEY, &c.

The Company will *remit from Canada* any sum of money, however small the amount, to any part of the United Kingdom and Europe, *free of all charge*. The Company will also *remit* any sum of money *from Europe to Canada*, by Letters of Credit, upon their Commissioners in the Province, *free of expense*, thus insuring the benefit of the Premium of Exchange to the Emigrant, and likewise saving him the inconvenience, and too frequent loss arising from bringing his money with him in coin.

The Company, with a view to accommodate Emigrants having no immediate use for their funds, will allow interest at four per cent. per annum, for money left with them for any period not less than ninety days—the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposal, without notice.

Every kind of INFORMATION UPON CANADA, and directions that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readily furnished *free of all charge*, by applying personally, or by letter, to the Company's Office in England—Canada House, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, London.

The new printed List of Lands (which may also be seen in every Post Office and Store in Canada West) and any particulars may be obtained, *free of charge*, upon application (if by letter, post-paid) to the Company's Office at Toronto.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, *Frederick Street, Toronto, 17th February, 1843.* 265-f

Garden Seeds, Green House Plants, Fruit Trees, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a well assorted Stock of GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS, which he can recommend as *fresh* and *true* to their sorts. Also, a choice assort of *Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherry Trees; Flowering Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, &c.* The admirers of Green-house Plants are respectfully invited to call and see his present collection. The prices will be very moderate.

☞ *Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Celery Plants*, in their season, packed with care and sent according to order.

JAMES FLEMING.

Yonge Street Nursery, Toronto, March 21, 1843. 269-b

Garden, Flower and Field Seeds.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT, *warranted fresh and genuine*, for Sale as usual, at

25, King Street.

Also—*Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs*; a fine collection of *Hardy Roses*, and a very choice assortment of *Hardy Perennial Flowering Roots*; and in their season, *Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brocoli and Celery Plants; Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots, &c.* SPRING WHEAT, new kinds; 100 bushels *Hopeton Oats*, weight 48lbs. per bushel.

GEORGE LESLIE, *Seedsman*.

Toronto, March 28, 1843. 270-b

AMERICAN AXES,

MANUFACTURED BY

COLLINS & Co.

Of Hartford,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE,

For Sale to Dealers, upon favourable Terms.

THEY are made of SANDERSON'S *Universally Approved* STEEL, and of the most perfect finish.

The Establishment of the COLLINS' MANUFACTURING COMPANY being very extensive, and in its completeness of arrangements unequalled by any similar one in the world, they are enabled to produce such Goods, as regards either usefulness, form or finish, in the very highest state of perfection.

The principal articles made by COLLINS & Co. are:

Chopping Axes, Broad Axes and Hatchets,

Of various shapes and sizes.

They are offered to the notice of the Trade, and *Warranted* by the Subscribers, who are appointed by the Company their sole Agents in Canada.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co.

Toronto, Feb. 1, 1843. 265-y

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co.

Importers of British Hardware,

ARE receiving at their *Birmingham, Sheffield and Wolverhampton Warehouse*, Corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, new supplies of

Iron, Steel and Shelf Hardware Goods,

Direct from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery Business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old Credit terms of six months for paper, or in Retail, at their customary low prices.

Toronto, October 1, 1842. 245-y

Hollow Ware and Stoves.

BAKE PANS, with Covers—9 to 18 Inches.

BELLIED POTS—½ to 10 Gallons.

STOVES—20 to 36 Inches.

The above Castings are from BRITAIN—light in weight—perfectly sound—and for Sale cheap.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co.

Toronto, Oct. 21, 1842. 248-y

Machine Cards.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of MACHINE CARDS, and will furnish to order any kind or quantity.

LYMAN, FARR & Co.

Agents Springfield Card Manufacturing Co.

Toronto, Dec. 4, 1841. 202-y

NAVAL STORES:

By the Subscriber.

PATENT Chain Cables, from ½ inch to inch, Patent Anchors, from 2 to 10 cwt., Steam Boat Packing Yarn,

A superior Steam-Boat Bell, weighing 236 lbs.

English Oakum,	Stockholm Pitch,
Houslin, Marlin,	Cabinet-makers' Thrums,
Hooks, Thimbles,	No. 1 White Lead,
Pine Tar, Canvas,	Sail Twine and Needles,
Sail Thimbles,	Sowing Palms, Spikes,
Imported Blocks, *Double and Single*,	Deck Varnish, *bright*, Telescopes,
Polished Bells,	Rope,
Bunting,	Colours.

Mooring Anchors,
Roman Cement,
Hoop Iron ¼ and ½ inch,
No. 1 Soap Rosin,
St Ubes Packing Salt,
Also, a quantity of Pig Iron.

Apply to GEORGE URQUHART,

Yonge Street Wharf.

Toronto, Dec. 12, 1842. 255-d

SANFORD & LYNES,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

Corner King and Yonge Streets;

BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for cash or approved credit.

Toronto, February 23, 1842. 213-y

Dye Stuffs.

200 Barrels assorted Dye Woods,
2 tons Copperas,
2 tons Alum,
1 ton Madder,
½ ton Blue Vitriol,
600 lbs. Indigo;

Argol, Copperashes, Cudbear, Red Sanders, Nutgalls, Sumack, Verdigris, Oil Vitriol, Clothiers' Jacks, Press Papers, &c. &c. for Sale by

LYMAN, FARR & Co.

No. 5, City Buildings.

July 13, 1842. 253

Oils and Paints.

40 Hogsheads Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil,
20 barrels Spirits Turpentine,
60 barrels Lamp Black,
200 kegs White Paint,
3 tons Dry White Lead,
2 tons Red Lead;

Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Copal Varnish, and Brushes—together with a complete assortment of PAINTS, *Ground and Dry*.

LYMAN, FARR & Co.

No. 5, City Buildings.

Toronto, July 13, 1842. 253

TORONTO FOUNDRY,

(LATE NORTON'S.)

THE Subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have very much enlarged the above Establishment, and are now ready to execute orders for CASTINGS of every description, and upon the most favourable terms.

The following Articles comprise a part of the Stock, viz:

Fanning Mill Irons—Waggon Boxes—Norton's Plough—Norton's Improved—Scotch Mould Boards—Bar, Plate and Cooking Stoves, Wholesale and Retail—*Threshing Machines*, from 2 to 8 Horse Power—*Carding Machines—Saw Mill Irons—Patent Balance Wheels* for Saw Mills—*Percussion Water Wheels* for Saw Mills—*Grist Mill Castings—Counter Scales—Platform Scales—Sugar Kettles*.—Together with a great variety of articles too numerous to mention.

They would particularly call the attention of persons intending to erect Mills, to the Percussion Wheel, as the greatest improvement ever effected, for the production of power.

☞ Sale Rooms at the Foundry, *Yonge Street*, near *Lot Street*, and at 157 *King Street*, opposite the Chequered Store.

JAS. GOOD & Co.

Toronto, October, 1842. 219-y

ALEXANDER, D. & A. CAMPBELL,

Blacksmiths,

BEG to inform the Inhabitants of the City of Toronto and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the above line, in that SHOP in *Front Street* opposite the City Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, where, from their experience and general knowledge of their business, (having wrought for about ten years, in a number of the principal Shops in Scotland, in the Machine, Ship, Jobbing, Horse-shoeing and Agricultural lines,) they trust they will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour them with their employment.

N. B.—Horses will be Shod at 6s. 3d. each, and all other work done on proportionally *low terms*.

☞ Scale-beams made, repaired and adjusted.

Toronto, Nov. 28, 1842. 253-y

THE Subscribers respectfully intimate that they have taken the premises formerly occupied by *Messrs. W. H. Manning & Co.*, 210 St. Paul's Street, a few doors East of St. Nicholas Street, in which they intend to carry on business as

GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

They invite the attention of buyers to their stock of DRY GOODS, which will be found suitable for the Canada markets.

BLACKADER & Co.

Montreal, May 12, 1841. 172-y

R. H. BRETT,

Manufacturer of Combs, Importer of English Stationery, English, French and German Fancy Goods, Cutlery, German Silver Ware, Brushes, Birmingham and Sheffield Shelf Goods, &c. &c.

DEALER IN

Heavy Goods, Groceries, Glassware, Nails.

Toronto, Feb 1843. 267-y

Stationery.

FOR SALE in the Original Packages:
13 cases Letter Paper,
25 cases Pott,
15 cases Foolscap,
5 cases assorted Fancy Paper,
1 case superior Quills.

R. H. BRETT.

161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842. 206-y

Fall and Winter Stock.

THE Subscriber is just receiving, and offers for Sale at the usual terms, to the Country Trade, viz:

165 kegs, various brands, Plug, }
317 boxes do Cavendish } Tobacco,
31 boxes Ladies' Twist, }
46 boxes Nail Rod,
130 jars, very superior Maccaboy Snuff,
4 barrels Scotch Snuff, in bladders,
75 bags Rio, } Coffee,
11 bags Laguyra,
22 bags Pimento,
27 bags Black Pepper,
55 boxes Ground Pepper,
20 boxes Ground Pimento,
1 crate (470th) Cassia,
65 jars Mustard,
10 boxes Mustard, in tins of ¼lb. each,
20 boxes Ground Ginger,
10 boxes Ground Cinnamon,
1 barrel Cloves,
1 barrel Nutmegs,
6 frails Hard Shell Almonds,
2 frails Soft Shell Almonds,
10 bags Filberts,
14 barrels best Currants,
270 boxes best Muscatel, }
361 half boxes Muscatel, } Raisins,
35 kegs, a good article, }
50 boxes Pipes,
30 boxes Starch,
4 tierces Sal Eratus,
55 bales, a good article, Cotton Batting,
80 half bales Cotton Batting,
4 bales Cotton Twine,
10 cases Glass Tumblers,
1 case Raw-hide Whips.
With many other Goods in the line.

R. H. BRETT.

161 King Street, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1842. 267-y

TO THE PUBLIC.

New, Cheap, Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY,

WINE AND SPIRIT WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Yonge and Lot Streets,

Opposite Messrs. Daniell's and M'Gregor's Hotels.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has OPENED that large BRICK STORE on the North-east Corner of *Yonge and Lot Streets*, and has Stocked it with an extensive assortment of genuine GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, OILS, PAINTS, GLASS, &c., which he will Sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

EDWARD BLEVINS.

Toronto, Feb. 21, 1843. 266-b

GIVING UP BUSINESS.

Whole Stock to be sold at Cost Price, For Cash.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to intimate to their friends, and the public generally, that having determined to close their business in this place, they will dispose of the Stock at *cost price*; and, as the whole *must* be disposed of before the first of May next, great inducements will be offered to intending purchasers. Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before the Goods are disassorted.

The Stock consists of as general an assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS as is to be found in Canada, having been selected in the British Markets expressly for a respectable Retail business,—and will be found on examination to be of a much superior description to those generally imported into this country.

The Subscribers particularly request that all persons indebted to them will settle their Accounts before the 1st May, as after that date they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

TO LET.

The SHOP, STORE, and DWELLING occupied by the Subscribers. Possession given 1st May next.

W. CORMACK & Co.

Toronto, 15th February, 1843. 261-y

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to intimate to their CORRESPONDENTS, and the TRADE of *Western Canada*, that during the present and following months, they will open out a very large and varied

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

LAID IN EXPRESSLY FOR THE

Early Spring and Summer Trade of this Province.

These Goods have been imported by the latest Fall Ships, from *London, Liverpool*, and the *Clyde*, and were purchased at a time when prices in the Manufacturing Districts had reached the lowest point.

The Subscribers have been led to adopt the system of importing a complete assortment of Goods, suitable for the SPRING and SUMMER demand, in the previous Fall, by the experience of former years pointing out to them the great inconvenience and extra risk, which dealers in *Western Canada* sustain, by Goods not arriving in this Province until the season is nearly over; and as they are desirous not to extend credits at the present moment, they are determined, during the ensuing Season, to hold out very great inducements to small as well as large cash buyers—and likewise to such of their Customers as have been punctual in their payments.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

Toronto, 7th February, 1843. 263-c

I. B. & Co. will also receive an assortment by the early Spring Ships, comprising the newest styles in FANCY GOODS. 263-c

FRESH WINTER GOODS.

NOTICE.

ALEX. McKAY, (formerly 46, *King Street*) most respectfully informs his old Customers, and the Public generally, that he has received a *very superior assortment* of DRY GOODS, adapted for the Winter, at No. 24, YONGE STREET, some time ago occupied by J. M. STRANGE, Esq., and lately occupied by Mr. Balfour, which he will Sell as reasonably as possible, consisting of the following, viz:

Flannels; Blankets; Merinos; Plain & Figured Orleans; Alpaca Figures; Tartans; Superfine Broad Cloths; Cassimeres; Tweeds; Vestings; Moleskins; Ticking; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings; Sheetings; Apron Checks and Stripes; Ginghams; Black and Coloured Silk Velvets; Ribbons; Lambs' Wool Stockings and Gloves; Kid and Silk Habits; Cotton Yarn; Bagging; Muslins; Carpeting; Prints and Print Dresses; Black and Coloured Gros de-Naples; De Laine Dresses; Kerseys; Muffs; Boas; Fur Caps; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Linens; Lawns; Stays; Edgings; Quillings; Shawls; Silk Handkerchiefs; Woollen Yarn; Umbrellas; Lambs' Wool and other Shirts; Pantaloons; Diapers; Linings; Buckskin Mitts; a few China Chusans; Patent Linen and Spool Threads, &c. &c., with a variety of other articles.

N. B.—A. McK. trusts that his old Customers, from Scarborough, Pickering, Whitby, &c., will not think it too far out of their way, to call at No. 24, *Yonge Street*.

Toronto, Dec. 6, 1842. 254-y

For Sale.

A 200 Gallon COPPER RECTIFYING STILL, with *Head and Worm*, complete.

Apply to GEORGE URQUHART.

Toronto, March 14, 1843. 268-y

A YOUNG LADY, who is competent of Teaching the ordinary Branches of Education, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as NURSERY GOVERNESS in a respectable family. Application to this Office. If by letter (post-paid) to Miss C. S. W.

Toronto, March 13, 1843. 268-y

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at THORNHILL, on the 5th April, 1843:

A.
Ansley, William
Arnold, Samuel
Amaraca, Ann
Amos, Thomas
Agar, George

B.
Brewer, Sylvester
Brown, John
Badgerow, Martinus
Boothby, Joseph
Bailey, Francis
Barker, Gilbert M.
Burr, John C.
Boyd, Mr.
Brooks, Hugh
Bastard, Samuel John

C.
Charlton, John
Cockerline, Thomas
Campbell, Dougald 2
Chadwick, Mr.
Cummer, John
Coates, Robert
Campbell, Neil
Crookshanks, William
Cooke, William
Currey, Mathew

D.
Durie, Mr. W. S.
Dawson, Francis
Dingwall, Margaret
Delvin, John
Dixon, William
Dee, Mr.
Deyer, Henry
Dalby, Richard 2

F.
Fish, Mr.

G.
Griffen, William
Gallaway, James
Gillies, Malcolm
Gregg, Robert
Griffith, John 3
Girdleston, William
Green, Rev. C.

H.
Hutchinson, Sarah
Hockenbull, Thomas
Hitchins, Mr.
Hutchinson, Richard
Heapey, John
Hunter, Sarah J.
Hewson, Mr.
Henricks, Christian
Harbing, John
Hawthorn, Adam
Hunter, James

I. & J.
Jansan, William
Joiner, Miss I.
Ireland, John
Irving, Robert
Johnston, Elizabeth

K.
Klink, Lenord
Kelley, Thomas
Kunner, Michael

L.
Lovack, Richard
Lunday, Joseph
Langstaff, John

M. & Mc.
Malloy, Mary
Montgomery, Richard 2
Munshaw, William
Maguire, Andrew

M. & Mc.
Mitchell, Cuningham 2
Maguire, Robert
Murphy, Michael
Munshaw, Bolser
Myers, Dr. W. S.
Munshaw, John
Murray, Dr.
Mountain, B.
Mitchell, William
Mustard, George
Mosley, William
McMullen, Mary
McQuarie, Archibald
McMillan, John
McCar, Patrick
McKay, John 2
McDonagh, Rodrick
McKechanie, Archibald
McKay, James
McKoadry, John
McCallum, Duncan
McSporran, Donald

N.
Noble, Joseph
Neil, F.

O.
Orris, John G.
Orr, F. C.

P.
Price, Richard
Powell, William
Parrey, Catharine
Parsons, James

R.
Rupert, Peter
Riddell, Stephen
Richard, Henry
Ross, Alexander
Ratcliff, Thomas
Rupert, Adam
Revill, George
Russell, William
Rolph, George

S.
Stephenson, John 2
Shaw, Thomas
Sporran, Neil
Stewart, David
Steel, David
Sutherland, Richard
Somner, William
Stickeney, Thomas

T.
Thorndike, James
Thompson, Mrs.
Tamylin, William
Tiffany, P. F.
Taffen, Robert

U. & V.
Urquhart, Edward
Vanderburg, Richard

W.
Wright, John 8
Wright, W. John
Weston, Peter
Willmot, Peter
Wilson, Robert
Wells, William
Wardman, Mark
Wilson, John
Weed, Mr.
Walton, Isaac
Whinchop, Benjamin
Wilson, John

Y.
Young, Miss Jane
Yoder, Moses

W. PARSONS, *P. M.*

Thornhill, April 6th, 1843. 272-r

London Eagle Life Assurance Company:

Established by Act of Parliament, 1807.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.

WHICH offers the most perfect security to parties of limited annual incomes, desirous of effecting so necessary an object as securing to their families at their deaths, a present provision or future independence; and giving the assured, at the same time, a participation in the profits septennially equal to *four-fifths* or *Eighty Per Cent.* of the whole.

Agent for Toronto—JOHN CAMERON, Esquire, Commercial Bank, of whom all information, and the necessary forms may be obtained. (Letters must be post-paid.)

Medical Examiner for Toronto—WALTER TELFER, Esquire, Surgeon, New Street.

(Signed) WILLIAM HENDERSON, *General Agent for Canada.*

Toronto, March 14, 1843. 268 y

Montreal Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ORDINANCE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT for the *Montreal Fire Insurance Company*, is now prepared to effect Insurance against loss or damage by Fire, on moderate terms.

GEO. URQUHART, AGENT,

Yonge Street Wharf.

Toronto, Aug. 4, 1842. 239-y

ROBERT BEEKMAN,

(Late of the Farmers' Bank.)

Notary Public, Accountant, and Agent,

No. 7, CITY BUILDINGS,

Under the Examiner Office,

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of this City and Neighbourhood, that he has commenced business in the above departments, and hopes by attention and fidelity to the interests committed to his charge, to merit the support of the public.

He takes the liberty of submitting the annexed Testimonial with which he has been favoured:

WE, the Undersigned, being informed that Mr. ROBERT BEEKMAN intends shortly to open an Office in this City as Accountant and Agent, take this opportunity of expressing our confidence in his ability and integrity, and with pleasure recommend him to any who may require his service.

Thomas D. Harris,	Workman Brothers & Co.
Bryce, McMurrich & Co.	Alex. Ogilvie & Co.
Thomas Rigney,	W. Cormack & Co.
D. Macdonell,	P. Paterson, Junior,
Ridout Brothers & Co.	George Moore,
Thomas Clarkson & Co.	James F. Smith,
Lyman, Farr & Co.	Freeland & Taylor,
Gilmor & Coulson,	Silas Burnham,
P. Paterson & Son,	J. Connell & Co.
Isaac Buchanan & Co.	Ross & Macleod,
Moffatts, Murray & Co.	John Christie & Son,
J. L. Perrin & Co.	Robert Wightman & Co.
F. Perkins,	Andrew Hamilton.

Toronto, March 28, 1843. 271-a

GEORGE JAMIESON,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Toronto, that he has OPENED a SCHOOL, at the *Corner of Church and Richmond Streets*, for Instruction in the common *English Branches, Latin, Greek* and *Mathematics*.

TERMS:	Per Quarter.
For the common English Branches,	£0 15 0
Latin and Greek,	1 5 0
Latin, Greek and Mathematics,	1 10 0

G. J. is desirous of giving Lessons for a few hours in the evening, to Families, at their own residences.

Toronto, March 20, 1843. 269-y

To Owners of Entire Horses.

THE Huron District Agricultural Society will give Premiums for the two BEST STALLIONS, to be shewn at Goderich, on *Tuesday, the 9th day of May*, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

For the best Horse £6 0 0
For the second best Horse 4 0 0

The Judges to have the power of withholding the Premiums, if the animal shewn shall not be of sufficient merit, to entitle the owners thereto.

Persons getting the Premiums must travel their Horses throughout the Huron District, for the Season, to stand in Goderich at least one day in every two weeks—the same to be publicly advertised.

Entry of the horses competing, must be made with the subscriber, on or before 4 o'clock, P. M. on the 8th May.

GEORGE FRASER, Secretary,

Huron District Agricultural Society.

Goderich, March 21, 1843. 271-y

FOR SALE,

On Yonge Street, about nine miles from Toronto:

A very commodious and substantial built BRICK RESIDENCE, 40 by 36 feet, containing two large and lofty Sitting Rooms, four Bed Rooms, large Kitchen, and a large Room adjoining, (adapted for a Laundry) Large frost proof Cellar, Dairy, and Pantry, &c. Large new Barn, and two-stall stable, with a loose Box, Piggery, Wood Shed, and other convenient Out buildings; an excellent Well of Water; together with 6 Acres of rich Land, in excellent condition as pasture, having been well manured, excepting 1 Acre left for Potatoes, &c.; a good Garden with choice Apple and other Fruit Trees. The property commands over 24 rods frontage on the street, with a stream of water running through it. The situation is most healthy, and is well worthy the notice of Professional Gentlemen or Merchants of the City, who wish a comfortable country residence for their family, the present Proprietor leaving, his other engagements requiring his attention elsewhere.

Apply (if by letter *post paid*) to Mr. YOUNG, the *Proprietor*, on the Premises, or to Mr. TOD, *Land Agent, &c.*, Toronto.

Toronto, 3rd April, 1843. 271-y

☞ The *Patriot* will please insert the above advertisement until further orders.

Extensive Sale of Valuable Farm Stock, and other Effects.

THERE will be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the *Farm on Queenston Heights*, on TUESDAY, the 25th of APRIL next, and the following days, the whole FARM STOCK, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, and a quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the Property of Doctor HAMILTON, of Queenston Heights, consisting of:

Six powerful Work Horses, 1 powerful Work Filly, 1 Saddle or Harness Horse, 1 Pony Mare and her Filly, 14 very superior Cows, and 20 young Cattle, composed chiefly of the thorough-bred short-horned Durhams, with correct Herd Book Pedigrees, and imported Ayrshires, well worthy of attention; Berkshire Pigs, a small flock of good Sheep, principally South Downs; Waggons, Carts, Sleighs, Iron Ploughs (Scotch), Harrows, Rollers, Household Furniture, and whatever else may appear.

☞ The Sale will commence at Eleven o'clock, and a liberal Credit will be given on approved security.

The FARM (Two Hundred Acres under cultivation), is to be Let for a term of years.

☞ No letters on this subject will be replied to, unless free of postage.

Queenston Heights, March 6, 1843.

ALSO—One Thorough-bred HORSE, and a Thorough bred MARE, (the Mare imported by Mr. Simmonds, of Ancaster)—the Property of W. H. DICKSON, Esquire.

March 6, 1843. 270-a

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the SYDENHAM HARBOUR COMPANY are requested to attend a Meeting at the *Oshawa House*, on MONDAY, the 8th of MAY next, at Two o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing Office-Bearers for the ensuing year.

E. SKAE, *Secretary S. H. Co.*

Oshawa, 8th April, 1843. 272-a

To be Let,

THE Four Story BRICK HOUSE and STORE, No. 78, *King Street*, East of J. CONNELL & Co.—Possession given the first May, 1843.

D. BROOKE.

Toronto, April 11, 1843. 272-y

To be Let,

IN an eligible situation, in the Suburbs of Toronto, a FRAME COTTAGE, with GARDEN, containing half an Acre of Ground, near the first Toll bar, on Yonge Street. The Property might be Leased for a term of years to a respectable tenant, on an improving Lease, on favourable terms. For particulars, apply to Mr. BURGESS, near the Toll-bar.

Toronto, April 7, 1843. 271-y

To Brickmakers and Builders.

TENDERS will be received for making EIGHTY THOUSAND BRICK, and also for Building a CHURCH, 18 feet in height, 43 feet in width, and 53 feet in length. Materials or making Brick, can be had on the ground. Offers for each or either of the above, (if by letter post paid,) addressed to Mr. ALEXANDER CALDER, *Beaverton*, will receive due attention.

March 28, 1843. 271-a

THE SECOND EDITION OF

THE PROVINCIAL JUSTICE,

OR

MAGISTRATE'S MANUAL,

BY W. C. KEELE, ESQUIRE,

Attorney at Law, &c.

IS now in the Press, and will be shortly published, at *The Church* Printing Office, containing the whole of the new Criminal Law and a variety of other useful and necessary matter with numerous forms for the guidance of JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The work full bound will be delivered to Subscribers (only) at £1 5s. Orders (post paid) received by Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, Church Printing Office, Toronto, where a Subscription List has been opened.

☞ Editors of the following papers inserting the above weekly, with the notice of publication when issued, will be presented with a full bound copy of the work:—Quebec Mercury, Montreal Herald, Kingston Chronicle and British Whig, Cobourg Star, Toronto Patriot, Colonist, and Herald, Hamilton Gazette, Niagara Chronicle, London Herald.

Toronto, March 20, 1843. 273-y

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Council of the Home District, at its next session, to establish a Road in Brock, between Lots 3 and 4, in the 13th Concession, and between Lots 2 and 3, in the 12th Concession.

DANIEL KING.

Brock, March 22, 1843. 271-a

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Council of the Home District, to confirm an Act passed by the Legislature, March 4th, 1837, giving the Commissioners power to extend the Line Road of the Gore of Toronto, in a direct line to Dundas Street.

Toronto Gore, April 3, 1843. 271-a

Notice.

WHEREAS my Wife, HARRIET MARGARET, has withdrawn herself from my protection without any just cause, the public are hereby notified not to give her credit on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

ROBERT [illegible].

Toronto, April 4, 1843. 271-a

Partner Wanted,

IN a Respectable, Permanent and Lucrative Business, in this City, who could command a Capital of from ONE to TWO THOUSAND POUNDS. He would not be required to take an active part unless he chose to do so.

Letters addressed (Post-paid) to M., box 18, Post-Office, will be attended to, the requisite information and satisfaction given, and every confidence observed.

Toronto, 28th March, 1843. 270-y

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING by HUGH SCOBIE, at the Office, 137 King Street, a few doors East of YONGE STREET.

Terms—£1 *per annum, payable in advance.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Six lines and under, first insertion, ... 2s. 6d.
Each subsequent insertion, ... 0 7½
From six to ten lines, first insertion, ... 3 4
Each subsequent insertion, ... 0 10
For each line above ten, ... 0 4
Every subsequent insertion, ... 0 1

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be POST PAID.

JAMES WATKINS, PRINTER.