



A CANVASSING SKETCH—HOW TO OBTAIN SUBSCRIBERS.

Written for the "Spirit of the Times" by the "Young'un."

In the year '30, we published a *yearly* weekly literary journal in the city of Detroit and at the commencement of our career "out there," we employed a local travelling agent—one John D.—a fellow of infinite fact of his business and ordinarily one of the merriest, happiest best natured bipeds we ever yet met with. John had a way of obtaining subscribers, however peculiarly his own: and his success was proverbial. If he undertook to get a man's name and subscription money, he got it—there was no dodging the issue, where he had resolved upon the thing.

John was a large powerful man, standing six feet three in his socks—and he feared nothing in the performance of his duty; at times, when a resort to the tricks of his trade was necessary, he "was at home" and his mimicry, smiling countenance, and capital address made him scores of friends, almost at first sight. But John occasionally encountered a tough customer.

"You call that a paper?" exclaimed a rough, big-fisted fellow, derisively, one morning in a coffee house where John was canvassing.

"Well, I do," said John, quietly.

"O, git out," responded the bully.

"And you must subscribe, too—come!"

"Not as you know on," continued the other, sneeringly. "I's a humbug!"

"What's a humbug?"

"That paper o' yours."

"Come now, my fine fellow, that won't do," added our agent, not a little piqued. "That kind o' talk ain't just the thing, my friend," continued John, for there were several persons present.

"I say it is a hum," persisted the fellow, and you are another."

As the stranger got off this last remark, he approached the canvasser intently, and offered some unmistakable demonstration of a belligerent character.

John measured his customer a moment as he advanced, and drawing back he coolly knocked the insolent fellow down. Then grasping the rowdy by the throat—

"Is my paper a humbug?" asked John.

"Yes—cuss your pictur!"

"It is eh?" bringing the fellow a rap on the side of the scone, which astonished him immensely—"It is, is it?" and again he cuffed him vigorously—and then again and again, until the bully began to believe he had commenced operations on the wrong individual.

"Is my paper a hum?"

"N—n—no!" shrunk the fellow at last.

"What kind of a paper is it?"

"Dun' no."

"Yes, you do," said John, raising his huge mauler over the other's head, in a threatening attitude and grinning a ghastly smile—"yes you do."

"Wall, le' me up," said the victim.

"I'll let you up when you answer me."

"I tell you I dun'no."

"I say you do," responded John, and again he raised that fearful "fist" and showed his glistening teeth.

"Y—y—yes!" shouted the sufferer.

"What kind of a paper is it then? Tell me, or I'll smash every bone in your ugly skin."

"It's a—a—it's a—"

"Quick!"

"It's a goo—dood—fuss rate one. Now le' me up!"

"Not till you subscribe, old fellow."

"I won't."

"You won't," exclaimed John, looking daggers at the prostrate hero, while he grated his teeth like a mad catamount—and thrashed him violently upon the floor once more.

"I will."

"For a year?" asked the agent.

"No."

"What then?"

"Six—six month."

"That'll be two dollars," said John, "fork over the tin—there's no trust in this trade."

"Le' me up, I say."

"Not till you've paid your subscription."

"Wall, git off'er me!"

"There," said John—who was naturally very accommodating—and at the same moment he turned, so that his 'subscriber' could get his hand into his pocket. The latter actually drew forth his purse, counted out two dollars in silver, and the agent released him.

John took his address, and then invited his new made friend to take a drink. The other, nothing loth, joined him at once, for fear of giving further offence.

Then, getting up his specimen papers and other fixins, our canvasser turned towards his new subscriber, and with a bland smile of good nature, remarked—

"I think you'll like my paper friend."

"Yes—yes," responded the other.

"It's a capital paper."

"Yes," said the subscriber.

"And you'll recommend it to your friends?"

"Yes," added the victim.

"It's a good paper."

"Yes—"

"I may say a "very" good paper."

"Yes—"

"Good day, sir."

"Yes," continued the patron, abstractedly, as the canvasser departed; "but if you aint one of the agents that we read about, then I aint no judge of beeswax!" and rubbed the side of his crown, which had been but slightly damaged in the melee, he disappeared, resolved never again to interfere with the "power of the press."

"Life in the Army" is a well-written notice of one of Colburn's late publications. One of the extracts from the original work is worth extracting. The hero, his friends, and three English ladies—a mother and two daughters—are in a continental railway train—

"Presently, they entered one of the tunnels, which commence almost immediately on leaving this station, and come quick in succession between it and Aix-la-Chapelle."

"Cromwell was in one of his old humours, and full of fun. A thought struck him; he would play off the old lady for her ill breeding and he imparted his plan to Filagree."

"Shortly they were whisked into a tunnel, and all was darkness."

"Smack! smack! from Cromwell, and ditto, ditto, from the Muffin, as they faithfully imitated loud kissing. It was pitch dark, and the old lady was 'fit to be tied!"

"Girls, what are you about?"

"Smack! Smack! again."

"Charlotte!—Mary!—girls!—"

"Smack! smack! (a titter from both young ladies)."

"Gentlemen!—my daughters!—do you hear? SACC!"

"Here that peculiar light which warns the traveller by railway that he is just about to emerge into light, appeared, and all was silent. Flashing into light, both young ladies looked as innocent as if nothing had happened (and nothing had happened); Filagree looked at his boots, and our hero scanned mamma, as if he had never seen her until that moment. Ma, herself, looked daggers."

"Whisk—and into another tunnel like a shot."

"Smack! smack! again."

"Gentlemen!—girls!—such conduct!" (roars of laughter from the young ladies). Smack! smack!

"Charlotte!—Mary! (renewed laughter). I'll stop the coach! Guard!—Mary!—Charlotte!—Gentlemen!—"

"Smack! smack!—smack!!!"

"The convey merged into daylight, and was stopped at the station."—[Vol. ii. pp. 131-3.

BLIND BRIDLES.—"Why are blinders injurious to the horse?" Because they gather dirt and hear round the eyes. Dirt irritates the eye and head, produces inflammation. Eyes were placed in the corner of the head that the horse might have the advantage of looking in different directions. Men, in the abundance of their imaginary wisdom, concluded the horse had too much sight, and they wished to curtail it; hence the origin of blind bridles. These so entangle the eyes, that the horse is constantly compelled to strain them to see his way. This over exertion soon brings on disease.

THE FEES.—A spinster went to a well known lawyer, and engaged him to manage a suit for her, in which she claimed a legacy, to which her right was disputed. The suit was lost, and the poor girl said to the lawyer, "How can I ever repay you for all the time and trouble you have taken on my account? I have nothing to give you but my heart!" "My clerk takes the fees—go to him," answered the lawyer gruffly.

SOCIETY UPSET IN CALIFORNIA.—There appears to be what the French call a bouleversement—a complete overturn—of the usual arrangements of society, at the gold region; for a specimen of which see the following extract from a San Francisco letter in the Boston Courier:—

Since my arrival I have seen a lieutenant of the navy, and a New York merchant, dragging a hand-cart, at an ounce per load; a few days since I met a professor in one of your first colleges, driving his ox team, hauling emigrations' "traps" to the "diggings," at \$20 per hundred pounds. A Georgia planter cooks my salt pork, and does the flap-jacks brown; a printer from the Picayune office keeps my books, and two young gentlemen from jobbing houses in Pearl street take care of the mules, haul lumber and act as porters in the store; each at from \$10 to 16 per day, with board. In California all labor, and one is daily furnished with innumerable sources of amusement by meeting old friends in such comical employment. Imagine our friend—the artist, with buckskin trousers, red flannel shirt, and California hat, peddling newspapers; "Sun, Herald and Tribune, sir!" latest dates from New York, only two dollars each."

THE LIGHT OF THE MOON.

Even poets use the term, "the light of the moon." Strictly speaking, there is no such light. The moon being but the night-agent of the great owner of light—the sun—the sun in moonlight, or sunlight in the moon. There is certainly moonlight—that is, of the sun—but not "the light of the moon."

If on the other hand, the sun were a dark body, and shone, or emitted light, by means of any lumary—if its position suited a star, for instance, if it were sufficiently radiant, or the moon if it were a body of light—it would then be that particular lumary, star, or moon, in star or moonlight in the sun, or star or moon in sunlight, but "not the light of the moon."

If this were so, that the sun as a dark body were influenced by the moon, being a body of light, as it is held the moon itself without light, at present is, by the brilliant sun, the day would then become as dark as night, the night be bright as day, would be the day itself—both take their names, not from their periods only, but from the colors also more. The patrician sun of the day would be but this were night, the vulgar night's plebeian moon—it canopy of the day glittering with the stars of heaven.

D. P. O'M.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—The following extraordinary account lately appeared in a London paper:—About sixty years ago, Messrs—, respectable wine merchants in London, had in their possession a hoghead of Madeira, which they had endeavored, but in vain, to render fit for use. The ordinary methods used to refine wine had been resorted to, but without success, and as a last resource the principals desired the cellar-man to have it racked off into bottles. The order was immediately put into execution, and a man was sent to rack off the wine, whilst the rest were busied up stairs. He who was thus employed proceeded without light, for instance, if it were sufficiently radiant, or the moon if it were a body of light—it would then be that particular lumary, star, or moon, in star or moonlight in the sun, or star or moon in sunlight, but "not the light of the moon."

THE COPPER REGION—SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—A correspondent of the "Buffalo Express," writing from Ontonagon, Lake Superior, says:—Mr. Drapp of the Vulcan Mining Company, has lately made some very singular discoveries here in working one of the veins which he lately found. He worked into an old cave which had been excavated centuries ago. This led them to look for other

works of the same sort, and they have found a number of sinks in the earth which they have traced a long distance. By digging into these sinks they find them to have been made by the hand of man. It appears that the ancient miners went on a different principle from what they do at the present time. The greatest depth yet found in these holes is 30 feet—after getting down a certain depth they dived along the vein, making an open cut. These cuts have been filled nearly to a level by the accumulation of soil, and we find trees of a very large growth have grown up and died, and decayed many years since; in the same places there are now standing trees of over three hundred years growth. Last week they dug down into a new place, and about twelve feet below the surface found a mass of copper that will weigh from eight to ten tons. This mass was buried in ash, and it appears they could not handle it and had no means of cutting it, and probably built a fire to melt or separate the rock from it, which might be done by heating, and then dashing on cold water. This piece of copper is as pure and clean as a new cent; the upper surface has been pounded clear and smooth. It is a white color, and about twelve feet below the bottom of a shaft, at the depth of about thirty feet, they found a shaft from where the mass now lies, they followed the course of the vein, which pitches considerably; this enabled them to raise it as far as the hole came up with a slant. At the bottom of the shaft they found shanks of black oak, from eight to twelve inches in diameter—these sticks were charred through, as if burnt; they found large wooden wedges in the same situation. In this shaft they found a miner's gad—a small chisel made of copper. I do not know whether these copper tools are tempered or not, but their make displays good workmanship. They have taken out more than a ton of cobbles, which have been used as mallets. These stones were nearly round with a score cut round the centre, and looked as if this score was cut for the purpose of putting a white round for a handle. The Chippewa Indians all say that this work was never done by Indians. This discovery will lead to a new method of finding veins in this country, and may be of great benefit to some. I suppose they will keep finding new wonders for some time yet. as it is but a short time since they first found the old mine. There is copper here in abundance, and I think people will begin to dig it in a few years. Mr Knapp has found considerable silver during the past winter. These are truly singular discoveries. Every year contributes evidence to the interesting fact, that a race of people once existed on this continent, far in advance of the aborigines who occupied it at the period of its discovery in 1592, and its exploration since by the whites.

TRADE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE. FROM A NEW WORK BY ALEX. MACKAY, ESQ. *Editor, Magnet.*—Being the first routes through New York and Canada, let us now consider the advantage which they respectively offer, in the transport of produce to the sea-board, and of imports to the interior. The question between them turns upon the saving of time and expense. The route which can accomplish its object at the least sacrifice of both, will carry all before it; whereas if one has the advantage only in point of expense, the issue may remain doubtful for some time yet to come, unless the advantage possessed by the one be so great as to neutralize that enjoyed by the other. There can be no better mode of showing how the case stands between them than by following a cargo of produce from the interior to the sea-board, first by the one route and then by the other, noting, in either case, the time consumed and the expense incurred on the way. Let us in the first place take the route of the Erie canal.

We have already seen that, as regards the rival routes, the lake navigation terminates at the foot of Lake Erie. The produce conveyed to Buffalo from either shore of that lake, or from the regions bordering the lakes above it, is carried thither either in sloops, schooners, or steamers. The last mentioned are generally employed in the transport of passengers and the lighter kinds of goods, the great bulk of the produce which descends the lakes being conveyed by means of sailing vessels. On reaching Buffalo the cargo must be transhipped, the navigation of the Erie canal being confined to boats built for the purpose. This, supposing the schooner to be of 300 tons burden, will occupy at least two days. The cargo, being distributed into different boats, then proceeds on its tedious canal journey of nearly 400 miles in length. Three miles per hour is the maximum rate of speed authorized by law for freight boats, a greater speed being unattainable without injury to the canal banks. Making proper allowance for stoppages at locks, and for other detentions by the way, the average speed along the entire length of the canal will not exceed two miles per hour. Taking the canal as 375 miles long, and supposing the boats to continue moving at this rate day and night without intermission, they would occupy seven days and nineteen hours in reaching Albany, say eight days, which, with the two consumed at Buffalo, make ten days as the shortest time in which a

cargo can reach the Hudson after arriving at the foot of Lake Erie. As the canal boats do not navigate the Hudson, another transshipment takes place at Albany, into barges constructed to descend the river. This will occupy at least another day, whilst the greater part of two days more will elapse ere it reaches New York. Here, then, we have thirteen days consumed, at the least, in the transport of a cargo from Buffalo by the Erie canal and Hudson to New York. So much for time—now for expense.

The first item of expense incurred is for transshipment at Buffalo. This upon a barrel of flour or a bushel of wheat may be but trifling, but it is of trifles that the largest aggregates are made up. Then comes the cost of transshipment along the canal, which is materially enhanced by the heavy canal dues which have to be paid. The ordinary rate at which a barrel of flour and a bushel of wheat can be conveyed from Buffalo to Albany is 2s. 7d. sterling, and 9d. sterling respectively. There is then the cost of transshipment at Albany, and the freight to New York, which is rather heavy, inasmuch as the barges which descend the river have to be towed by steam. The entire cost from Buffalo to New York, including all charges, may be taken at 2s. 9d. sterling for a barrel of flour, and 10d. sterling for a bushel of wheat. Such is the sacrifice both as to time and money, at which a cargo, descending by this route to the sea-board, is brought to the point from which it starts on its ocean voyage. Let us see how the case stands with regard to the St. Lawrence.

We are once more at the foot of Lake Erie, on board a schooner propelled by a screw, laden with produce from the upper country. But we now take the route to the left, instead of that to the right as before, and at once enter the Welland canal.

This is the proper place to mention the essential difference which exists between the internal improvements of Canada and New York. The Erie canal is unsurpassed in length, but even on its enlarged scale it is small, both in width and depth, as compared with the Canadian canals. These, as already shown, are exceedingly short, occurring at intervals; and as there design is to render continuous the navigation of a vast river, they are on a scale, as to their other proportions, commensurate with their object. They are, in fact, ship canals. This has an important bearing upon the question at issue between the parties. It renders unnecessary, in pursuing the Canada route, the delay and expense of a double transshipment, such as I have shown must necessarily take place at Buffalo and Albany. The consequence is, that the vessel which descends to the foot of Lake Erie with produce, can pursue her journey by the Canada line, either to Montreal or Quebec, without once breaking bulk. Much of the traffic by this line is already carried on by screw propellers, some of which are upwards of 300 tons burden; and there is little doubt that ere long they will entirely supersede sailing craft, in the direct transit trade by the Canadian waters between the interior and tide-water.

Having emerged into Lake Ontario from the Welland canal, the propeller proceeds down the Lake to Kingston, whence she descends the St. Lawrence to Dickenson's Landing, at which point she takes the St. Lawrence canal to Cornwall, from which she descends Lake St. Francis to the Beauharnois canal, through which she passes into Lake St. Louis, at the foot of which she proceeds by the Lachine canal to Montreal, from which she can descend without impediment to Quebec. The whole distance from the foot of Lake Erie to Quebec is not over 650 miles, which a good propeller can accomplish, if well managed, in four days. It thus takes but four days to bring a cargo from the foot of Lake Erie, by the Canada route, to the point from which it starts upon its ocean voyage. In point of time, therefore, the Canada route has the advantage by no less than nine days over its rival.

The cost at which a cargo is forwarded at present by this route, is no criterion by which to judge of what it will be when all the capabilities of the line

are fairly developed. It now costs 2s. 4d. sterling to forward a barrel of flour, and 9d. a bushel of wheat, from Lake Erie to Quebec. But at present, for want of a sufficient number of propellers, much of the produce that descends Lake Ontario is conveyed to Kingston by steamer, where it is transhipped, to be forwarded to Montreal. This, of course, increases the expense—an increase which will be avoided when the propeller becomes the chief medium of transport on the line. Besides, from its very nature, the carrying-trade by the Canada route is at present, or has been until very lately, in the hands of a few wealthy capitalists. It is now being diffused over a larger number of competitors, which will occasion a still decrease of cost. When all the appliances of the route are fairly brought to bear, it is not too much to expect, that a barrel of flour can be conveyed from Lake Erie to Quebec for 1s. 6d. and a bushel of wheat for 7d. In point of cost, therefore, the advantage is, or will be, with the Canada route to the extent of 1s. 3d. per barrel, and 3d. per bushel. Thus, both as regards time and expense, it is superior, between the lakes and tide-water, to the rival route.

But the object of bringing the produce of the interior to tide-water, in either case, is not to leave it there, but to forward it still further on. In carrying out the comparison between the two lines of transport, let us suppose that Liverpool is the destination of the cargo. It is obvious that the decision of the question between them depends upon the advantages offered, in either case, by the whole route, and not merely by a portion of it. The facilities which one part of a line may present, may be more than counterbalanced by the impediments which clog it in another, just as the difficulties in the way of one part may be completely neutralized by the facilities of another. The two cargoes, the course of which we have followed, are now, the one at New York, and the other at Quebec. We have seen that, in the race to these two points, the Canadian has, in every respect, outdistanced his competitor. But the produce on his hands at Quebec has still to descend the St. Lawrence, for about 350 miles to the Gulf, which again it has to cross ere it enters upon the open sea, from between Newfoundland and Cape Breton. The cargo shipped at New York, on the other hand, is launched at once upon the open sea on its way to its destination. There can be no doubt that, as regards this, the latter portion of the two routes, the natural advantages are with the New Yorker. But the question is, Do these advantages so greatly preponderate in his favour between port and port, as to counterbalance the disadvantages under which, as compared with his rival, he labours throughout the overland portion of the route?

In considering this branch of the subject, we find that it is the misfortune of the Canadian to have to combat, on proceeding from port to port, not only with difficulties of a natural kind, but with others of artificial creation. He has not only the lower portion of his river and the Gulf beyond it to traverse ere he gains the open sea, but his movements are clogged with imperial restrictions, which fetter him in the form of navigation laws. Just at the point at which his triumph over his greatest obstacles is complete, and when he is called upon to contend with some remaining difficulties of an ineradicable character, he finds his further progress impeded, not by natural obstructions, but by acts of parliament. It thus appears, that it is where the advantages of the Canada route end, that those of the American begin; or to view the case from the other side, that the disadvantages of the Canadian route commence precisely where those of the American terminate—at tide-water. In the race hitherto we have seen the Canadian by far the more agile of the two—an advantage of but little avail to him so long as, for the rest of the course, his feet are heavily fettered. Let us examine into the difficulties which beset him from tide-water, with a view to ascertain how far they are natural and insurmountable, and how far artificial, and therefore removable.

(To be continued.)

Radicalism prevailed in many parts of the city on Tuesday evening, and it was said, that several persons had received threatening notices, that their premises were to be burnt. So fearful were some people that they actually packed up their most valuable articles of dress and furniture, so as to be ready to fly at a moment's warning. No fires, however, occurred, and the night was perfectly quiet. Of course the threats were mere idle hoaxes. When a man's house is to be set on fire, he will not be told of it before hand. [Montreal Transcript.]

MURDER IN THIS CITY!

It is our painful duty to have to record the perpetration of one of the most deliberate and cool-blooded murders which has ever been our lot to chronicle, committed at an early hour on Thursday morning last, by a man named Robert Smith on one named Richard Eastwood. The men were both privates in the Rifle Brigade, and the crime was committed at the New Barracks, near this city. It seems that Eastwood, who is in every respect an exemplary soldier, and was about to be transferred to the Royal Canadian Rifles, occupied the same room with Smith, and was finding fault with him, at seven o'clock on Thursday morning for making a disturbance during the night. Upon this, Smith became very insolent, and said, he was glad they were going to get rid of Eastwood, as he was about to be transferred to the Rifle Brigade, and that he was going with him (Smith) could never go. His conduct was so bad, (Smith was once a deserter.) After this nothing passed between the men until their return from parade, about 9 o'clock, when, as he was cleaning his rifle, Smith took his musket and deliberately shot Eastwood through the body. The ball entered the right side, passed through the stomach and spine, and out behind, lodging in a bed near which the unfortunate man was standing, and causing death within half an hour. Smith was immediately arrested and locked up, and when in the guard house, inquired if Eastwood was dead, and on hearing that he was, he said, "then the deed is done," and further, that they "need not send for a doctor," as he had shot the man through the heart.

A coroner's inquest was held on the body of the deceased, and a verdict of—WILFUL MURDER AGAINST ROBERT SMITH—recorded. In the course of the evening Smith was handed over to the civil authorities, and sent to goal to stand his trial at the next Assizes. [Globe.]

LEAGUE MEETING.

By the proceedings of a meeting lately published in the "Standard," we observe that the Port Dover Branch League have nominated our worthy and gallant friend, Capt. John Cattaneah, late of the 92nd Highlanders, as their Delegate to Montreal, at the next sitting of the Convention. Although altogether opposed to the design and organization of this to-y, believing, as we sincerely do, that its contemplated objects are alike wicked and treasonable, we cannot but congratulate the Port Dover Leaguers on this admirable selection of a Representative. Capt. Cattaneah we know to be a gentleman who will not in any form countenance disloyalty or sedition, or otherwise do ought that can by possibility compromise the well-earned reputation gained by him on many a battle field in the service of his King and Country. In choosing him the Port Dover people have done themselves credit, and afforded a guarantee of their attachment to the Constitution and the laws, well worthy of imitation by their brother Leaguers in other parts of the country. We understand that the gallant Captain, unlike his paltry predecessors, refuses to receive any remuneration for his services, believing, as he does, that patriotism which is disinterested and unpurchased, is alone sincere. As a matter of course, his appointment is cried down by Messrs. Hunt and Governor, the former self-elected Delegates,—but that is no more than might reasonably have been expected, inasmuch as by it they are deprived of the share of the spoils which they hoped to monopolize. If all the Leaguers were like the Captain, we don't know but we would join ourselves. [Long Point Advocate.]

HOME AFFAIRS.

We are pleased to have it in our power to say, that amid the general depression and gloom which appears to prevail throughout the Province, our good old Town is looking up. During the course of the present year, there have been erected a goodly number of substantial edifices calculated not only to add to its wealth and prosperity, it is a business point of view, but also to its embellishment and general appearance. The dwelling-houses erected by Messrs. T. W. Walsh and J. G. Wilson in the lower part of the town, are beautifully situated, convenient and commodious. The shops in the course of construction by Messrs. Falls and Jackson will, when completed, be a credit to the town. Mr. Benjamin is also contributing his quota to its improvement. Mr. D. Van Norman has furnished us with an extensive Iron Foundry—a desideratum long required, and which will, we trust, amply remunerate the enterprise and spirit displayed by him in its erection. The "District Boarding House," too, is finished, and now open for the reception of guests. Simcoe, in short, not only safe, but rapidly advancing in the march of improvement; and, instead of Wellington grumbling at the offer to take her into partnership, she should it appears to us pay something handsome by way of dry freight the advantages which

will be conferred upon her by annexation. Few towns in the Province have within the last three years progressed so steadily. All that is wanted now to shove us ahead, Yankee fashion, are plank roads to Dover, Norwich, and Burlington, and the railroad from Buffalo to Detroit through the county—a lot of which are, or at least have been strongly talked of, and the two former of which we only require a little steam, to put in progress. If we were as rich as somebody we know of, we'd build the road to Dover ourselves—a more profitable speculation could not be entered on.—lb.

THE KNIFE.—We are sorry to have to record a case of stabbing as having been perpetrated in Dundas. As far as we are informed, the case is not of so painful a nature as is too often exhibited in these wanton acts of violence and blood; still we hope and believe that our magistrates will deal with the case before them in such a manner as to discourage the resort to cowardly and bloody weapons, under any circumstances. If we would promote our living prosperity and happiness as a people, we must be free from this intolerable use of the knife. The offender in this instance is a man named Carlton Shannon, and was on Wednesday evening brought up for examination before Messrs. Byrnes and McMahon, for having stabbed one Washington Wood. It appeared from the evidence adduced, that the parties in question quarrelled respecting some unsettled account (unhappily a fruitful source of contention) between them, and it seems that other differences existed, on which both felt not over well disposed toward each other. On Wednesday they met at Mr. Barrett's chair factory; angry words respecting the account were exchanged, and Shannon left the shop, followed by Wood, who struck the former on the face with his hand, whereupon Shannon aimed a blow at Wood with a "Yankee dirk," with which he was whittling at the time; Wood parried the blow with his hand, but it took effect in his groin, causing a serious wound. Shannon has been admitted to bail to answer to the charge at the coming Assizes. Wood, we believe, is likely to recover. Dundas Warden.

Great preparations are making in New York State, for the annual celebration of the great agricultural Fair, which is to take place at Syracuse, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of next month. A large exhibition of stock is expected. Amongst the persons who have expressed their intention of being present, we observe the names of Lord Elgin, Gen. Taylor, the Hon. H. Clay, Prof. Johnson from Edinburgh, and several Governors from different states, besides numerous delegations. It will doubtless be a splendid affair, and attract many Canadians. We must not forget our own Exhibition at Kingston, commencing on the 18th of September. [Journal & Express.]

HOUSEBREAKING AND ROBBERY.—We regret to learn that on Sunday evening last the house of the Rev. R. Robb, on John Street, was forcibly entered by two fellows, who took from it £9 in money, and a quantity of jewellery. It appears that the villains took advantage of the absence of the family at church, and obtained entrance through one of the windows. Whilst they were busily at work one of Mr. Robb's sons, a little boy of 8 years of age, returned home, but his attention was diverted by one of the men whilst the other secured the booty. He had no suspicion of their movements, but has given such an accurate description of the ruffians, that their apprehension is certain. On Saturday night the store of Mr. Osburn, Jeweller, was attempted, but the door was too strong for the burglars.—lb.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

CAPTURE OF RABAH BY THE HUNGARIANS.

On the night of the 4th instant the Austrian Government at Vienna was frightened from its propriety by the receipt of telegraphic despatches from the Governor of Presburg, announcing that the Hungarians had taken Raba, and were advancing against Presburg, and demanding immediate reinforcements. A considerable portion of the garrison of Vienna was despatched that night by forced marches to the seat of war. The Imperialists in Presburg were in a state of the greatest consternation and alarm. It was said that Aulich commanded the troops which took Raba, other accounts state that it was taken by a portion of the garrison of Comorn during a rally. It is clear that for some time past the force under Aulich has been gradually augmenting, and that he has been co-operating with the garrison of Comorn.

The object of the manoeuvres of the various Hungarian Generals is now become obvious. Georgey has been leading Paskiewitch with a goodly chase in the North, Guyon has been playing the same game with Haynau in the south; and having thus weakened them by dividing their forces and lead them to such a distance as to render it impossible for them to give any assistance to the garrison of Raba, Aulich has appeared in force before the city, the inhabitants of which were too happy to open its gates to him, and has thus cut off Paskiewitch, and Haynau from the communication with Vienna. The latter have been completely turned on the Imperialists; they who were to have surrounded the Hungarians and themselves surrounded. Their communication with Vienna is cut off by Aulich at Raba. Paskiewitch's communication with Galicia is cut off by Georgey, his communication with Haynau is cut off by Dembinski, and Haynau's communication with Ban and with Servia is cut off by Guyon; while their communication with Luda in Transylvania is cut off by Bem.

We may form an opinion of the state of affairs among the Imperialists from the following account which, coming from an Imperialist source, is not liable to suspicion:—

"A Russian courier reached Pesth from Vienna on the 1st, bearing despatches for General Paskiewitch. When he got to Pesth, there was no one

who could tell him where the Russian General was. The courier went on at a venture to Miskolcz. The battle at Miskolcz is given out by the Hungarian army as a great victory. Lloody's Pesth correspondent reports that it lasted three whole days. The same authority states that a hotly-disputed battle took place between Faleghaza and Kis-Telek. A third engagement is mentioned between the troops of Dembinski and Schlick. The heat is intolerable at Pesth, and the troops of Haynau had suffered greatly on their march through the marshy waste between the Theiss and the Danube. The water springs on the way were all turbid and foul; the soldiers used vinegar to mix with the muddy drink."

While Aulich has been taking Raba, and Dembinski has been defeating Paskiewitch at Miskolcz, Bem has not been idle in Transylvania. A letter from Constantinople, of the 25th, states that a courier, who had arrived from Galatz, had brought the following intelligence:—The Austro-Russian army, 60,000 strong, which, after it had compelled the Hungarian General, Perczel, to retire, and had occupied the cities of Hermannstadt and Cronstadt, and other small places, advanced as far as Sarceni. The errors and imprudence of Perczel in Transylvania, induced the Hungarian Government to send Gen. Bem to take the command of that most important part of Hungary. He (Bem) collected all the forces under his command, amounting to 40,000 men, marched immediately against the enemy, and on arriving at Sarceni offered battle to the Russian General Luders.

The battle commenced on the morning of the 10th, by a strategic movement on the part of Bem, by which he cut off the whole of the left wing of the Austrian army, attacking the right at the same time, and compelling it to fall back upon the centre. General Bem, seeing the disorder of the enemy's lines, ordered the Russian army to advance, which they did, and a gallant charge decided the day in favour of the Hungarians. The Austro-Russian army took to precipitous flight, leaving on the field 10,000 dead and wounded, nearly all the artillery, and 8,000 prisoners, among whom is General Aulmeyer. After this battle General Bem again took possession of Cronstadt and Hermannstadt. In Galicia General Dembinski is also reported to have gained a victory, and taken General Freytag prisoner.

The last accounts from the seat of war state that the Hungarians had pushed on a detachment of 10,000 men to Wieselburg, and were within sight of Altenburg, twelve English miles only from Presburg. At Gergo and Raba the Hungarians found large stores of victuals and ammunition, 80,000 bushels of oats, and 2,400 head of cattle, which they carried off to the fortress of Comorn. Besides this, they captured two companies of Austrian foot and six pieces of artillery.

It is said that Klappa commanded the troops which took Raba, which city they did not garrison, but pushed on at once. Probably they may ere this be in possession of Presburg, perhaps of Vienna itself.

TORONTO MARKET PRICES.

September 3, 1849.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour \$ barrel, 196lb.....	18	9	@	20
Pork, \$ 100lb.....	0	0	@	0
Butter, \$ 10lb.....	0	5	@	0 51
Beef, \$ 100lb.....	17	6	@	20
Turkey, each.....	2	6	@	3 9
Peanut butter, 60lb.....	1	6	@	1 01
Eggs, \$ dozen.....	0	6	@	0 7
Fowls, per couple.....	1	3	@	1 101



Barrie Magnet.

Barrie, Thursday, Sep. 6, 1849.

We are informed that in compliance with the recommendation, from the Moderator of the Presbyterian Free Church, suggesting the 7th inst., as a day for public prayer and humiliation, at this period of calamitous visitation by dreadful pestilence, divine service will be held by the Rev. Mr. Lowry, in the Meeting house, Barrie, on to-morrow (Friday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

John Creasor of the town of Barrie, has been appointed Bailiff of the First Division Court, in the room of Thomas Coates, late Bailiff of same court.

THE RAIL ROAD.

With no slight pleasure we announce to our expectant readers, that a letter has been received in Barrie, announcing the progress of the GREAT ESSENTIAL, the Northern Railroad.

Mr. Capreol has returned to Toronto. The Bill, or rather the Act of Incorporation for the Northern Railroad has passed the ordeal of the Board of Trade, and the Railway Commission, in England, and received the Royal Assent. The Proclamation will appear in the "Gazette" of Saturday next, after which the Directors will constitute the Board, under the Act of Incorporation.

Success to them, say we. We have had our hopes and fears, during the last two years that we have called public attention to this matter; not but we were always satisfied the thing would quickly be done, if a few men of such energy as Mr. Capreol has shewn himself were found. Such are found now at the head of this enterprise; and now, people of Simcoe, we must be determined to sustain them. Here is something worth struggling for—no political squabble, this,—no contemptible party feud here,—no visionary good,—or doubtful speculation do we here advise,—it is the only thing, the unmistakable thing

that will in our day elevate this District into affluence.

A railroad of less than 80 miles, in connection, in continuance with the Oswego and Odensburgh lines (now almost completed) controlling, commanding a great portion of that immense trade—that immensely increasing trade which must ever pass the Straits of Mackinaw and the Sault Ste. Marie.

Get your maps; see how the land lies, and the water, too, you who have never yet given it a thought; see whence and where the travel, the traffic must be, ultimately; calculate, if you can, the benefits arising to this District in the making her the channel through which that stream of business shall pour. Struggling back-woodsmen! anxious merchants! rich farmers! hard working mechanics! wealthy absentee! here is the winning game you all may play at.

We are writing from knowledge and conviction. This matter needs no mountebank puffing—if it did, it should not receive it from us.—All we want is to arouse and keep alive the attention and spirit of the people, that this great work may be accomplished,—then shall we consider we have been of some service to Simcoe.

We find many of our Friends at the first blush dislike the idea of the principal upon which the funds are proposed to be raised, namely, that of chance or Lottery; a little consideration, however, soon corrects them. We must remember the importance of the matter is in how it is applied, not in the terms used. If any friend should advise us to take a dose of arsenic, we should stare at him a little, unless we saw at the same time that this mineral with such an ugly sounding name, was about to be used properly and as the medicine most likely to be useful, then, indeed, our scruples would be got over quickly. There can be no danger of any man from taking a share in this stock, being so excited by hopes and fears,—so carried away by the idea of getting rich at once, that his attentions will be swerved from their proper channels—that his circumstances or morals can suffer thereby. Nor are we aware that it is compulsory to raise the funds for the project in this mode, or whether the Company is merely permitted so to do,—this we are aware of, that amongst the many we have talked with on the subject, every man has declared his willingness to lose his £5 or £10, well knowing that those who lose must win,—at least this must be the case in Simcoe.

Look to it, men of Simcoe. When the Board is formed, and as the matter progresses, we shall inform you;—in the mean time, ponder the thing well.

We have one word more to say, and that is, whether he shall have the pleasure of seeing this great work completed or not. Mr. Capreol well deserves the approbation and support of the whole community.

We give in this week's publication an abstract of the late European news, no having room for more. It appears that the Hungarians have completely our-generalled the Austro-Russian army; and although they have much work to accomplish yet, there can be scarcely a doubt now of the independence of Hungary. The Austrian despot and Russian autocrat, who partitioned Poland amongst themselves; and who her gallant nobility and her free born sons to banishment and Siberia, have found their match in Hungary. Kossuth, the watchful promoter of the liberties of his country will still scarce steep his senses in forgetfulness until the flag of Hungarian independence shall wave from her every tower and steeple. As one man the people of Hungary were roused; the vision of liberty came upon them like a dream in the night, and with the same spirit which urged the ancient Britons, headed by a woman, to resist the power of a Caesar, so the Hungarians, vying with each other in the most exalted patriotism, have gallantly withstood the tremendous power of Russia with the power of Austria combined. It is not for this or that form of government they are fighting, for republicanism or monarchy, it is for their country. It is to keep her from the wolves, who imagined, that while one party pursued the deer, and another cut off their retreat, the pursued would fall easy victims; but the entry

into Hungary of Hungarian foes was not like wolves pursuing deer, for although the various divisions of Russians and Austrians entered Hungary, at different points, like deer they did not fly, but stood marked every inch of ground they gave. Knowing the constitutional liberty which we have the happiness to enjoy—knowing the many and severe struggles and trials which our fathers have had to obtain that constitutional liberty, and to hand it down to their posterity as a birthright equal to any that monarchs can bestow, we cannot but deeply sympathise with the Hungarians in their struggles for independence, against the two most powerfully despotic monarchs on the face of the globe,—monarchs who would enslave mankind if they could. The Hungarian cause is a noble and a righteous cause.

"A cause as noble and as great
As ever hero died to vindicate"

Let Hungary once be free, and the Poles will remember their ancient glory and greatness, and snap the tyrant's rod in twain; their bodies will swell beneath the measure of their chains, that will burst from around them, and they will stand free, regenerate, and disenthralled. Monarchs have been dethroned, but only to seat more despot monarchs in their place; Republican France crushed young Republican Rome. Hungary fights for the soil trod upon by her sons, that that might not become the prey of foreign tyrants.

On Wednesday the 29th August, the Barrie Regatta commenced. The day, although too calm for the sailing match, was exactly suited to try the superior build and rapidity of the Rowing Boats, and to test the skill and strength of the Rowers, who, all praise be given them, conquerors as well as conquered, made the competition no child's play. Not a breath of wind was stirring, the water of the Bay was as smooth as Glass.

Six-Oared Race.

The Lady Elgin,.....	1
The White Squall,.....	2
The Chief Yellow-Head,.....	3
The Belle,.....	4
The Jenny Lind,.....	5

The Lady Elgin, a beautiful model, and lately built, came in first. The young men who were in her straining every nerve and sinew to beat the White Squall, who was fast in her wake. White Squall came in second. On the whole we think we never saw a better contested Race, or finer weather for a Race of the kind.

Four Oared Race.

The Lady Elgin,.....	1
The Dolphin,.....	2

This Race was principally between Lady Elgin and the Dolphin; Lady Elgin coming in first.

Two Oared Race.

The Shark,.....	1
The Fire-Fly,.....	2
The Prince Albert,.....	3

Sculls.

Champion of the Bay,—J. Adam.

The first days amusement concluded with the walking the Greasy Pole. The Pole was about Forty feet long, projecting from the end of the wharf, and covered with grease. The prizes were offered to the individuals who could navigate to the end, and carry away a flag staff planted there. Numberless were the watery Baths that each of the youthful aspirants were subjected to, amidst loud laughter from the spectators, at length each of them then prizes were won.

The sailing match having been put off until the next day, we thought of the inner man, for man can't live without eating.

At six o'clock an excellent and sumptuous dinner, provided by Mr. and Mrs. Marks, was ready on the table, and to which said dinner we assure our readers we did ample justice. After the cloth was removed, the standard toasts were proposed, songs and volunteer toasts followed, and at a late hour the party broke up, looking for the morrow, and hoping for a storm of some kind or other.

On Thursday there was, to the satisfaction of all parties, a sparkling wind, with squalls on the Bay now and then. The race was well contested between the Alert and the Lanet, both vessels under a press

of canvass running in galant style; only in rounding the buoy the second time the Lanet made a slight mistake, by which she lost her distance. The race was also well contested between the Wave and the Petral, sometimes there was not the slightest difference between the Boats.—On the whole we never remember having in the Bay, at one time, so many sail boats of so superior a kind and build, as we had this Regatta, or such excellent weather for the sailing.

Sail Boats.

The Alert,.....	1
The Erin,.....	2
The Wave,.....	3
The Petril,.....	4
The Zephyr,.....	5
The Gullina,.....	6
The Elizabeth,.....	7
The Lanet,.....	8
The Charlotte,.....	9

INCENDIARISM.

Yesterday morning, between the hours of one and two o'clock, some person or persons maliciously set fire to the Barn, and out houses of Hugh Smith, in the 7th Concession of Vespra, and thereby burnt all his wheat (nearly 100 Bushels), together with a considerable quantity of hay, 10 sheep, a New plough, Drag, and fanning Mill, together with several other working utensils.

It is gratifying for us to be able to state, that so far, Barrie has never been in a healthier condition; not one single case of cholera during the whole season, or any thing approaching to it. We regret however, much to state, that cholera in the city of Toronto is again slightly on the increase.

(To the Editor of the Magnet.)

Your editorial announcement of the diminution in price and well as the enlargement in size of the Magnet,—but above all, your unwavering adherence to the side of true liberty, has induced me to become a subscriber. Although I have not been a subscriber heretofore, I have been a pretty constant reader, and might still enjoy the same privilege, but as you have been at considerable expense to accommodate the public, I deem it no more than right that the public should make a suitable return. As a true-hearted loyalist in these days of political excitement, when the monster Toryism is making a last struggle to obtain a notoriety,—when those pests of the press who still adhere to the rotten cause of this pitiful, and demonstrating their loyalty to the Queen by threatening the life of her representative, you will doubtless rejoice to learn that in this locality the efforts of our gracious Queen are content to remain in subjection to "the powers that be," the flame of civil discord does not burn so vehemently in their bosoms but that they can distinguish between these days of liberal administration and the "glorious" days of the family Compact, when the Colonies of Great Britain were ruled by a faction whose outcry was loyalty, loyalty, but whose object was to plunder the Province to pamper their parsimony, and whose patriotism consisted of a tyrannical infringement upon the rights of the poor. Yes there were golden days when the entire revenue of the Province was not more than sufficient to keep those political Balilequins in a good acting condition, and we would soon have a return of those "glorious" times, could that graceless-monger the Patriot obtain his object, and his object would be obtained if his success in hoodwinking the people were commensurate with the zeal with which he engages in the work. But when success is made to depend upon false representations and wilfully erroneous statements, it is a very strong presumptive proof that the cause is rotten at the core, and consequently a dangerous speculation to be engaged in. But the people of Canada are now possessed of too much general intelligence to be deluded into the belief that the sun shines at midnight, or that Toryism was ever designed for the light of day. In fact it is so little known here, that children sometimes enquire what sort of a thing it is, and we can only inform them that it is something awful in its appearance, something that chased his Excellency the Governor-General through the streets of Montreal and pelted him with rotten eggs,—something very pestiferous, ignitable and communicative, for it no sooner came in contact with the Government buildings than it set them in a flame. But I must acknowledge these artless questions have set me to thinking, and though I can find many things in nature somewhat analogous, I never could hit upon its exact counterpart. It is something like a good many thin but not exactly like anything. It is something like the rising tide, which occurs twice a day, and flows, not caused, however, by the attraction of the sun and moon, but by something else that shines; more like the mountain in labour, it has always made a prodigious noise, but has produced very little. And it is very much like a decrepit and feeble old woman, whose shattered frame is afflicted with a complication of diseases—its wan and ghastly appearance proclaims its fall; that life everything in this world, it is moral, Lord Durham's administration gave it the palpitation of the heart—a Reform majority in parliament has caused a constipation of the sanguineous function, and the "Rebel Indemnifying Bill" seems to have fallen in its legs, so that it will be soon compelled to go on crutches,—and, to borrow a leaf from Sir Allen's book, Toryism is about dead beat.

I am, &c. &c., GREGORY.

Norway House, Aug., 1849.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Provincial Statutes for 1849 have been received by the Clerk of the Peace, and are ready for delivery to all Qualified Magistrates, Coroners, and others entitled to receive them, in his office.—Also 33 copies to be distributed by the Clerk of the District Council.

WM. B. McVITY,
Clerk of the Peace,
District of Simcoe.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
District of Simcoe,
Barrie, 3rd September, 1849.

Adjourned Sessions.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an adjourned Session of the Peace, for the District of Simcoe, will be held in the office of the Clerk of the Peace, in the Town of Barrie, on Monday the 1st day of October, 1849, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of Granting and Transferring Innkeepers licenses for the present year.

Wm. B. McVITY,
Clerk of the Peace,
District of Simcoe.
Barrie September 3, 1849.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

DISTRICT OF SIMCOE, BY Virtue of a Writ To Writ: of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, at Toronto, and to me directed at the suit of William Ross, James Mitchell, and James Fiskin, and against the Lands and Tenements of Seneca Ketchum, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Seneca Ketchum, the following Lands in the Township of Mono, District of Simcoe:

East of Hurontario Street.
East half of No. 1, 2nd concession;
West half " 2nd " "
S. East quarter 3rd " "
West of Hurontario Street.
1st concession;
1st 2nd " "

Making in all 550 acres, more or less, all which Lands and Tenements with their appurtenances, I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in Barrie, on Monday the seventeenth day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

B. W. SMITH,
Sheriff, D. S.
Sheriff's Office, Barrie, }
25 August, 1849. } 3-16-1

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

DISTRICT OF SIMCOE, BY Virtue of a Writ To Writ: of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed, at the suit of Archibald Alison and George Elder the younger, and against the Lands and Tenements of Francis H. Burton, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Francis H. Burton, Lots numbers four and five in the twentieth concession of the Township of Tiny, in the District of Simcoe, containing four hundred acres, more or less.

Which said Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in Barrie, on Monday the fourteenth day of January next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

B. W. SMITH,
Sheriff, D. S.
Sheriff's Office, Barrie, }
28th August, 1849. } m-3-20-1

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

DISTRICT OF SIMCOE, BY Virtue of two Writs: of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Francis H. Burton, one writ at the suit of Robert Gillespie, George Moffatt, Alexander Gillespie, the younger, James Blackwood, Greenshields, Lewis Moffatt, James Gillespie, Robert Gillespie, the younger, Alexander Murray, Alexander Gillespie, the youngest, and John Ogilvy Moffatt, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Francis H. Burton, Lots numbers Four and Five in the twentieth concession of the township of Tiny, in the District of Simcoe, containing Four hundred acres, more or less.

Which said Lands and Tenements I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in Barrie, on Monday the twelfth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

B. W. SMITH,
Sheriff, D. S.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Barrie, }
June 20th, 1849. } m-45-14

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

DISTRICT OF SIMCOE, BY Virtue of certain Writs issued by the Clerk of the Peace, and to me directed, for the collection of arrears of Assessments due upon Lots and parcels of Lots of Land in the Townships of Adjala, Collingwood, Essa, Flos, West Gwillimbury, Innisfil, Medonte, Mono, Mulmur, Nottawasaga, Orillia, Oro, Sunnidale, Tay, Tiny, Tecumseth, Tossoronto, Vespria and St. Vincent.

Which said Lands have been duly advertised by the Treasurer of the said District, under date of the 15th day of July, 1849.

I hereby give notice, that I will, on the second day of the Quarter Sessions, in April next, at the Court House, in Barrie, at twelve o'clock, noon, offer for sale such portion of the Lots and parcels of Lots of Land, in the said Writs mentioned, as may at Two shillings and six-pence per acre, be necessary to pay the arrearages thereupon; and that I shall, on the second day of the Quarter Sessions, in July following, at the same place and hour, sell so much of each Lot or Parcel of Land remaining in arrears, for want of Bidders, as may be necessary to pay the said arrears and charges at the best price to be obtained.

B. W. SMITH,
Sheriff, D. S.
Sheriff's Office, Barrie, }
14th August, 1849. } m-14-1

Dollar Newspaper.

THE MONTREAL WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT, or DOLLAR NEWSPAPER, is published at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, in CLUBS of SEVEN or more.

Single Copies Five Shillings for Ten Months

The WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT contains all the leading matter of the TRI-WEEKLY TRANSCRIPT, consisting in addition to the Political News of the day, of a variety of literary and miscellaneous articles suitable for family reading, everything offensive to morals being carefully excluded—Biographical Sketches—Literary Proceedings, European and American News, Market Prices, &c.

NO CREDIT—CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

All Letters to be post paid, or they will not be taken from the Post Office.

D. McDONALD,
Proprietor of the Montreal Transcript.
Montreal, April 3, 1849.

IN the matter of the petition of James Turner of the town of Barrie, in the District of Simcoe, Bricklayer and plasterer, an insolvent debtor.

Notice is hereby given, that James Robert Gowan, Esquire, Judge of the District Court for the District of Simcoe, acting in the matter of this petition, will proceed to make a final order thereon, at a Court to be held for that purpose, at the said Judges' chambers in the Court-house at the said town of Barrie, on Friday the twenty-first day of September next, at eleven o'clock, precisely, unless cause be shown and there shewn to the contrary.

Dated the twenty-fifth day of July, 1849.
WILLIAM GRAHAM,
Assignee.

m-2-5-1



PUBLIC NOTICE.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 3rd August, 1849.

INDIVIDUALS holding Locations of Land whether as Original Locates or as their Devises, Heirs or Assignees, which remain unpatented, are hereby notified, that in conformity with the 5th clause of the Land Act, passed during the last Session of the Legislature, all Lands, upon the Grant of which Fees were payable, and which Fees are now due, or upon which Settlement duties remain to be performed, or the performance of such settlement duties to be proved, will be forfeited and resumed, unless such Fees shall be duly paid, and such settlement duties duly performed, and the performance thereof proved to the satisfaction of the Government, by the THIRTIETH day of MAY, in the year 1851. The Fees to be paid into, and proof of performance of the Settlement Duties to be filed in the Office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to parties in arrears for Clergy or other Public Lands, that unless they pay at least One of the Instalments due, with interest, within Six months from this day, their Lands will then be resumed and offered at Public Sale under the provisions of the Statute 15th Vic. Ch. 31.

And future notice is given to parties owing for Public Lands generally, that under the provisions of the said Statute, their lands will be liable to be resumed and put up at Public Sale unless at least one of the instalments stipulated with interest, be paid in each year.

Barrie Building Society.

Montreal, 3rd August, 1849.

THE Second annual meeting of the society will be held at the office of the undersigned, in the Town of Barrie, on Friday the fifth day of October next, at 6 o'clock, P. M., for Election of directors: Also, on the same day, immediately after the Annual meeting, the next Loan Meeting of the society will take place, when the Directors will proceed to Loan or advance £300, or such further amount as may be convenient, in sums of £100 each.

Share holders of the said society, in arrears, are hereby notified, that unless the instalments due upon their several shares are paid up, on or before the day of the Annual Meeting, the rules of the society will be rigidly enforced.

GEORGE LOUNT,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Barrie, August 11th, 1849.

House and Lot FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, on easy terms, a good substantial two-story frame house, together with the lot on which it stands, and situated on John Street, in the flourishing town of Barrie, and on the adjoining lot to that on which is now being erected the brick house of George Lount, Esq., Registrar of the District, and only one lot from the main road to the Holland Landing and Toronto. There are a number of excellent fruit trees on the lot. It is in the most flourishing part of the town, and will, undoubtedly, become in two or three years, the centre of business. There is a frontage of 66 feet.

One half the purchase money will be required down, and the remainder as may be agreed upon.

Further particulars may be had on application (if by letter post paid) at the office of this paper, or to the subscriber, on the premises.

FRANCIS MARTIN.
Barrie, August 16th, 1849.

NOTICE.

A General Meeting of the Simcoe District Agricultural society, will be held at the QUEEN'S ARMS, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

JONATHAN LANE,
Secretary,
S.D.A.S.
Barrie, August 13th, 1849.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Simcoe District Council, at the next Session, to establish a New Road through the Township of Mono, from South East to North West, crossing Lot No. 1 in the 7th Concession Nos. 5, 6 in the 6th Concession; Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 in the 5th Concession; Nos. 15, 16, and 17 in the 4th Concession; Nos. 17, 18, and 19 in the 3rd Concession; Nos. 20, 21, and 22 in the 2nd Concession; and Nos. 23, 24, 25, and 26 in the 1st Concession; East of Hurontario Street; Nos. 26, 27, and 28 in the 1st Concession; Nos. 29 and 30 in the 2nd Concession; and Nos. 30, 31, and 32 in the 3rd Concession; West of Hurontario Street, in the Township of Mono.

(Signed) ARCHIBALD McNAB,
District Road Surveyor.
Owen Sound, August 8, 1849. 52

JAMES LUMBERTH, by trade a Tailor, who left his wife and family a few months ago, in the Township of Tecumseth, Simcoe District C. W., is hereby informed that his family are nearly all sick, and in a destitute condition; and his wife would be glad if he would either send them something to relieve their wants, or come himself. He is supposed to have gone to the United States.

ANN LUMBERT.
Tecumseth, July, 1849.

The "Globe" Newspaper.

A WEEKLY EDITION of the "GLOBE" is now published on a large sheet, without any advertisements, for TWO DOLLARS per annum. The TRI-WEEKLY "GLOBE" is published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at FOUR DOLLARS per annum. 52-3-1

Schedule of Land, in the District of Simcoe, liable to Sale for Arrears of Taxes, on the 1st Day of July, 1849.

ADJALA.
First Concession.
No 6, W 1/2, E 1/2, 11, 24, E 1/2, 32, W part 32.

Second Concession.
E 1/2, 18, W 1/2, 19, E 1/2, 31.

Third Concession.
W 1/2, 16, N E 1/2, 26, W 1/2, 26, E 1/2, 27, W 1/2, 29.

Fifth Concession.
W 1/2, 3, W 1/2, 4, W 1/2, 7, E 1/2, 20, No 22.

Sixth Concession.
W 1/2, 3, E 1/2, 12, W 1/2, 13, E 1/2, 14, E 1/2, 16, W 1/2, 16, W 1/2, 22, No 23.

Seventh Concession.
S W 1/2, 13, N E 1/2, 15, W 1/2, 18, E 1/2, 18, No 23, W 1/2, 27, E 1/2, 27, W 1/2, 32.

Eighth Concession.
No 32.

COLLINGWOOD.
First Concession.
Nos 1, 5, 6, 11, 14.

Second Concession.
Nos 1, 9, 11, 12, 13, S 1/2, 15, N 1/2, 15, S 1/2, 17.

Third Concession.
Nos 11, 12, 13, N 1/2, 15, S 1/2, 16, Nos 19, 20.

Fourth Concession.
No 8, S 1/2, 14, W 1/2, 15, No 18, E 1/2, 19.

Fifth Concession.
Nos 5, 7, 15.

Sixth Concession.
Nos 2, 12.

Seventh Concession.
No 13.

Eighth Concession.
South half 2.

Ninth Concession.
Nos 6, 16, 21.

Tenth Concession.
Nos 2, 23, 35, 36.

Eleventh Concession.
N half 4, N half 11, Nos 13, 14, 19, 27.

Twelfth Concession.
Nos 10, 41.

ESSA.
First Concession.
W half 4, No 27, W half 32, E part 32.

Second Concession.
W half 2, E part 32.

Third Concession.
E half 9, E half 13.

Fifth Concession.
E half 19, Nos 26, 29, W half 30, No 32.

Sixth Concession.
E half 21, W half 25, E half and S W 1/2, 28, E half 31, E part 32.

Seventh Concession.
No 17, N W 1/2, 27, S W 1/2, 27, W part 32.

Eighth Concession.
W half 4, E half 18, W half 23.

Ninth Concession.
W half 20, No 22.

Tenth Concession.
W half 1, W half 11.

Eleventh Concession.
W part 4, East part 4, E half 10, No 23.

FLOS.
First Concession. O. S.
W half 43, Nos 54, 64, W part 67, S half 70, No 74, N half 75.

Second Concession. O. S.
No 45.

First Concession. N. S.
Nos 1, 9, 10.

Second Concession.
South half 10.

3rd Concession.
No 3, South half 10.

4th Concession.
N half 1, S half 1, N half 2.

6th Concession.
No 1.

7th Concession.
No 26.

8th Concession.
South half 1.

9th Concession.
No 16, N half 17, S half 25, E part 26.

10th Concession.
No 24.

WEST Gwillimbury.
3rd Concession, O. S.

West half 4.

1st Concession. N. S.

W part 12.

4th Concession.
Broken 12.

9th Concession.
South half 8.

12th Concession.
S half 9, S half 13.

13th Concession.
S half 14, S half 15.

14th Concession.
No 6, S half 8, North half 15.

15th Concession.
Nos 4, 5, W part 6, Nos 13, 19, 20, 22.

INNISFIL.
1st Concession.

N E 1/2, 24, S E 1/2, 24.

3rd Concession.
N half 7, N half 14.

4th Concession.
S half 4, N half 13.

6th Concession.
S half 2, S half 16, S half 17.

7th Concession.
S half 21.

8th Concession.
N half 4, S half 14, S half 17, N half 19.

9th Concession.
No 1, N half 3, No 7, 8, 10, S half 17.

10th Concession.
N half 2, No 6, 7, S half 15, N half 19.

11th Concession.
South half 3.

12th Concession.
No 9, E half 11.

13th Concession.
Shalf 1, N half 7.

14th Concession.
No 30.

MEDONTE.
1st Concession.

N half 54, No 55, N half 57, No 58, E half 59.

2nd Concession.
Nos 64, 66, 67, 68, 72, S half 73.

3rd Concession.
Nos 67, 68, 73, 74.

4th Concession.
W part 24.

5th Concession.
E half 4, W half 4, E half 21.

6th Concession.
W half 6, E half 15, W half 15.

7th Concession.
W half 6, Nos 18, 23, E 1/2, 14.

8th Concession.
W half 22.

9th Concession.
Lot 19, west half 24.

10th Concession.
Lot 25.

11th Concession.
Lot 21.

12th Concession.
East half 20.

13th Concession.
Lot 7.

14th Concession.
E half 14.

15th Concession.
No 3, E half 5.

16th Concession.
E half 11, No 17.

17th Concession.
Nos 1, 9, E half 12, W half 12.

18th Concession.
S half 15.

19th Concession.
S half 15.

20th Concession.
Lot 1.

21st Concession.
Lot 8.

22nd Concession.
Lot 12.

23rd Concession.
Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, S half 19.

24th Concession.
S half 9, S half 13.

25th Concession.
TAY.

1st Concession.
Lots 80, 87, 100, S half 106, Lots 110, 111, 113.

2nd Concession.
Lot 95.

3rd Concession.
W 1/2, Lot 9, E 1/2, 13.

4th Concession.
Lot 1, E half 14, E half 18.

5th Concession.
E half 9, E half 10, west half 16, west half 17, E half 18, west half 18, E half 19, west half 19.

6th Concession.
Lot 5.

7th Concession.
Lot 13.

8th Concession.
Lots 1, 8.

9th Concession.
Lots 6, 7, west half 9, west half 10.

10th Concession.
E half 2, E half 4, west half 8.

Second Concession.
No 6, S 1/2, 12, No 14, S 1/2, 15, Nos 21, 23, E 1/2, 31, No 33.

Third Concession.
S 1/2, 4, Nos 8, 21, 31.

Fourth Concession.
No 6, 16, N 1/2, 24, N 1/2, 27.

Fifth Concession.
Nos 12, 18, N 1/2, 24, No 28.

Sixth Concession.
W 1/2, 1, No 15, S 1/2, 18, Nos 31, 33.

Seventh Concession.
No 34, Bro 37, No 38.

Eighth Concession.
Nos 11, 14, N 1/2, 20, N 1/2, 21, S 1/2, 23, N 1/2, 27, Nos 30, 31, 35.

Ninth Concession.
Nos 1, 6, 34.

Tenth Concession.
Nos 9, 29, 35, 37.

Eleventh Concession.
Nos 3, 8, E 1/2, 13, E 1/2, 23, Nos 25, 26, 36, 38, 41, 43, 43.

Twelfth Concession.
Nos 8, 15, 31, 39, 43, 49.

ORILLIA, S. D.
First Concession.

No 7, W half 19, E half 19, No 22.

Second Concession.
No 10, W half 14.

Third Concession.
W half 7, Bro 13.

Fourth Concession.
Nos 3, 4, 11.

ORILLIA, N. D. 3rd Con.

No 6, W half 7, W half 9, No 12.

Fifth Concession.
E half 2, No 8.

Sixth Concession.
W half 13.

Seventh Concession.
E half 7, No 12.

Eighth Concession.
W half 7, No 12.

Ninth Concession.
W half 7, W half 6.

Tenth Concession.
Bro 5.

Eleventh Concession.
W half 6, W half 7.

Twelfth Concession.
E half 14.

Thirteenth Concession.
Bro 14.

ORO.
1st Concession.

Nos 4, 10, E half 14, Nos 16, 18, 20, 21, 24, 29, 30, west half 36, No 37.

2nd Concession.
No 4.

3rd Concession.
E half 13, No 17, 18, 19, E half 20, E half 22, S half 26, W part 29.

4th Concession.
Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 4

P O E T R Y .

HARVEST HYMN.

BY MRS. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY

God of the year! with songs of praise,
And hearts of love, we come to bless.
Thy bounteous hand, for Thou hast shed
Thy manna o'er the wilderness;
In eagerly spring-time thou didst fling
O'er earth its robe of blossoming—
And its sweet treasure day by day,
Rose quick'ning in Thy blessed ray.

And now they whiten hill and vale,
And hang from every vine and tree,
Whose pensive branches bending low,
Seem bowed in thankfulness to Thee—
The earth with all its purple isles,
Is answering to Thy genial smiles,
And gales of perfume breathe along
And lift to Thee their voiceless song.

God of the season! Thou hast blest
The land with sun light and with showers,
And plenty o'er its bosom smiles,
To crown the sweet autumnal hours;
Praise, praise to Thee! Our hearts expand
To view the blessings of thy hand,
And on the isisence—breath of love,
Go home to their bright home above.

SEA SIDE THOUGHTS.

Beautiful, sublime, and glorious,
Mild, majestic, foaming, free;—
Over time itself victorious.
Image of eternity.

Sun and moon, and stars shine o'er thee
See thy surface ebb and flow;
Yet attempt not to explore thee
In thy boundless depths below.

Whether Morning's splendors steep thee
With the rainbow's glowing grace,
Tempests roar, or navies sweep thee,
'Tis but for a moment's space.

Earth—her valleys and her mountains—
Mortal man's behests obey:
Thy unfathomable fountains
Scorn his search and scorn his sway.

Such art thou, stupendous ocean!
But, if overwhelmed by thee,
Can we think without emotion
What must thy creator be?

THE SPIRIT VOICE OF FLOWERS.

Greet us;—we spring from a fairy race,
Whose latest sighs were exhaled in flowers;
Of our elfin beauty we bear thee trace,
We breathe the sweets of our life's flowers.
The cry of the world against us rose,
We are banished far from those fairy bowers;
And all we could gain from the relentless fow,
Was to change with our latest sigh to flowers.

Ceaseth us, mortals,—for sweet and bright
We gaily bloom in your sylvan bowers:
And when ye shall pass to the world of light,
May your spirits, like ours, exhale in flowers.
'Tis not to the blossom that withering stand
The blasts which have faded the heart's young
flowers;

But changeless sweets of our Father land,
In the heavenly Eden's blissful bowers,
KILLINEY BAY BY MOONLIGHT.

Now the pale pilgrim of the midnight skies
Is smiling wanly o'er the waveless sea.
And unweild stars look down with pensive eyes;
Of fainting swells returning to the deep,
No mark of life appears, but there thro' three
Dim spectral-looking sails which slowly creep
Across the moonlit track, and now are lost
In kindred gloom; the mountains seem to sleep,
Like watch-worn guards, around the lonely coast,
And prop their drowsy heads on dreamlike clouds.
A scene in some still region far away,
Which tender twilight ever calmly shrouds,
Seems now Killiney's silver-stained bay.

DALETH.

THE HANGMAN IN AMERICA.—Elder
Enos Dudley was choked to death last
Wednesday by the hangman. This man
was convicted was that of his own
daughter, who saw her father kick her
mother until she was dead. So Dudley
killed his wife; the hangman killed
Dudley: now we ask who is to kill the
hangman, for "whose sheddeth man's
blood by man shall his blood be shed."
It is a poor rule that won't "work right
on."

LOLA MONTEZ.—This extraordinary lady
whose connection with late events in
Bavaria will be in the recollection of our
readers, was married yesterday to George
Trafford Heald Esq., (of the 2nd Life
Guards.) The ceremony took place first at
the French Catholic chapel, and subse-
quently at St. George's Church, Hanover
square. Mr. Heald is a very young man,
having not long since attained his majority.
His income is stated to be about £14,000
per annum.

THE AGE FOR LEARNING TO SING.—
The earliest age, that of six or seven
years, is the most appropriate for learning
to sing; voice and ear, so obedient to
external impressions, are rapidly developed,
and improved defects corrected, and
musical capabilities awakened. With
several children, a few weeks' practice

suffice to change the entire character of
their voice; which, though at first weak
and indifferant, and of almost no extent,
became strong, extended, clear, and in
some cases, of a fine quality. Such
instances are best calculated to dispel the
prejudices existing against musical instruc-
tions at an early age.—[Dr. Mainzer.

THE NASTY SUN!—A slutish house-
maid exclaimed, when scolded for the
undress of her chambers, "I'm sure the
rooms would be clean enough if it were not
for the nasty sun, which is always showing
the dirty corners!"

PAT'S INVESTMENT.—An Irishman being
told that a friend of his had put his money
into the stock, "Well," said he, "I never
had a farthing in the stocks, but I have
had my legs in them oft-n enough."

A gentleman the other day, seeing two
hoi-men ascending a step-ladder together,
rem rked that there would be less danger
if only one went at a time Upon their re-
turn t terra firma they were asked why
they did so; upon which one of them re-
plied promptly, "Sure, sir, we go together,
b kase if the ladder breaks, we can te
there to help one another."

EPICRAM OF "VANITY FAIR."

Yes 'tis a fact proved by the past,
That worms get at most books at last,
But be consoled—in that far age
They'll turn to glow-worms on thy page!

Business Directory.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

E. LALLY,
Treasurer; office in the Court-House.

J. R. GOWAN,
District Judge, &c.; office in the Court
House.

W. B. McVITY,
Clerk of the Peace; office in the Court-
House.

H. H. GOWAN,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown; office in the
Court-House.

J. McWATT,
District Clerk; office No. 10, Dunlop-Street

G. LOU T,
Registrar; office in the Court-House.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
Crown Lands Agent; office in the Court-
House.

JONATHAN LANE,
Clerk of the District and Bankruptcy
Courts; Registrar of the Surrogate Court.
Office, next house West of Mr. S. M.
Sanford's store.

EDWARD A. WALKER,
Inspector of Licences,
OFFICE—FRONT STREET,
BARRIE.

JAMES MANNING,
Land & General Agent, &c. &c.
No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-St., East,
TORONTO.

T. N. WARNOCK,
Watch & Clock-maker & Jeweller,
BARRIE.

JAMES EDWARDS,
Saddler and Harness Maker,
CORNER OF OWEN AND COLLIER STREETS,
BARRIE.

DEPOSITARY
OF THE
Barrie Branch Bible Society,
JOHN BIRNIE,
DUNLOP STREET.

JAMES PATTON,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, &c.
NOTARY PUBLIC & CONVEYANCER,
BARRIE.

JOHN STRATHY,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
BARRIE.

HENRY BALDWIN HOPKINS,
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
Solicitor in Chancery, &c. &c.,
Barrie, District of Simcoe.

MR. N. B. WRIGHT,
Solicitor-in-Chancery
and
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.,
Bond Head.

MR. EDWARD E. W. HURD,
BARRISTER, &c.,
ALBANY CHAMBERS,
(Corner of King and York Streets.)
Toronto, June 17, 1847. m5-4f

DR. J. ARDAGH,
Member of Royal College of Surgeons,
LONDON,
LICENTIATE of the Lying-In Hospitals,
Edinburgh and Dublin; (for 8 years
Physician to House of Industry and Lunatic
Asylum, Waterford, Ireland.)
ORILLIA, C. W.

John Russell Ardagh,
M.D., A.B., T.C.D.,
MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons,
London, Licentiate of the Lying-in
Hospital, Dublin, and Member of the Medico
Chirurgical Society, Dublin.
St. ALBANS, HOLLAND LANDING.
August 10, 1848. m-52-1y

WILLIAM GRAHAM,
Carpenter & Builder
ALSO,
Licensed Auctioneer,
DUNLOP STREET,
BARRIE.

A. BURNETT,
IRON & TIN PLATE WORKER,
COPPERSMITH, &c.,
DUNLOP STREET,
BARRIE.
August 12, 1847, maly

NOTICE.

MY wife Ellen Chrip having left her bed
and Board without any just provocation,
I forbid any person or persons harbouring or
giving her any credit on my account.
THOMAS CRISP.

Bradford, Sept. 6, 1848. m-5-4f

Lots for Sale,
In this Town, at 21 years credit; or to
lease for 42 years.
For further particulars apply to,
THOMAS MELDRUM.
Barrie, Jan. 12, 1849. m-22-4f

FOR SALE,
THAT valuable property, well known as
"Thompson's Saw Mill," situate in the
Township of Innisfil. Simcoe District, on the
main road and within 3½ miles from the County
Town of Barrie.

This Mill, (built by John Pettie,) will bear
the most minute inspection, being constructed
in a very substantial and superior manner, pro-
pelled by a forcible patent Percussion water-
wheel, that gives a strength and color of
stroke to the Saw, equalled by few Mills in the
Province, and supplied with a powerful Bull-
wheel, and every convenience for facilitating
the cutting of lumber.

Attached to the above are 100 acres of excel-
lent land, about 50 acres of which are cleared
and well cultivated; also, a good and com-
modious Frame Messuage, Barn, Stable, and
every thing suitable for the abode of a respecta-
ble family.

The Mill has been in operation since the
Autumn of 1844, and has given general
satisfaction. The dam is perfect. A sufficiency
of good Pine timber can be conveniently pro-
cured in the neighbourhood. The roads are
good, and the location healthy and agreeable.

The above is well worthy the attention of
Capitalists, as it affords a sure and profitable
investment, and will be parted with for an
amount much below the real value, and for
present payment only.

Apply, by letter or otherwise, to the sub-
scriber, on the premises.

ROBERT THOMPSON.
Innisfil, July 17th, 1849. 49

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING the south half of lot No. 4, 1st concession
in the Township of Vespria, situated on the
Penetanguishene Road, and within 2½ miles from
Barrie, the County-town of the District of Simcoe.
The Farm contains 100 acres, 50 acres of which are
cleared, and nearly free from stumps, and 10 acres
more partly cleared, which afford excellent pasture-
age. There are on the premises a good Apple and
Plum Orchard, large two-story frame house (not
quite finished) stone cellar, the whole size, a good log
house, barn, horse and cattle stables and shed, a
good well and other water. The land is excellent
—better land cannot be found on the Penetanguishene
Road. Grist, Saw, and Carding Mills within 2½
miles.

There are several streets running direct from the
lot to Barrie, which streets were lately surveyed and
laid out.

There is an excellent sugar-bush on the lot.
Further particulars may be obtained on application (if
by letters post-paid) to

WILLIAM LARKIN,
on the premises
Vespria, August, 16 1849.

THE undersigned begs to return his sincere
thanks to his numerous customers and the
public generally, for the liberal support he has
received since his commencement in business,
and begs to inform them that he has at present
on hand

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods, Groceries,
And all other articles suited for both town and
country trade; all of which he will dispose of
on the usual terms.

FREDK. O'BRIEN.

To be Sold,

THE South half of Lot Number Two in the
Seventh Concession of Innisfil, (a half
of a Clergy Reserve,) containing one hundred
acres. Assigned by Robert Mitchell to Thrift
Meldrum and Henry Baldwin Hopkins,
Assignees of the Estate of Thomas McCann,
and to be sold by the Assignees for the benefit
of creditors.—Apply to

HENRY B. HOPKINS,
Assignee.
Barrie, September, 13, 1848. m-5-4f

W. STEPHENSON,
MEAFORD HOTEL,
ST. VINCENT.

House Comfortable.—Liquors Genuine,—
Larder well supplied.

Good Stabling.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF LONDON.
AGENT AT BARRIE.
S. M. SANFORD.
August, 1847.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

OFFICE HAMILTON, C. W.
AGENT FOR DISTRICT OF SIMCOE.—
James Patton, Solicitor.
MEDICAL EXAMINER.—Archibald Pass,
C. M.
Barrie, May 28, 1849. 42

Boot and Shoemaking!

THE subscriber, respectfully informs the
inhabitants of Barrie and its vicinity,
that he has opened a shop on Owen-street,
opposite Mr. Edwards' Saddlery, where he
will carry on the shoemaking business in all
its branches, and hopes by strict attention to
business, and a desire to give general satis-
faction, to merit a share of the public patronage
GEORGE ROBINSON.
Jan. 9th, 1849. m-22-4f

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it is intended
to petition the Municipal Council of the
District of Simcoe, at their next meeting, in
October, for a new line of Road through Lots
21 on the 3rd, 21 on the 4th, and 20 in 6th
Concession of Oro.

LAUGHLIN CAMERON, and others.
Oro, July 2, 1849. m-47-3-m

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
LETTER-PRESS
PRINTING,
NEATLY EXECUTED,
AT TORONTO PRICES.
"MAGNET" OFFICE, BARRIE.

NOTICE.

ORDERED, by the Municipal Council of
the District of Simcoe, that certain altera-
tions are to be made in and about the Court-
House, Barrie, for a Registry office. For
particulars, see plans and specifications, at Mr.
Thos. Meldrum's, Barrie. Sealed tenders
will be received at Mr. Thos. Meldrum's, up
to Saturday the 1st day of September, 1849, on
which day the District Surveyor will be in
attendance. No Tenders will be accepted
unless accompanied by two responsible sureties
for the due performance of the contract.

Payment will be made in cash, from time to
time, during the performance of the work; 25
per cent being reserved until after the perfor-
mance of the work, and approval of the same by
the District Surveyor. Not bound to accept
the lowest tender. All communications, by
letter, must be post-paid.

HENRY CRESWICK,
District Surveyor,

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE
BUILDING LOT,

IN BARRIE, 66 by 110 feet, being lot No.
1 60, corner of Elizabeth and Mary Streets,
as laid out by Robert Ross, Deputy Provincial
Surveyor.

Apply, (by letter Post-Paid) to
R. C. McMULLEN & Co.,
Auctioneers, Brokers,
Conveyancers, House, Land,
and General Agents.
10, Nelson Street, Toronto.
17th Feb'y 1849. m-28-4f

REMOVAL.

J. EDWARDS' SADDLER.
IN returning thanks to his numerous patrons,
begs to inform them that he has removed
from the premises lately occupied by him to
the Corner of

OWEN AND COLLIER STREETS,
where he keeps constantly on hand Saddles,
Harness, &c., of the very best description,
each article being warranted.
Barrie, August 16, 1848. m-1-4f

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 3 on the East side of Mary Street,
nearly opposite Mr. Pearson's Brick
House.

ALSO,

Lot No. 29 on the corner of King and Hill
Streets, on the town plot laid out by Charles
Berzy, Esq.,—on which is a neat Cottage, 26
by 28; also a Kitchen and Bed room, with a
shed all the length, in the rear. Also a
frame, 20 by 27, story and a half.

The above is well situated, commanding a
fine view of the Bay. Further particulars may
be obtained on application by letter (post
paid) to

JOHN LAIRD,
on the premises.
Barrie, July 5, 1849. 47

H. R. A. BOYS,
BEGS to acquaint the Public, that the
greater part of his spring stock has
arrived.

ALSO:
That he is prepared to deliver any quantity,
or quality, of sawed Lumber on the shortest
notice.
Barrie, May 24, 1849. 41-4f

DAVID MORROW,
Licensed Auctioneer,
BARRIE.

References are kindly permitted to B.
W. Smith, Esq. sheriff, D. S.; T. D. McConkey
Esq., Barrie; Dr. J. Ardagh, Orillia. 41

FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE
TERMS,—

IN the Village of Bond Head, Simcoe
a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, with
half an acre of land attached. The house is
very comfortable, and well adapted for a
residence for a Medical or professional man
having a good wood shed, stable and other out
offices, a pump, in fact every thing necessary
for the convenience of a family. The garden
is well fenced and under good cultivation, with
a number of fine fruit trees. From its situation
in a wealthy and old settled part of the country,
it is a most desirable investment.—Terms £50
down, the rest in two equal annual instalments
For further particulars apply to Thomas
Macconkey Esq., Bradford, or the subscriber,
on the premises.

RICHARD McCRAKEN.
Bond Head, May, 1849. 42.

Notice.

I the undersigned, hereby forbid any person
or persons, purchasing either from the Govern-
ment, their Agent, or any other Individual,
Lots Nos. two and three in the first Concession
of the Township of Vespria, in the District of
Simcoe, or any parts or portions thereof, as I
having received an assignment of the same
intend without any possible delay giving the
necessary notice, and making application to
the Commissioners, under the Heir and Devises
act, as Assignee of the original nominee of the
Crown.

HENRY B. HOPKINS.
Barrie, Dec 6th, 1848. m-17-4f

Churns!! Churns!!! Churns!!!!

THE Subscriber having obtained the Patent
Right for manufacturing

FRAER'S PATENT CHURN
for this District, begs to inform the Inhabitants
of the District of Simcoe, that he is prepared
to receive orders for the same at his Cooperage,
Owen Street, Barrie, where specimens may
be seen.

Large Size, - - - 1 7 6
Small do, - - - 1 5 0

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

WILLIAM MANN.
N.B.—Coopering in all its branches executed
in the best style, and on terms the most
liberal.
Barrie, July 12, 1848. m-48-4f

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has recently received a
General Assortment of Seasonable
DRY GOODS
of the newest style; Also, his usual supply of
HARDWARE, CROCKERY
GENUINE GROCERIES, &c.,
which he will dispose of low for CASH, or
MARKETABLE PRODUCE.

Also on Sale,—Lake Huron Trout, in brls.
and half brls.; Mackeral, in kitta; Lochline
Herring, in kegs; White Ground Plaster, in
brls.; low-priced Chairs;

COOKING STOVES.
S. M. SANFORD.
Barrie, November. m-16-4f

Public Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to William Sproul
are hereby notified to pay the amount of
their Notes and Accounts to Henry B. Hopkins,
Esquire, his authorized agent and attorney.
Barrie, March 30, 1849

PROSPECTUS OF THE
CHRISTIAN STATESMAN,
A PROJECTED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

THE Congregational Union of Canada West
having at its last Annual Meeting appoint-
ed a Committee with a view to the establishment of
a "Weekly Newspaper" for the advocacy of the
general principles of Civil and Religious Liberty,
which, while it might command the sympathies of
Evangelical Christians generally, should also serve as
the medium of communication for the Churches
connected with the Unions East and West: that
Committee begs to present the following Prospectus
of the

CHRISTIAN STATESMAN,
A Political, Ecclesiastical, Literary, and Commercial
Journal, and Advocate of Civil and Religious
Liberty.

The above Journal will give a full amount of
general and commercial intelligence, carefully report-
ing the proceedings of public bodies, and impartially,
but with generous feeling, commencing thereon, at
the cause of truth and the advancement of the
country may require.

As essential to its general influence and usefulness,
it must, to a certain extent, take part in the Political
questions of the country: in so doing it will aim at
promoting the true interests of the Province,
recognizing the importance of human improvement
and freedom going forward together. It will advocate
Responsible Government, and strenuously oppose
all "State interference" in matters of religion, and
all endowment of religious denominations, and of
sectarian Education.

Arts, Sciences, Manufactures and Agriculture will
receive generous encouragement from the "Christian
Statesman"; and, feeling that the increasing intel-
ligence of the rising part of the community is of vital
importance to the Religious and Political prosperity
of the Land, General education will meet with the
warmest advocacy, and to its claims a prominent
position will be given.

The Literary department will contain large selec-
tions from the higher order of periodicals and new
books. The best of the European correspondence
furnished to American and Canadian Newspapers,
will be given with acknowledgments, and recent
publications of importance will be noticed, and as
possible reviewed.

In Religious matters it will be strictly Protestant,
sympathizing with the Evangelical efforts of the
present day, and especially with those of Eastern
Canada, for the enlightenment and elevation of the
Roman Catholic population; for this purpose it will
invite correspondence with that section of the Pro-
vince, in order that correct information may be
obtained, and our interest in its religious movements
be deepened.

Ecclesiastical Policy will have its share of attention,
and it will be deemed essential to the carrying out of
Scriptural principles, and the extension of the
Kingdom of Christ, that the sympathies between the
governing and the governed, which existed so strongly
in the Apostolic age, should be maintained; but the
paper will not be the mere periodical of a party, but
all Evangelical Christians will find it in that which
they can admire, and will, it is hoped, feel it to be
theirs to promote its circulation.

THE EDITOR has been selected with the full
confidence that he will carry out the foregoing views,
and only so long as these views are carried out can
the continuance of any one in this office be sanctioned.
The Committee feel that they at once guarantee
to the public the character and principles of the
"Christian Statesman," when they announce that
the Rev. J. ROAF has, with the concurrence of his
Church, consented to become the Editor for at least
the first year of its existence.

The Paper will not be of a less size than the
"Globe," and be published in the City of Toronto
every THURSDAY, and be mailed for Subscribers
at TWELVE SHILLINGS AND SIX-PENCE,
per Annum, payable in advance.

Such is the plan on which it is proposed to con-
duct the above Journal; whether it will be carried
out is to be determined by the encouragement which
may be received in response to this prospectus.
Persons desirous to patronize it by subscriptions,
advertisements, suggestions, or other means, are
requested to communicate with the projectors,
through PETER FREELAND, Esq., or Mr. J. T.
JATTEWS, of Toronto.

Should sufficient encouragement be received, the
first number will probably be published on the Fourth
day of October next.

Toronto, August 9, 1849.

The Barrie Magnet,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Commerce, Science, Public
Improvement, the Diffusion of Morality.
Useful Knowledge, and General
Intelligence, is published

IN THE TOWN OF BARRIE
Every Thursday Morning,

BY
THOMAS F. DAVIES,
PRINTER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—Five Shillings per annum, in
advance, or Seven Shillings and Six
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Advertisements without written instruc-
tions, inserted list forbid. All orders for
discontinuing Advertisements to be in
writing, and delivered on the Wednesday
before publication, accompanied with the
amount due for publishing the same.

All Communications to the Editor,
post paid.