

Farms, Lands, & C.

LAND

WILL BE SOLD CHAS. F. miles from St. Catharines, in a good and healthy soil that is not surpassed for the purpose of growing the Spruce, being the East Concession of Niagara. Apply at the Office of the Post-Office, St. Catharines, Ontario, June 1st, 1848.

FOR

THAT well known TA of the Sunia Road, London Township, and known as G. The property is an excellent lot, with a good house and a large garden. Apply at this office, or to the owner, Mr. G. London, 27th July, 1848.

GRIST MILL

THE Subscriber will offer for sale, on the 7th of September, a new and improved water-mill, situated on the River Thames, and about four miles from the Town of London. Apply at this office, or to the owner, Mr. G. London, 27th July, 1848.

345 Acres of

FOR

SITUATED on the 1st Concession of the Township of London, in the 4th Range, and 1st Concession of the 4th Range. The land is well watered, and is suitable for growing wheat, corn, and other crops. Apply at this office, or to the owner, Mr. G. London, 27th July, 1848.

FARM F

A FARM, with House, and other buildings, situated on the 1st Concession of the Township of London, in the 4th Range, and 1st Concession of the 4th Range. The land is well watered, and is suitable for growing wheat, corn, and other crops. Apply at this office, or to the owner, Mr. G. London, 27th July, 1848.

VILLAGE LOT

At Sidellville, in the Township of London, in the 4th Range, and 1st Concession of the 4th Range.

TO MECHANIC

THE Subscriber informs that he has for sale, on the 7th of September, a new and improved water-mill, situated on the River Thames, and about four miles from the Town of London. Apply at this office, or to the owner, Mr. G. London, 27th July, 1848.

LANDS F

North half of Lot No. 6, in the Township of London, in the 4th Range, and 1st Concession of the 4th Range.

LANDS F

East half of Lot No. 28, in the Township of London, in the 4th Range, and 1st Concession of the 4th Range.

SPLENDID FA

THAT well known TA of the Sunia Road, London Township, and known as G. The property is an excellent lot, with a good house and a large garden. Apply at this office, or to the owner, Mr. G. London, 27th July, 1848.

FARM F

CONSISTING of 30 Acres, situated on the 1st Concession of the Township of London, in the 4th Range, and 1st Concession of the 4th Range. The land is well watered, and is suitable for growing wheat, corn, and other crops. Apply at this office, or to the owner, Mr. G. London, 27th July, 1848.

Pro Bond

THE Subscriber informs that he has for sale, on the 7th of September, a new and improved water-mill, situated on the River Thames, and about four miles from the Town of London. Apply at this office, or to the owner, Mr. G. London, 27th July, 1848.

To Farmers

A FARM, with House, and other buildings, situated on the 1st Concession of the Township of London, in the 4th Range, and 1st Concession of the 4th Range. The land is well watered, and is suitable for growing wheat, corn, and other crops. Apply at this office, or to the owner, Mr. G. London, 27th July, 1848.

PROVINCIAL.

We copy the following description of the Annual Show of the Provincial Agricultural Society, from the *Coburg Star*, which appears to be the most concise and full report we have met with:

—Sir, I have just left the Show Ground of the Provincial Society of Agriculture, which, in due turn, has been this year held in this town. If it were a little larger, no better place could have been selected; for, certainly none could be fixed upon to produce a good impression on a stranger. The show is large and good; the board walks extend to suburban limits, which it would shame many greater cities to contemplate, and the mills—especially the new woolen mills of Mr. McKee—promise a lasting and flourishing trade. Notwithstanding the detestable weather, however, during the early part of the week the influx of strangers was quite large enough to make a lodging, a thing of considerable value.

The arrangements for the exhibition were very good; the day was fortunate; and, thus, nothing occurred to damp the good humour of the meeting. I imagine there must have been between three and four thousand persons on the ground, any time since ten o'clock this morning. On a somewhat rough calculation, I should suppose there must have been, also, about one hundred and fifty animals, of various kinds; besides some hundreds of improved kinds of agricultural implements, fruits, seeds, cheese, butter, domestic manufactures, and articles of taste.

I noticed among the notabilities of the Show Lord Mark Kerr, the Hon. A. Ferguson, the President of the Society, Mr. Watts, M. P. for Drummond, Capt. Williams, the late M. P. for Durham, Mr. Allan, the celebrated breeder from Black Rock, and Professor — of Buffalo. There was also a great number of ladies; and lastly, under this head, I must mention a considerable sprinkling of Indians from Blue Lake. These last were dressed exactly like their neighbours, and could be distinguished only by their colour. They evidently took a great interest in what was going on, and one of them became a subscriber to a new agricultural journal, the agent for which was on the ground. I was told that these people were under the care of Wesleyan ministers, through whose instructions, they now very generally speak and read English, and cultivate their lands with great success. I confess, however, that I expected a somewhat larger turnout, both of articles and spectators. It would be impossible to have anything better; but the numbers might be greater.

The horses exhibited were of a very excellent character. There were several thorough-breds, and two large English horses, such as are rarely to be seen in Canada. One of these is called Clyde, got by an imported stallion of the same name. He is nearly as large-bodied, and with much bone, as the largest sized English cart-horse—almost too heavy in my opinion to do the greatest amount of work, in a given time; but still very valuable for breeders. The predominant style of horse on the ground, however, was the real old English farmer's horse—large, but active, and clean-limbed, with a cross of blood; fit for work, for the road, or, if required fit for a day's sport after the hounds. Many a stout young man saw mounted on an animal of this kind with a worthy to bear his comfortable looking master.

The bulls on the ground were generally very fine. In your part of the country, I have seen one or two first rate animals, standing out in disagreeable contrast to a number of miserable creatures, which were none perhaps superior to the best of those which might be turned out in the District of Montreal on a similar occasion; but there were fifteen or twenty equal—or nearly equal to the best. The first is a very splendid animal all over of the very deepest red. It is evident that in a very few years the farmers of Upper-Canada will possess cattle not a bit inferior to those of Great Britain. The Durham breed appeared to predominate; but there were several Ayrshire bulls. I did not think the plough oxen so fine as those I have seen in the Eastern Townships. There were something like one hundred and seventy rams, ewes and young sheep, comprising several specimens of the Merino, South Down, and Dorset breeds. The general character of this kind of stock was very superior. The size and shape was all that could be desired, with a good fleece in most cases.

The pigs were not more worthy of remark than usual at such exhibitions; there were several very good Berkshire, both hogs and sows, and this seemed to be the prevailing breed. In vegetables there was the usual display; cabbage especially seemed to be grown in great perfection. There was a pumpkin, too, of one hundred and eighty pounds weight, and gigantic specimens of beet, mangold wurtzel, parsnips, Indian corn, &c. &c. The display of apples was, I think, the best I ever saw in Canada; there were, at least, a dozen different kinds, some of them very good indeed. Mr. Thomas, Colborne, who gained the first prize for the variety exhibited, had himself specimens of nearly every one of these kinds. He is an old Montrealer, and the *fanciers* have not degenerated since he has transplanted them to Lake Ontario. Mr. Skelly Wade, and Mr. Thos. Bolton of Toronto, also showed some very fine apples. But, in addition to them, the last gentleman showed three different kinds of grapes, grown under glass, but without fire. Of these, the Syrian variety was worthy of notice, for the size both of the berries and the bunches. Some of the bunches weighed three pounds; and Mr. Bolton states, that when his vines are at maturity, he has no doubt of being able to grow them of three times that size. In this department of the Show, we may remark also some egg plants, and some fine onions.

The Dairy produce was capital; but certainly not shown to a very great extent. There were about 35 or 40 packages of butter, some in tins and some in rolls—salt and fresh. There were also about 40 cheeses, most of them made after the Cheshire manner, but some Siltion cheeses. The Siltion cheeses were of very good quality, but did not, I think, possess the genuine smack of those fine edibles. In the same building, with the dairy produce were exhibited a great deal of grain of various kinds, fit for seed. There were also some packets of hops, of very fine colour and flavour. Their appearance fully bore out the assertion we have frequently heard, that this article may some day become a very valuable item of Canadian export. The ladies had contributed to the many proofs of Upper Canadian talent, a great variety of shawls, and several very beautiful specimens of embroidery, including two or three handsome chairs, which must be durable monuments to the industry of the fair constructors.

I was particularly struck with the very extensive assortment of agricultural instruments exhibited by houses in Toronto, Kingston, Dundas, Cobourg, Buffalo, Rochester and Albany. Ploughs were there, adapted to every kind of soil, drills, scarifiers, harrows, and all the usual kinds of implements used for farming. The principal novelties—at least to me—were the atmospheric churn

and the horse scythe. The first of these machines effects its work by means of a current of air drawn into a hollow perpendicular shaft, working in a kind of covered pulley, and discharged from the open ends of a tube placed above the shaft, and made to revolve in the cream. It is said that these churns will do their work in much less time than the old-fashioned ones. I saw the maker, who is from Rochester, sell two or three of them on the ground. The horse scythe is a platform of planks, which is drawn over the field, to be moved by a horse working on the right hand side of it. The front part of this is furnished with a row of spikes like spear-heads projecting from the edge of the board. In advancing the corn is forced between the spikes, and is then cut by a knife, which lies immediately under the spikes, and is moved backwards and forwards by the revolution of the wheels of the machine. These are capable of being applied to the reaping of fifteen acres per day.

I am happy to say that two of your fellow citizens have obtained prizes in this department.—Mr. Adams for his Brickmaking Machine, which was one of the novelties of the day, and Mr. Prowse for his Warming Apparatus. Several gentlemen who had used the Brick Mill, were on the ground, and stated that they had found its operation attended with the most perfect success. As they could readily make 10,000 bricks a day, it is said; the machine had the further advantage of making the brick much more solid, and therefore, more valuable. The machine was surrounded the whole day, and seemed to excite a great deal of interest. The Judges were so much pleased with Mr. Prowse's apparatus, that in addition to the prize, they have bestowed upon him a diploma. I do not know of a very ingenious arrangement of taking, by means of which, an immense quantity of fresh air is brought into contact with the flame of the stove. I am strongly impressed with the idea that this method will shortly take the place of the very imperfect means now employed. This opinion seems to be shared by several gentlemen on the ground, who expressed their intention to make a trial of Mr. Prowse's apparatus at an early day.

With this you will receive, an extra of the *Coburg Star*, which contains the premiums—out at least I hope to get it time enough for the Post. I hope, Oct. 5, 1848.



The Western Canadian.

LONDON, C. W., THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1848.

Being out of paper this week of the usual size, we have to apologise for issuing a smaller sheet.

The District Treasurership.

The late Treasurer of this District is a most unfortunate man; unfortunate in the balance of his case, and, if possible, still more so in the matter of impotency and gross indiscretion of his supporters. To any man possessing the slightest tincture of human kindness in his composition, it cannot be other than extremely unpleasant to be drawn into the expression of opinions which are calculated to give pain to a fellow townsman, from whom one has received nothing but apparent goodwill; and this is exactly the case with regard to the late Treasurer. We had hoped that by giving a faithful report of the proceedings of the District Council as recorded in their minutes, together with such observations of the Council as would show the pros and cons, that we should have done all that could be required of us by our subscribers, leaving such of them as might feel sufficiently interested to draw their own conclusions; but the late Treasurer's friends will not have it so. The calm and business-like tone of Mr. Buchanan, the present Treasurer's supporters, while declaring him to be their duly elected officer, and insisting upon such resolutions as would cause their authority to be respected, at the same time avoid any expression that might be offensive to the late Treasurer, was in our opinion sufficiently apparent and would be certain of commanding the respect of their constituents, while the eloquent oratory of "Glorious John" furnished its own comment. But all deliberative assemblies have some wag or "Merry Andrew," to relieve the tedium of business. The House of Commons has its Sibthorp—our District Council has its John; but John after all, is a sorry hand—his speech is always the same. The Deputy is always inclined to bear witness to his purity and honor; the Devil is invoked to claim his (John's) opponents for his own; and the people are invoked to "ape" them forth from the Council; and then with a wink and a broad grin, as much as to say, "don't mind me, gentlemen, it's all gammon." John resumes his seat. Such is one of the late Treasurer's supporters. The bad case is then handed over to a writer in the *Times*, who, knowing nothing about the matter, is duly crammed with what he calls a "budget of facts," which he promises to recall with "renewed vigor," (vernon, he should have said) next week. But before he resumes his vigorous recital, he politely begs his attention, while we destroy the fact in his "continuous history," the pivot upon which the whole of his argument turns. Like many other quacks, our contemporary can take out teeth, but no one ever heard of his putting one in: we will presently put one in for him, and defy him to take it out again.

Let us take him in order. His first complaint is, that the District Council "has mixed up party political feeling with their legislative functions," and proposes, "incidentally, to supply such facts and reflections as will enable us to substantiate the foregoing." After a long riposte about Harris's, Harvey's, and Buchanan's friends, and a letter from the latter gentleman altered to suit his case, and in which Mr. Buchanan promises to vote for Mr. Harris if he finds before going to election that Mr. Harris is preferred; we are treated to one of the promised "incidental reflections." Well, the day of election comes.—The Council assemble—Buchanan presides as Warden.—Messrs. Harris and Buchanan are named as candidates—"a division is called, the votes are equal!" Stop there! Who told you so, neighbour? Look at this!

Minutes of the District Council, Oct. 5, 1846. Moved and seconded, that John Harris, Esq. be appointed Treasurer. Moved and seconded in amendment, that J. S. Buchanan, Esq. be appointed Treasurer. Moved—For Mr. Harris, 9; for Mr. Buchanan, 10. How will you get over that fact, vigorous twaddler? But let us have the "incidental" out: it

has such a rank smell of the shop. Mark, with what artistic skill and gusto the writings and contortions of some poor drugged devil, suffering from *maux de têtes* or *ocular indigestion*, are described and ventriloquised applied to the Warden. "Who shall decide? Will the Warden vote? How will he vote? While these anxious queries are creeping, like half-stagnated blood [horrible!] the Warden rises, [what a fib!] his face marks a struggle within—[he straightens himself up—] launches his—go it, thou pious little man—fit away and cast a furtive glance at his friends." [Most horrible!] Guide preserve us from an unlicensed one! We shall really have to bring this patient to—[he seizes the golden opportunity, and votes for himself!] and a pretty considerable fool he would have been if he did not.

What a lovely thing is truth—simple truth! Now, we mean no offence, but we always understood that the writer of the *Times* was religious—very; at least, we have often heard him say so, and we rejoiced in the fact, because it was a guarantee to us that nothing but truth and justice would appear in the *Times*, to say nothing of evil speaking. Does our contemporary find the practice of piety inconsistent with conducting a secular journal. We cannot be mistaken with regard to the writer—we wish we could; because there is nothing in human nature more shocking than cool and deliberate lying, with venemous evil speaking, on the part of a religious professor. We say, we cannot be mistaken, because our venemous little friend takes good care that no one shall be mistaken on that point. Any one who chooses to pass his way on a Friday, will see an odd little being, just like one of those hideous little imps they may have seen in their childhood at the pantomime in the large theatre, with large masks and queer eyes. He will be sitting himself on the side-walk, his self-esteem so heavily elarged as to cause his head to fall back upon his shoulders; his sly neighbour Sam Slick, with a few others in the street, will be watching and quizzing him, and every one of his acquaintance who passes will be stopped, when something like this will allow—Editor—Have you read my last? Friend—Yes, Ed.—I am afraid to let my pen have scope, 'tis so apt to run away with me. Friend—Indeed! Ed.—Yes; if I were not to put a restraint upon myself, I should be terrible! Have you seen that stupid article in the *Western Canadian*. Friend—Yes. Ed.—Those people can't write two words of sense; their life shall be a short one and a merry one. Friend passes on, and another goes through the same ordeal, till dewy eve becomes him.

There cannot then be any doubt about the writer in the *Times*; we must, however, defer this subject till next week. Little Quip will see that we can play Swivel on a man, and in that gentleman's expressive language, we beg to inform them that we have a large assortment of the same stock on hand.

The Wild Land Taxes Report.

This report was published entire in the last number of the *Western Canadian*; we have already remarked that it is a work of great labour on the part of the Commissioners, and of great importance to the inhabitants of this District; perhaps, of the whole Province. If on analysing this report we are unable to give the Commissioners that peace that they no doubt deserve for their labor, and application evidently bestowed by them on their work; it is no, so much because they do not highly merit commendation; but because the nature of the duty seems to have been of that kind, that success in the performance was almost impossible. So far, therefore, from finding fault with its incompleteness—for we do think it incomplete—we should not have complained if they had declined to report on the subject altogether. It must have been very difficult, from the absence of many important documents, and the imperfections in those they had access to—to distinguish between general facts, and unimportant details; or indeed to make any report to their own satisfaction. The whole amounts to this; they have found that they could not check the late Treasurers accounts; that the Books were in the greatest confusion; that the statutory requirements for assessing the increase were not complied with; that the accounts were incomplete and involved the accounts in confusion; and that documents which ought to have been accessible were not to be found. This last conclusion relates to the missing, absence and assessment lists for several years, which ought to have been in the office of the Clerk of Peace.—Had these been found it is possible that the examination of the Treasurers' Books would have been greatly facilitated. It is not just, therefore, to charge the Treasurer with the consequences of the loss of documents for which he is not responsible. At the same time, while on this subject, we may remark, that the loss of twenty years of public documents ought not to be lightly passed over.

We have endeavored in the following analysis to present our readers with the substance of the report more condensed, because it will be found extremely difficult from the number of details and references to Schedules, to come to a definite conclusion, from reading it as it is published.

The Commissioners intended to examine the Wild Land Tax accounts of the Townships of London and Delaware, but they soon found it impossible to deal with more than one of them; and confined themselves to that of Delaware.

The report states what lands are rateable; what are the amounts and objects of the rate, and shows that it is more advantageous to the owners of the lands, to let the Taxes remain in arrear the full time allowed, and to pay the increase of one-third at the end of three years, and one-half at the end of eight years; as, if the amount of the rate were regularly invested on interest—the produce at the expiration of the time would be more than double the penalty. This, they suggest, should be altered.

After several preliminary statements, not necessary to enumerate, the Commissioners proceed to the more important part of their duties. The first discovery they make is, that the Assessment Rolls of the Township of Delaware for 1822-23 &c. &c. 28, for which they were referred to the office of the Clerk of Peace, were not to be found. This difficulty almost defeats the object of investigation; at least, the Commissioners could only approach accuracy by assuming certain conclusions.

The Commissioners then proceeded to examine the Absentee Lists, but only saw in the Treasurer's office those for 1822-3; those from 1820 to 1841 they state they never saw. The Treasurer referred them to the office of the Clerk of Peace—but they found none there. On this point they very properly conclude that if any lands rateable for Wild Land Taxes are in these missing lists, and which have not been paid, these Taxes will be lost to the Dis-

trict. As those lists cover a period of twenty years, it is very unlikely there were no rateable lands in these years, or no arrears due; it follows therefore if these arrears have not been paid, they are lost; if they have been paid, there appears to be no means of checking the Treasurer's account with regard to them. In either case this is one of the worst features of the report. In one Township, the Absentee Lists for twenty years are missing—twenty years taxes lost!—or twenty years of receipts unchecked, or unaccounted for. The Commissioners next inform us of the state of the Treasurer's books for these twenty years. "On this subject they report that there is no appearance in them that they have been audited during those twenty years; indeed they report that they could not be audited correctly, unless at a sacrifice of time which it could not be expected that any but permanently employed auditors could afford. They further report that these Books are in the greatest confusion. The amount received in any one year has not been added up at the close of the year, and carried to the general cash account; many columns have been closed in some of these years, and the general added up, but afterwards re-opened by the erasure of the lines.

Before concluding the analysis of this section, it is necessary to premise that the statute requires that after three years of wild land tax have become in arrear, an increase of one-third of the amount due is to be paid, and after five more years of arrear have become due, one half is to be added. The bearing of this part of the report on the late Treasurer is, that, from the many columns being kept open for future entries of monies received after arrears in subsequent years have been made, the Commissioners say, that "there is no check that there is arrear for five or three years, and subject to one-third or one-half increase may not have been entered back as having paid rates every second or third year, and as subject to no charge for increase. Here the report is rather obscure; but instead of reflecting on the Commissioners, perhaps they deserve credit for gathering a little light from the fog and darkness with which the subject is surrounded. However, from the passage we have abstracted, the inference is unavoidable, that there were no imaginable ground of complaint against the Treasurer, it is quite enough that he is not competent to keep the accounts of the Wild Land tax department. No public officer therefore has a right to complain of his dismissal if his Books are in the condition in which those of the late Treasurer of this District are represented to be, in relation to the Wild Land Tax. On this part of the subject the Commissioners have rendered an important service to the District, while the expense of the Commission is in itself quite a trifle, will prove to be one of the most profitable investments the District Council ever made. We have no doubt that the District Council will now see that it is their duty to extend the enquiry to every Township in the District.

The report illustrates by a case, that taxes were entered, as paid when a third or one-half more was due. Township of Delaware, No. 7, Broken Front 200 Acres, received in Dec. 1847, for taxes from 1820 to 1838; £10 16s. 11d., being for 18 years.—This, adding the statutory increase should have been £11 3s. 8d., by which, in this case the District loses 16s. 11d. This relates only to one lot in one Township. Let this amount be multiplied, first by the number of lots in arrear for equal periods on one township, that amount multiplied by the number of Townships of the District, and in all probability the deficiency, if it corresponds with the case adduced for illustration, must be an immense sum, and which is lost to the District. This is a more estimating process used for the purpose of exhibiting the nature of the evil complained of by the Commissioners, that the Books cannot be checked. A great amount may be lost to the District, or it may not; but the Treasurer's books on the subject afford no satisfaction. The Commissioners state that the Wild Land Tax receipts are in four Books. One would understand that Books used only for one purpose, should be used till they were filled up; but with regard to the Wild Land Tax Department, it has not been so. The plan seems to have been begun well in 1820; for the first book begins in 1820 and ends in 1827; the second book in 1828; and ends in 1836; the third book in 1837, and ends in 1845; the fourth in 1841, that is four years before the third book ended; thus, both the third and fourth Books were used for the years 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844 and 1845, and therein some monies are entered in one book and some in the other, and others are entered in both books for more years for the same lot than are entered for the other. The Commissioners remark that such entries "cause the appearance of confusion." They might have said with more propriety, it is confusion itself, and that the most delugial. The Treasurer has only followed human nature in the act of mystification. The case reminds us of a report in history in relation to the army accounts of Oliver Cromwell.—The parliament insisted on auditing his accounts.—After protracting his obedience as long as he could, a wagon load of papers drawn by four horses stopped at the door of the House of Commons. It was enough; the wagon load was never touched.—The late Treasurer's process is more simple—the Books are mystified, which answers the same purpose; for between sitting down to a wagon load of papers, and a series of confused Books of a period of twenty years, there is not much difference. He does not send a wagon load of papers, carefully tied up in bundles with red tape—but he introduces the Commissioners to twenty years of Books in such complete mystification and confusion, that he quite equals Oliver.

In summing up the amount in arrear for the Township of Delaware, to 1st of July, 1848, the report states that to be £745 (omitting fractions), while the report published by the Treasurer up to the same period and lodged with the Clerk of the Peace, states the amount in arrear to be only £213, shewing a difference of over £500. Another statement shews the difference diminished to £397.

With regard to the disposal of the amount acknowledged to have been received, and which is applicable for general and for road purposes, it appears that the Commissioners could not come to a satisfactory conclusion—finding it impossible to check the accounts for one Township separately.—After referring to a number of Schedules from A to Q; without a reference to which it is impossible for us to give a periphrastic review of the report, the Commissioners conclude that there remains due for the Wild Land Tax for the Township of Delaware £738.

The Commissioners suggest two considerations in the Treasurer's favor. One, that they had not the advantage of the Treasurer's assistance to obtain such explanations as they express they have no doubt their Schedules were susceptible of from him; the other, that, during a portion of time in review

some of the monies received as shewn in the Schedules were received by a former Treasurer in the District of Niagara. The first, so far as it states that the Treasurer was ill, may be an allowable excuse, but as to his absence, it must seem strange that a public officer should go from home when persons were occupied by authority in examining his books. It looks more like treating the inquiry with indifference, if not with contempt.

The second consideration, must of course have its weight, and the ex-Treasurer should have the benefit of the fact, if it be one. But there is one consideration, which, in justice to all parties, should not be overlooked; very little can be clearly proved if the Books cannot be checked, owing to the loss of important public documents; the conclusions of the Commissioners may be correct, or they may not.—Whatever they have assumed, is only probable, and no man in matters of finance is to be condemned on presumptive evidence when such subjects admit of mathematical demonstration. One thing however cannot be got over, the confused state in which the Books of the Wild Land Department were found.

Upon the whole we must remark that it would have been more satisfactory if the Commissioners could have given a more lucid conclusion to their report without referring to a series of Schedules at present inaccessible to the public. But we have no doubt they did the best they could, and shortly, (as we have been informed), the whole will be printed, and circulated throughout the District.

The Valiant Agent who is retained here by the *Globe*, has thought proper to go out of his way to tell, that "the difficulties between the Town Council and Mr. A. Carter, their late Clerk, have not yet been adjusted." He understands that Mr. Carter's surmises have offered what they consider due to that body. Then he did not understand anything of the matter, for those surmises have considered nothing, and offered nothing. The late Town Clerk is able to pay any just and reasonable demand of the Corporation, and will; and holds the sum which he thought proper to offer, sacred, and to be paid when required. The reason he kept funds to pay himself, and to prevent a fine of five pounds being extorted from him unjustly, was, that he knew that body were not to be trusted, and the result proves that he was right. They are willing to take what money they can get, and to settle what disputes may require by arbitration, and hold the rod over him by keeping his hands; and could then treat with him in that courteous manner which he has done with them, they insult him by writing to his surmises. But what business has the *Globe* to interfere with his impertinence? We suppose, to add further insult to a man whom he has so wronged as not to be able to forgive. He might have thought of Edinburgh before he ventured on such tender ground.

It affords us much pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the two first numbers of Wilson's *Casket and Experiment*, published at Belleville. It is well printed, on good paper, imperial size, and quarto form. The *Casket* will be published on the first of every month, and the *Experiment* on the 15th. We have been appointed Agents to the above very valuable papers, which are only 1s. 3d. c'ty. each volume. From their extreme cheapness, as well as entertaining character, we have no doubt they will obtain an extensive circulation.

N.B. The papers delivered; as soon as ordered; but all Subscriptions to be paid invariably in advance.

The *Provincialist*, a weekly newspaper, printed and published at Cobourg, is about to be conducted at Hamilton, and published twice a week. The *Provincialist* has been an able advocate of the principles of Reform and Progress, and will no doubt be well supported at Hamilton.

The District Treasurership.

The *Times* of the 13th inst., has a lengthened article on the subject in which a unscrupulous attempt is made to shew the *Times* as from its public to its private and personal footings. The attention of the community is directed from the usurpation of a public office, and the high-handed defiance of the legitimate prerogative of our Municipal Council by a wanton assault upon the individual who has received repeated expressions of the confidence of the electors in his election to the office in question. But for one circumstance, we should not have condescended to notice such the character of J. S. Buchanan stands far beyond its reach.

It has been frequently alleged that Mr. Buchanan obtained the election by a breach of faith with the friends of Mr. Harris, and now when the charge is fairly exhibited in the columns of the *Times* what is the evidence by which it is sustained. A falsified copy of a letter by Mr. Buchanan, which, with a shew of ingenuousness we are told is filed as a public document in the office of the Clerk of the Council. The letter was a private one written evidently in haste and without any thought of publicity, but a feeling of surprise that a letter so written should thus have become a public document and been used for such purposes will pass away when we mention that it was written to a person who—but why characterise him?—every man in the District knows John Duwell. Mr. Buchanan will presume not complain that it has become a public document, especially as it enables us to expose a bold and impudent deceit which sinks the originator of it many fathoms beneath the reach of the longest sounding line of public contempt. The Editor of the *Times* cannot have seen the original letter; he will surely be sufficiently interested to step into the office of the District Clerk and see for himself, and then he will be the first to expose the unworthy article of which he has been made the dupe. The following is a certified copy of the letter therein filed. The passage falsified in the copy published in the *Times* are in italics.

LONDON, C. W., 1st Oct. 1846.

DEAR SIR:—Having only just returned from below, and being much engaged in removing to this place, I have been prevented from personally visiting each of the Councils on the subject of the Treasurership which is to be filled up at the next Council, and therefore I am obliged to take this means. Should the Council be satisfied with Mr. Harris, they undoubtedly ought and I hope will retain him, as he has the best right to it; but as I find, since I have been away, much has been got up about the matter, and I do not know how the matter now stands, I therefore trust that should he be rejected by a majority that you will give me your opinion.

I feel I have a good claim upon the consideration of the Council, as much of my time has been required, much more than I could afford, and as this is the last time that I