agement of prisons on each side of the line, as to quiet any intruding suspicion that everything does not go on in our own institution as it should. On the contrary, the disparity which we have thus proved to exist, and the fact that with the regular increase of the Parliamentary grant this disparity is increasing, affords strong presumptive evidence that "there is something rotten in the state of" our Provincial Prison.

"Costly as this management is, and still more costly as it threatens to be, it were well if it could be shown to have resulted, and to exist, in consequence simply of an erroneous judgment—if nothing more serious than incompetency could be alleged against the government of that Institution.

"We propose to ourselves the task of examining this matter thoroughly. Our duty in the premises is clear. It was our intention to have discharged it in December last, when the fact was made public that charges preferred before the Inspectors against an officer of the Penitentiary were in course of investigation, and when in consequence public attention was in some measure directed to that prison; but the approach of the electoral contest led us to delay the execution of that design. We shall now pursue this and the subject with which we opened—the state of the Gaols throughout the Province—until some satisfactory action is taken by the Government in reference thereto."

ARRIVAL OF THE

BRITANNIA.

DECLINE OF BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK, March 4,—7 P.M.

The Steamship *Britannia* arrived at the dock at Boston, at nine o'clock this morning.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

February 12.

Best Western Canal *Flour* 27s. *a* 27s. 6d.; Richmond and Alexandria, 27s. *a* 27s 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 26s. 6d.; New Orleans and Ohio, 26s. *a* 26s. 6.; Canadian 27s *a* 27s. 6d.

The British Parliament re-assembled, and the first debate arose upon a motion for a select committee to enquire into the condition and prospects of the West Indian Colonies.

The Jewish Disabilities bill, enabling them to sit in Parliament, read a second time.

The refusal of the American Postmaster General to accept the terms offered by Great Britain for a better system of International Postage, has caused the utmost disappointment. A proposal reciprocally made by the latter country was universally regarded as liberal.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, died yesterday morning, in the 82nd year of his age.

The enquiry into the state of the national defences was ended in a determination to double our Artillery force, embodying 15,000 militia. The country at large is opposed to the measure.

The inhabitants of the Sicilies triumph over the King, and a constitution has been agreed to, founded on liberal legislative representation.

On the 13th of March, it is expected that the duties will be about 6s. per Quarter on wheat, and 3s. 7½d. per barrel on flour.

We transfer the following to our columns from the *Long Point Advocate*, being convinced that the sentiments of the speaker are those of the members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church generally throughout the Province. Their refusal to sign the petitions forwarded and recommended by the Special Committee of the Conference, is a proof of this. Christian Ministers should not meddle with politics, directly or indirectly.—

At the request of several of our Methodist friends, we publish below the speech of Mr. Philip Potts, in moving the first Resolution at the University Meeting held in this town a short time since. We cordially recommend it to the attentive consideration of the members of that and other Churches:—

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND CHRISTIAN BRETHREN,

"In standing up to move this Resolution, I do so with great pain, while at the same time I feel that I am performing a solemn and imperative duty. I have now been for fifteen years connected with the Methodist Church; I love its institutions and discipline, and I respect its authorised teachers and pastors with all the reverence and devotion to which their sacred calling entitles them. Did I love my Church less than I do, my feelings of regret would not be so great at seeing her now attempted to be made the means of forwarding that which she has always denounced—a superiority or domination of one sect over another in the reception of State patronage; and di.. I not respect and venerate my Ministers as highly as it is possible for a Christian to do, it would not cause me so many pangs to differ so widely from them. But notwithstanding this respect for my spiritual fathers in Christ, I am not disposed to see them recommending a departure from the primitive principles of our great and revered founder, the immortal Wesley, without raising my feeble voice against it. I have several reasons, Sir, for protesting against the conduct of the Conference on the present occasion: the first and principal one is, that they have done injustice to the sacred commission which they hold, by interfering in a matter by no means appertaining to them as Christian Ministers. It is said that their conduct in supporting the Bill of the present Ministry does not necessarily prove that they are interfering in politics. But, Sir, I would ask, is not the measure a political one? Was it not introduced into the House by the present Ministry? Is it not the question upon which that Ministry decided to stand or fall in their present appeal to the country? On the principle of shunning the least appearance of evil, it was in my opinion the duty of our Ministers to keep aloof from any intermeddling with so exciting a question, as it certainly, to say the least of it, presents the appearance of having about it something wrong; that it has been, as it were, a firebrand thrown amongst us just on the eve of a general Election. If this example, Sir, be continued to be followed, I fear that it will have the effect of rending our Zion asunder. Another reason why I object to the interference of the Committee is, that it seems to imply an assumption on their part of a right of controlling the members of the Church in the exercise of their elective franchise. This assumption I utterly repudiate—I deny the right of any Minister, or of any other person, to dictate to me as to how or for whom I should cast my vote; and I am sure that such an attempt to usurp the controlling of the political bias of the people, will only end in dissension and strife. Another reason why, even if I admitted the principle of receiving support from the State, I should oppose the countenancing of the present Bill by our Ministers is, that while it excludes those denominations with whom we have communion and consider evangelical, it courts alliance with at least one Church which the members of the Methodist body have been always taught to look upon as schismatical and heretical. While it says to the conscientious Congregationalist, and the warm-hearted Baptist, you shall have no part or lot in the matter, it extends the right hand of fellowship to the Roman Catholic, and seems to say, notwithstanding your heresies and corruptions, although we disbelieve in your doctrines and detest your tenets, yet for the sake of a portion of the dross of this world, for 1500 paltry pounds a year, we are willing to give you a rank and supremacy ove. others from whose principles we but slightly differ. While to the men who annually appear on our Missionary platform as the advocates and seconders of our efforts to evangelize the heathen it says, you are not deemed worthy of notice, it enclasps in its embrace Churches which have always looked upon Methodism as a poor and despised thing, and asserted over it a dominancy and supremacy which it has always opposed. For these, Sir, and many other reasonable and valid causes, I oppose a measure which will make Methodism a bye-word and derision amongst Christians of all denominations—a measure which is held out as a bait to entrap our people by a Ministry composed of individuals who, by their lives and actions, show that their bantling has proceeded not from any desire to promote the interests of Methodism but from motives of expediency and self interest, and Sir, the reflection which causes me the greatest pain is, that Methodists themselves are the instruments employed to to divide their Church; that it is in the house of its friends that it has been wounded.

London District Council Proceedings.

(CONTINUED.)

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1848.

Mr. Adamson, District Councillor for Lobo, brought up a petition of the inhabitants of the Township of Lobo, against the erection of a House of Industry; which was adopted by the Council on a division.

Mr. Munro, seconded by Mr. Adamson, moved that the By-Law imposing a tax upon dogs be repealed.

On this motion a discussion ensued, and the question was postponed. Council adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 3, 1848.

The Council met. Present:

WILLIAM NILES, Esquire, *Warden.*

Messrs. Adamson, Brennan, Burch, Burwell, Campbell, Clyne, Coyne, Cutler, Johnston, Lawrason, Love, Fowler, McKindy, McCausland, McDiarmid, Miller, Munro, Murray, Neal, Parker, Ward, Webb.

Mr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Burch, moved that the salary of the Clerk be reduced to £50.

In amendment, Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. McKirdy, moved that the present salary of the Clerk be continued. Carried.

Mr. Fowler, seconded by Mr. Munro, moved that the Warden be authorised to sign a petition to the Parliament at its next sitting, praying that the duties hitherto performed by the Clerk of the Peace connected with rates and assessments, be transferred to the District Clerk. Carried, and ordered.

Mr. Clyne, seconded by Mr. Johnston, moved that in any school section where the proper place for a school house site appears to be, when a deed cannot be given, that a bond shall be given in lieu thereof, with sureties approved of by this Council. Carried, and ordered.

Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. McKirdy, moved that Enumerators be appointed to take the Census, as the law directs. Carried.

Mr. Lawrason, seconded by Mr. Love, moved that in pursuance of a resolution of the 9th October, 1847, authorising the payment to be advanced from the general District funds for such school houses as have been authorised to be erected and paid for by assessment, in the year 1847 and following years, that the Warden be authorised at any time, upon being satisfied with the titles and that the school houses are completed, to sign drafts upon the Treasurer for payment of such school houses as have been erected in compliance with the above By-Law and Resolution during the last year. Carried, and ordered.

Mr. Coyne moved, seconded by Mr. Fowler, that the Auditors be required hereafter to make their report upon the Treasurer's accounts to the District Council, on the first day of each Session.

Mr. Coyne observed, that by adopting his motion he hoped the time of the Council would be saved, as they would not have to wait in future for the Auditor's report. Carried.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Mr. Lawrason moved, seconded by Mr. McKindy, that the resolution of the Council, so far as the same prevents the appropriation of the general District funds for the erection of Bridges across the River Thames, be rescinded, so far as the Bridge between Southwold and Carradoc is concerned; and that the sum of £100 be granted from the funds of the District for that purpose. Lost on a division of the Council.

Mr. Munro, seconded by Mr. Fowler, moved that the resolution of the Council passed in February last, giving the wild land tax of each Township into the charge of the Councillors of each Township, be now rescinded, so far as the Township of Carradoc is concerned; and that £100 of the wild land tax of Carradoc be applied towards erecting a bridge across the River Thames between said Township and Southwold. Which was carried on a division of the Council.

Mr. Lawrason, seconded by Mr. Burch, moved that the Council petition the Legislature to detach the Township of Bayham from this District, and attach it to the District of Brock, in exchange for the ten Western Concessions of the Township of Nissouri; and that the Warden be requested to communicate with the Council of that District, desiring their concurrence and support to the said petition.

YEAS—Messrs. Adamson, Burch, Brennan, Burwell, Clyne, Coyne, Cutler, Lawrason, McKirdy, McDiarmid, Miller, Murray, Neal, Parke, Ward, Webb—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Johnston, Love, McCausland, Sifton—4. Majority, 12.

The Auditors' Report on the District Accounts was read.

Mr. McCausland, seconded by Mr. Neal, moved that the Warden and Mr. Lawrason be appointed Commissioners to settle the disputed account between this District and the District of Huron. Carried, and ordered.

A draft in favor of the District Superintendent of Common Schools was signed for £479 18s. 3d., to be paid by the Treasurer out of the general funds of the District, as an advance for the payment of Teachers, to be refunded by the Superintendent out of the school tax for this year, when the same is collected.

The Council adjourned.

Summary of Parliamentary Proceedings.

Condensed from the Montreal Pilot.

The first Session of the third Parliament of United Canada was opened by His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th ult.; when, after the delivery of the opening Speech, His Excellency withdrew, and the House of Assembly proceeded to the election of a Speaker.

The INSPECTOR GENERAL rose to propose Sir Allan MacNab for the office of Speaker, and after expatiating on that gentleman's qualifications for the distinguished office, he remarked that it was in accordance with British practice to elect a Speaker without regard to party considerations. He bespoke the support of Mr. Baldwin in consideration of the friendly attachment subsisting between him and the late Speaker; and concluded by moving that Sir Allan MacNab do take the Chair of that House.

Col. PRINCE had great pleasure in rising to second the motion; urged it on considerations of gratitude to their late Speaker; approved of what had fallen from Mr. Cayley; and with regard to British practice in the choice of a Speaker, he referred to the election of Mr. Manners Sutton, a Tory, by the supporters of Lord Grey's Administration, and to the election of Mr. Shaw Lefevre by the supposters of Lord John Russell's Administration. He went to a considerable length in eulogizing Sir Allan MacNab for his past conduct as Speaker of the House; and though he admitted that it was *desirable* that the Speaker should be master of the French language, he thought that it *was not indispensably necessary.*

Mr. BALDWIN followed. He observed that while he felt great satisfaction in admitting that he was on terms of friendship with the late Speaker, he repudiated all personal considerations. He added his testimony to that of the political supporters of the late Speaker, with regard to the satisfactory manner in which the duties of the office of Speaker had been performed by him. He had felt himself called upon to support him when they had deserted him, and this both he (Mr. Baldwin) and his supporters had done by their votes. In reference to the observations of Col. Prince, he would not admit that we were bound by precedents in the Parliamentary proceedings of the House of Commons, when the circumstances in relation to the two countries were not alike. After some very appropriate remarks upon the requisite qualifications of a Speaker, he dwelt upon the absolute necessity of the Speaker being well acquainted with the languages used by the persons over whose deliberations and discussions he had to preside. It was well known that Sir Allan MacNab had to resort to a translation before he could decide on a point of order. On this point, as we cannot do it justice by a paraphrase, we insert the following extract from Mr. Baldwin's speech:—

"But, Sir, it is important that every man who is called upon to discharge his duty by addressing the Chair of this House, should at least feel the satisfaction of being understood by the gentleman whom he addresses; and that if he is out of order, the declaration of it should come from one who fully understands the terms he has used. I say it is the right of every member of this House to speak in his own language, and when called upon to restrain himself within certain bounds to be prescribed by the Chair, to have it explained to him by the person to whose decision he is obliged to bow, and in the language which he himself understands. That cannot be done if you fill the Chair with a gentleman who does not speak both languages. (Hear, hear.) I feel in this case precisely as I should if it was proposed to place in that Chair a gentleman who could speak nothing but French. With regard to the other points which it is necessary to consider in the election of a Speaker, the hon. gentleman whom I shall conclude by proposing, has been a long time in the Parliament of Lower Canada; he has occupied a seat in this House since the Union; he is acquainted with the members of both sides of the House; his dignity of deportment, knowledge of Parliamentary law, and urbanity of manner—not merely to his political friends, but to all—every one who knows him will admit, I am sure. (Hear, hear.) I do not know that there is a single person within these walls whom you could select so little exposed to the slightest obnoxious feeling on the part of any individual member who has ever known him. These are considerations not to be lost sight of, particularly when coupled with those to which I have alluded. I think, then, considering the position in which we are placed, with members who understand no other language than the French, it would not be doing justice to them or their constituencies were we to place in that Chair a gentleman who has not the advantage of even understanding the language in which they will address him. I therefore beg to propose that the Hon. A. N. Morin be placed in the Chair of this House."

Mr. LAFONTAINE supported the nomination of Mr. Morin.

The division followed—Yeas 54, Nays 19.

Mr. MORIN was conducted to the Chair by the mover and seconder of the motion for his election to that office. He then thanked the House for the honour conferred upon him.

Mr. ROBINSON moved the adjournment of the House until Monday, 28th February, at half past two o'clock.

Sir ALLAN MACNAB, in rising to speak to the question of adjournment, took occasion to congratulate the new Speaker on his election to the Chair; and thanked him for his generous and handsome conduct in undertaking to discharge the duties of the office of Speaker for him (Sir A. MacNab) during the previous Session. He in return offered heartily and readily any services that it might be in his power to give, as occasion might require, and as he, from his long Parliamentary experience, might be able to render.

After a few words from the Speaker, the House adjourned till Monday.

With reference to the debate on the election of Speaker, Col. Prince is not borne out in his statements by the Parliamentary history of the House of Commons. The election of a Speaker has often been the occasion of a party contest. It was so very recently, when Mr. Manners Sutton was displaced by the election of Mr. Abercromby; and, as the *Pilot* justly remarks, that as it is usual, after long service, to pension the retiring Speaker, it is not always expedient to make the election of Speaker a party question. If we refer to the facts of history, we find that it has become almost a law, not only to pension the retiring Speaker, but to elevate him to the Peerage. How many Peers and pensions would be the result of always making the election of Speaker a party question? It is, therefore, we think very wisely agreed upon, that when the duties are efficiently performed, there should be no change. This applies only to England; it cannot apply to Canada, where the retiring Speaker has no claim to a pension.

With reference to Sir Allan MacNab's qualifications, we think that they cannot be disputed, if he were Speaker of the Upper Canada House of Assembly, as he once was; but when it is well known that he is not acquainted with the French language, and it is his duty to preside in an Assembly where part of the members speak only the English language, and part only French, we have no choice whatever. The writer of this article is acquainted with both languages, and has heard the new Speaker speak both languages, and though there can be no doubt that he excels in the French, his speeches in the English language were complete, as to giving the sense of the speaker. No Englishman would have any difficulty in understanding him, even upon a point of order which required the nicest discrimination as to the meaning of words. A French accent is the only charge that can be brought against the new Speaker in relation to language. A person that can deliver a good speech in the English language, though it be not his native tongue, must have no little knowledge of that language. We might ask, how many Englishmen can make a speech in a foreign language?

On the whole, to elect Mr. Morin as Speaker is no party triumph, for the Speaker, from the nature of his office, becomes neuter immediately he is put in the Chair. Except when he has a casting vote, he has no influence. If political party tactics were only to be considered, it might often be desirable for the majority that a political opponent should occupy the Chair—at least it would silence him.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE *WESTERN CANADIAN.*

By Telegraph from Montreal!

FRIDAY MORNING'S REPORT.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

MONTREAL, March 9, 1848.

The following list of the new Administration was currently reported this forenoon:—

President of the Council—J. Lesslie.
Crown Lands Commissioner—Malcolm Cameron.
Attorney-General East—L. H. Lafontaine.
Do. West—R. Baldwin.
Solicitor-General East—T. C. Aylwin.
Do. West—W. H. Blake.
Inspector-General—F. Hincks.
Receiver-General—L. M. Viger.
Provincial Secretary—J. H. Price.
Chief Commissioner of Public Works—Dr. Tache.
Assistant Do.—W. H. Merritt.
Speaker of Legislative Council—R. E. Caron.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The Speaker took the Chair at 4 o'clock. Seventy petitions were presented. The order of the day having been postponed till to-morrow, the House, at 20 minutes past 6, adjourned till to-morrow at 4 P.M.

BUFFALO, March 9, 1848.

Flour, $5 25; stock low. Mess Pork, $10. Smoked Hams, $7.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1848.

Sterling dull; good Bills, 9 and-a-half to 10. Western and Genesee Flour, $6 44 to $6 50.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1848.

The five millions loan has been taken in portions, varying from three-eighths to two per cent.—Nothing concluded with regard to the Treaty.

By Telegraph from Montreal!

THURSDAY MORNING'S REPORT.

MONTREAL, March 8

Nothing Commercial to report.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

In the Legislative Assembly last evening, Mr. Norval, the Returning Officer for Beauharnois, appeared at the Bar, when a long discussion ensued on the refusal of the House to put questions which might criminate parties answering. It was ultimately decided that they possessed the return by a vote of 44 to 17. Messrs. Aylwin & J. H. Boulton then prepared several questions, which being satisfactorily answered by Mr. Norval, Mr. Aylwin moved that Mr. Norval be discharged by the Speaker from the Bar of the House, in the most courteous manner in which they could do it.

Col. Prince asked Mr. Aylwin who he presumed was in the secrets of Ministers—what their intentions were as to carrying on the business of the Country, and whether the House will be prorogued.

Mr. Aylwin replied, he would have been happy to give his honorable friend any information in his power, but he knew nothing about it.

The House then, on the motion of Mr. Aylwin, adjourned till Thursday at 4 o'clock.

By Telegraph from New York!

NEW YORK MARKETS, MARCH 8.

The business of the day has been broken in upon by the funeral ceremony in honour of the patriot, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

'Change was very thinly attended, and the floor was cleared half an hour earlier than usual. Ashes dull at $5.87 to $5.94 for Pots, and $9, 12½ for Pearls. *Cotton.*—The market prices less firm, and not so active; sales of 7 or 800 bales; prices about ¼ cent lower from the highest point. *Flour* and *Meal.*—The Flour market was firm;—Sales 2,000 bbls, to 2,500, at $6,37½ to $6,50; the latter for Gennesee. There was also a sale of 900 bbls. bonded. *Canada Flour* on private terms export. *New Orleans,* $6,12½ to $6,25. *Brooklyn* is held at $6.25. *Meal* is steady at $2,50 per bbl; Sales of 750 bbls. of *Jersey* at that figure; a sale of 200 bbls. of *Rye Flour* at $3,37½. GRAIN.—In *Wheat* there has been some enquiry, but no important sales; holders firm, and shew of samples light. Sale of 2000 bbls. Long Island at $1,30 to $1,35. Very few samples of *Corn* now offered, and the transactions only reached 2000 bbls. at 55c. to 58. for Southern White. *Rye* is quiet, but firm; very little offered.

PROVISIONS.—Supplies of *Pork* very light;—holders ask high prices. Some sales are being made at $9 to $9,25, for Prime, and $11 for New Mess. *Beef* is firm, but not active; sales 180 tierces. Prime Mess about $16; sales 300 tierces Shoulders and Hams at $4 to $4,50, for Shoulders, and $6,50 to $7 for Hams. *Lard* is in fair demand, and firm at 7¾ cents to 8 cents per lb.

NEW YORK, March 8.

Quite a serious Riot in 42nd street yesterday. Judge Drecker by accident drove his carriage over a child, when a lot of Irishmen rushed upon him, and commenced beating him most unmercifully; some of the Judge's friends came up, when a general fight ensued, in which some 8 or 10 persons were badly wounded. Judge D. taken up nearly lifeless, but expected to recover. Great preparations are making for the reception of the remains of Mr. ADAMS—flags at half mast in all parts of the city; our military companies out in strong force.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1848.

The Senate in session until about 7 o'clock this morning; all the amendments proposed relative to the treaty were voted, with the exception of the motion to strike out the section which fixes the boundary; that vote will be taken to-morrow. If the Wilmot proviso be introduced it will fail, and be voted down.

NEW YORK, March 8,—7 P. M.

Accounts from Buenos Ayres to the 18th Dec. confirm the defeat of Madarigos in the province of Carantegos,—700 killed, and 1200 prisoners, including upwards of 70 officers.

The remains of Mr. ADAMS arrived at half-past 3 o'clock. Broadway, as well as the other streets through which the procession passed, was one mass of human beings; it has been probably the most imposing pageant ever ever exhibited in this city; tolling of bells and the solemn sound of muffled drums, and the booming of minute guns, gave fitting utterance to the nation's sorrow.—The Coffin, with the remains of the Illustrious dead, is to be deposited in the Governor's room in the City Hall, till its removal to Massachusetts.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE IN TORONTO.—At about half past one o'clock this morning, a serious fire broke out on the premises of Mr. O'Higgins, clothier, on the north side of King Street, immediately facing the old City Hall, which quickly extended to the splendid building, known as the "Mammoth Store," on the west, and subsequently to the store of Mr. Gwatkin, grocer, on the east.—*British Colonist, March 7.*

DIED,

At Bell River, on the 3d instant, 18 miles from Windsor, on his return from Michigan, where he had been to visit his sons, after an illness of 4½ days, *Mr.* J. McCLARY, of the Township of Westminster, in the 63d year of his age.

LONDON
VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY BALL.

THE LONDON VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY BALL will take place THIS EVENING,

Friday, March 10th, at the Town Hall,

(Kindly granted by His Worship the Mayor and Council for the occasion.)

TICKETS to be had at Mr. T. Craig's Bookstore—12s. 6d. each.

Dancing to commence at half past eight o'clock.

D. McKENZIE, CAPTAIN,
E. MATTHEWS, 2nd DO.

London, March 10th, 1848.

SASH, CHAIR, AND CABINET FACTORY,
Corner of Richmond and York Streets.

THE SUBSCRIBER continues the above business in all its branches. He keeps constantly on hand a supply of various sizes of *SASH*; also, the *PATENT BEEHIVE*, already well known for its superiority to the old one.

WILLIAM BISSELL.

London, March 10, 1848. 4-p

TYAS & WILLIAMS,

Dundas-St., next to entrance to Covent Garden Market,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c.,

BEG to announce that they have laid in a good stock of the above Goods, and which are on sale at very moderate prices. An early call is requested.

London, March 10, 1848. 4-p

THE SUBSCRIBER, intending in the course of the ensuing summer to withdraw from the

BOOK BUSINESS,

Now offers the whole Stock of MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, (three-fourths of which were purchased last Fall,) at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

To those who are establishing Public Libraries in the country, or forming a collection for themselves, this presents a rare chance, worthy of their immediate attention.

THOMAS CRAIG.

London, February 17, 1848. 1p

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS,

IN THE STOCK OF THOMAS CRAIG,

25 DUNDAS STREET.

Law Books.

Blackstone's Commentaries, by Chitty, 2 vols.
Smith's Leading Cases, 2 vols.
Dunlap's Paley on Agency,
Story on Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.
Chitty's Criminal Law, 3 vols.
Chitty on Pleading, 3 vols.
Archbold's Criminal Pleading,
Saunder's Reports, 2 vols.
Story's Conflict of Laws,
Gow's Law of Partnership,
Mathew's Presumptive Evidence,
Roberts on Fraudulent Conveyancing,
Eden on Injunctions,
Lube's Equity Pleading.

Medical Works.

Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, 3 vols.
Beck's Medical Jurisprudence.
Lawrence's Lectures on Human Physiology,
Dr. Davie's Physiological Researches, 2 vols.
Liston's Practical Surgery,
Thompson's Materia Medica,
Ramsbotham's Obstetric Medicine,
Gunn's Domestic Medicine,
Gray's Supplement to the Pharmacopea,
Dunglison's Practice of Medicine, 2 vols.
Watson's Practice of Physic,
Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine, by Tweedie, Forbes, Conolly, &c., 4 vols.
Manual of Therapeutics, by Spillan,
Churchill's Theory and Practice of Midwifery,
Druit's Surgeon's Vade Mecum,
Guy's Forensic Medicine,
Reid's Medical Botany,
Bowe's Memoranda for the College of Surgeons,

Miscellaneous Books.

Waverly Novels, Abbotsford edition, 12 vols. royal 8vo. 2,000 engravings.
Waverly Novels, People's edition, 5 vols
Life of Sir Walter Scott,
Scott's Poetry—"Tales of a Grandfather," (uniform with the above)
Pictorial History of England 2 vols published, (to be complete in four)
Hogg's Weekly Instructor, 2 vols
Thierry's Historical Works
Hutton's Mathematics
Griffin's Scientific Miscellany
Goldsmith's Animated Nature
Robertson's Historical Works, 2 vols
Siborne's Waterloo Campaign
Hone's Table Book
" Every Day Book, 2 vols
Debrett's Geneological Peerage of Gt. Britain & Ireland
Dodd's Peerage, Baronatage, Knightage, &c
DeTocqueville's Democracy in America
Memoirs of Sir William Knighton
Dublin University Magazine, 3 vols
British American Cultivator, 1st & 2nd series
Master Humphrey's Clock, by Charles Dickens
Lafever's Beauties of Architecture
" Builders' Guide
Downing's Cottage Residence
Hatfield's American House Carpenter
Carlyle's French Revolution, 3 vols
" Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, 2 vols
The Spaniards and their Country, by Richard Ford
Stanton's Chess Player's Hand Book
Joyce's Scientific Dialogues
Schiller's Don Carlos
" Thirty Years' War
" History of the Netherlands
The Life and Poetical Words of Schiller, by E. L. Bulwer
Roscoe's Life of Leo the Tenth
Sismondi's Literature of Europe, 2 vols
Sir Humphrey Davy's Works, 7 vols
Sir Humyhrey Davy's Life in 1 volume
" " Early Miscellaneous Papers
" " Researches on Nitrous Oxide
" " Elements of Chemical Philosophy
" " Bakarian Lectures, &c
" " Researches on the Safety Lamp
" " Discourses & Agricultural Lectures
" " Salmonia & Consolation in Travel
Taylor's Manual of History
American Loyalists, by Lorenzo Sabine,
Prescott's History of the Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols
Alger's Phillip's Mineralogy
Smith's Canadian Gazetteer,
Ferguson's Lectures on Experimental Philosophy
Principles and Practice of Surveying, by C. Bourns
Nicholson's Mechanics' Companion, 40 plates
Macvicar on the Sublime and Beautiful
Pugin's True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture
Campbell's Lives of the Lord Chancellors, 3 vols
Sheep: their management and diseases
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