DREADFUL CATASTROPHE. SEVENTEEN OR EIGHTEEN LIVES LOST.—An event of a most melancholy nature occurred on Saturday evening last, the particulars of which, so far as we have been able to obtain them, we lay before our readers. For some time past a large number of masons and labourers have been employed on Cedar Island, in the construction of one of the redoubts, intended for the defence of the harbour. Some of the men had temporary shanties on the island and resided there, but the greater portion daily crossed to and from the city. On Saturday evening, immediately after closing work, twenty-three or twenty-four of these crowded themselves into a row-boat, for the purpose of crossing the channel to Point Frederick, there to land and come across the harbour by the bridge. There was rather a heavy sea setting down the channel at the time, and fears were expressed by some of those in the boat that, deeply sunk as she was, she could not cross in safety—fears which were unfortunately but too fully realized. When about mid-channel, a wave struck the boat and threw in a large quantity of water, alarming several of the men, who, entirely forgetting themselves, suddenly rose up, and the boat immediately upset. A terrible scene ensued. Some of the men were able to swim, and endeavoured to save themselves, but were grappled by others, and thus sunk beneath the waves. Six men only out of the number succeeded in clinging to the boat until assistance arrived. The remainder, seventeen or eighteen in number, perished. Nearly all of them were married men, some having large families dependent upon them for support. Seventeen bodies have been recovered, one man is yet missing, but it appears doubtful whether he entered the ill-fated boat. We have as yet been unable to obtain the names of the unfortunate men who have been thus suddenly called into eternity. The extent of the calamity may be estimated when we mention that *seventy-two* children have, by the catastrophe of Saturday evening, been deprived of paternal protection and support.

The condition of the bereaved constitutes a strong claim upon the sympathy of the citizens of Kingston, and we are pleased to observe that measures are in progress to relieve them of a portion of the pressure of this calamity. His Worship the Mayor, with the most commendable promptitude, has called a public meeting to provide in some measure for the wants of the widows and orphans of the deceased, and we have no doubt that that call will be promptly responded to.—*News.*

Yesterday a meeting of the inhabitants was held in the City Hall for the purpose of providing measures for the relief of the bereaved widows and orphans of the deceased; and last night the subject was discussed at the Board of the City Council.—The result is, that Committees have been appointed to collect subscriptions in the city: these committees to consist of the Aldermen and Councilmen in each ward, with two other persons added to each committee. Committees have also been appointed for Lot 24, Barriefield, Wolfe Island and Waterloo.

Need we use any exertion to excite the sympathy of the inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity in behalf of the bereaved? We think not.—*Whig.*

We read in the American papers that Mr. Secretary Bancroft goes out as Minister to England, to succeed Mr. MacLane. John Appleton, Esq. of Maine, will probably be the Secretary of Legation.—*Montreal Gazette.*

H. M. line-of-battle Ship *Belleisle*, arrived on Sunday last in 7 days from Quebec, bringing the 60th Rifles and the remainder of the 14th Regiment. The troops disembarked yesterday at 4 o'clock at the Dock-yard wharf, and marched to their respective quarters. The 77th Regt. and the right wing of the Rifle Brigade will embark on board the *Belleisle* for conveyance to Quebec to-morrow.—*Halifax Times.*

H. M. S. *Belleisle* arrived at Quebec on Thursday, having on Board the 77th Regiment of Infantry and the remainder of the reserve battalion of the Rifle Brigade. The *Belleisle* will carry back to England all the detachments of invalids from the different regiments in this colony. We understand that the 77th regiment will be quartered at St. John's. There is a rumour that two Regiments will be withdrawn from this colony, one from either section of the Province, in order to reinforce the garrisons at the Cape of Good Hope.

Since writing the above, we have learnt that the first division of the 77th arrived from Quebec on Saturday morning, and at once proceeded to St. Johns, via Longueuil—the lowness of the water rendering it impossible for them to be conveyed in the *Prince Albert* to Laprairie.—*Morning Courier.*

We observe that Lord Clive has postponed the consideration of the Welch Bishopries bill till next session, Lord John Russel promising that in the meantime he will give his best attention to the preparation of a general measure for the extension of Ecclesiastical supervision. It is an alarming announcement, that the men at present in power, who live by Church spoliation, should express their intention of meddling any further with her revenues.

Connected with this subject, we observe that Mr. Frewen and Colquhoun have introduced a bill into the House of Commons, for the regulation of Episcopal Revenues and Dioceses, by which it is proposed that the number of Bishops shall be increased to *forty-six*. It it gratifying, as a proof of increased religious feeling to find the attention of the public directed to the means of giving increased efficiency to the Church; but we earnestly protest against effecting this by clipping and paring down existing revenues. We presume that Mr. Frewen and Mr. Colquhoun call themselves Churchmen, but are at a loss to imagine how they can reconcile such a measure to their own consciences. Let the gentry and people of England but have an opportunity, and they will soon provide amply for all the Bishops who may be wanted, without interfering with vested rights, or dealing with the revenues of the Church as with the income of a Poor-Law Union.

The present position of the Establishment in England and Ireland is of intense interest to all her communion, and we therefore give in another column the heads of this bill—which is withdrawn only for the present session.—*Toronto Patriot.*

GROWTH OF LONDON.—We are apt to imagine here in the United States, that the growth of our towns and cities greatly surpasses in rapidity and extent those of any part of the old world. Some facts about London would seem to contradict this notion. It is stated, for instance, in a recent report to the Government, "that in a little more that twelve years, twelve hundred new streets have been added to London, which is at the rate of one hundred streets a year. These twelve hundred new streets contain forty-eight thousand houses, most of them built on a large and commodious scale, and in a style of superior comfort." With all this wonderful increase, it is said "that the demand for houses, instead of diminishing, continues to increase, and that while in many towns of the interior the number of unoccupied houses is augmenting, scarcely is a new street finished, before almost every house in it is occupied."—One great reason assigned for the rapid growth of London, is the extraordinary facility and despatch with which people are now transported over railroads terminating there. Owing to this cause, it is estimated that the daily influx of individuals is five times greater than it was fifteen years ago. London is now about forty miles in circumference and numbers more than two millions of inhabitants.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

The drought which has prevailed this season is noticed by every paper in Canada, but at Bytown the extreme effect of it has been strikingly shown on the Ottawa. The *Packet* says, "All the small streams have been dried up long since; and the farmers in the inland townships are suffering much for water for their cattle. The Ottawa is lower now than in any part of 1842, when it was lower than ever it was previously known to be. This great river is actually fordable at the rapids above the Chaudiere—in fact, a boy, with safety, can wade across the river."—*Toronto Herald.*

LAKE SUPERIOR MINES.—We find the following interesting letter in the columns of the Montreal *Herald.*

Sault St. Marie, C. W.
August 14, 1846

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

Sir,—Since arriving at the *feet* of Lake Superior, I have had time to visit both sides of the Sault, had time to catch a string of fifty speckled trout, to run the rapids in a bark canoe; and now I have time to give you some account of the peculiarities of this noted little place.

From Detroit there are two routes to the Sault; by one you may come once a week direct, on the beautiful little steamer *Detroit*; by the other you may come every day as far as Mackinac, on the Upper Lake steamers, and then cross over, three times a week, on a small steamer that plies between Mackinac and this place. I chose the former. For one whole day, the voyage was dull and uninteresting—first across Lake St. Clair up the river of the same name, and then, almost the whole length of Lake Huron. But the scene changed all of a sudden as our steamer shot among the *ten thousand* islands at the entrance of St. Mary's River. It has, however, none of the appearance of a river, but rather of a lake of islands, and it is as beautiful a water and island scene as the world affords, that of the "thousand islands" of the St. Lawrence not excepted.

In a few minutes we came in sight of the noted Major Rains' residence, situated on the lower extremity of St. Joseph Island. Every body in this part of the country knows the Major. He has claim to the whole of St. Joseph Island, which is some thirty-six miles in length, and several miles in width.

A gentleman on board, who had visited him, informed me that he had things every way comfortable about him. He cultivates a small farm near by, delights to see visitors and to treat them with the fruits of his own labour and the choicest Monongahela. He has a good and well-worn library, and, accustomed as he long had been to the highest and gayest society of Europe, seems perfectly contented and happy here in this outlandish place.

The scenery on the river, from this place to the falls, is of the most varied and beautiful character. It differs from that of the St. Lawrence in that it is perfectly wild, with no cultivated spots, no habitations, if I except a shanty or two at "Sailor's Encampment," twenty-five miles below the Sault.

The steamer landed us at the American side, just at the foot of the beautiful rapids. Nearly all the business of the Lake Superior region, is done on that side, and quite a town is springing up; and if the mineral region proves to be as rich as is now confidently believed, this place must become of considerable importance.

On our (the British) side, there is little or no business done as yet. There are some hundred families here, French and half-breeds, but for want of business men, they do all their trading with the Americans. Our Government, however, is beginning to see the importance of this point, and the survey of a town plot, that was ordered is now nearly completed, and it is expected that a survey for a ship canal around the rapids will be made this season. The natural advantages of this side, for both a canal and a town, are decidedly in our favour,—the distance across the portage is not as great for a canal as on the other side, and it can be built at much less expense.

The Government of the United States have too many other matters to provide for at this time, to make any provision for this long talked of Canal; and prompt action now, on the part of our Government, would throw their business and shipping through this place, and give us a commanding position over this key to the whole north-west. Besides these considerations, there are others I should not forget to mention. It is now ascertained beyond a doubt, that the north shore of Lake Superior is as rich, if not richer than the south, in copper and silver ores. The explorations that are now going on, are bringing to light some of the richest veins of these minerals, that have been found on the shores of this wonderful Lake.

But the report of our geologist, Mr. Logan, on this subject, which will soon be laid before the public, will afford the best information on the extent and particular locations of this mineral region, without my troubling you with hear-say reports.

I have been shown some magnificent specimens both of native copper, and of the best of all ores, the gray sulphuret; and I am assured by those who have visited the minerel regions, and on whose statements I can rely, that there is "any quantity" of mineral there. I hear of four companies that have been on the ground this season, exploring and making their locations, and I am glad to learn that these companies are composed of men of wealth and influence, and engage in the business of mining, as a safe and profitable way for the investment of capital, and not, like many of the American companies, merely for purposes of speculation. These companies have contributed for the first outlay of expenses, from ten to twenty thousand dollars, and they are all making preparations for going into the business in an extensive manner, though the most that can be done this season will be to secure and examine locations, and open the doors to these long-concealed mines of wealth.

From what information I can gather, from those that are not, as well as from those that are, interested, I think they have all discovered rich veins of mineral, and have need now of only proper management in order to turn their discoveries to good account. These four Companies are:—"The British North American Mining Company," on a location made by Col. Prince, of Sandwich, C. W., on Spar Island—the "Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association," located with the awo Montreal Companies at Mamainse, Michipicoten Island nd St. Ignace.

The rich mineral discoveries on Lake Superior are begining to attract the attention of English Capitalists, and a few more such men as Col. Doran, President of the "Montreal and Lake Superior Copper Company, will do much for their success.—This gentleman came from England early in the spring, and besides his wealth, he brought with him great practical experience in the whole business of Copper mining.

Nothing shows the favourable position which the Canada Companies have taken, better than the value already placed by the public on their Stock, founded on very good locations, is selling at from five to ten dollars per share; twenty-five to forty dollars per share is offered for Stock in the "North Shore Companies" as they are termed.

As yet all the ores from Copperdom have been taken to Boston to be smelted—this mistaken notion, I see, is soon to be corrected by having smelting works erected either on the ground or at the more favourable point, the Sault. It is estimated that the extra expense for the next year of transportation on the bare ores, over that of the pure metal, would amount to a sum sufficient to build a smelting establishment. For this purpose a Company has been formed, called the "Ste. Marie Falls Mining and Smelting Company,"—composed of the principal men of the Sault, together with some Eastern Capitalists, and they mean to have their works in operation early the coming season.

If I should be persuaded to go up on this inland sea, still farther to the North, you may hear farther from

Yours, &c. R. B. D.

THE FALLS OF SHAWINGAM AND OF THE GRAND MERE.—We know not how it is that the inhabitants of Three Rivers have never endeavoured to develope the natural resources of the District, and to discover the hidden curiosities of nature within some miles of their town. We would speak of the grand and majestic falls known by the name of Shawingam and of the Grand Mere, situated on the River St. Maurice. There is in these Falls, a source of riches for the inhabitants of the town and district of Three Rivers. They might for instance, open a road to render them easily accessible—and by thus drawing the attention of the public to these great works of nature, we should soon see rich and enterprising capitalists profiting by the power of the water on the River St. Maurice to build mills, and thereby contribute to the advancement of the town.

The cataracts of Shawingam and of the Grand Mere, are besides, in themselves objects of curiosity; and if there was a good and well kept road to conduct strangers to them, the town of Three Rivers would no doubt be visited by thousands of strangers, from the United States, and other parts, to see the Falls; a hotel should al-o be established on this road, to accommodate travellers. The falls of the Grand Mere, it is said, so far as picturesque beauty is concerned, equal those of Niagara—although the volume of water is considerably less. The Fall of Shawingam is more elevated than that of the Horse Shoe or the Falls on the American side at Niagara; and though less picturesque than the Grand Mere, merit the attention of the traveller.

We think, then, that the citizens of Three Rivers should devise some method of opening a road to these Falls, by the aid of public subscription; at least a subscription list should be opened to the citizens of Moutreal, Quebec, and Three Rivers—and the aid of the Government might be solicited, through the Legislature, on this subject. We shall probably again return to this subject, and we will give, as far as our capacity will permit us, a description of the River St. Maurice.—*Gazette des Trois Rivieres.*

FACILITIES FOR MANUFACTURE IN CANADA.

(*From the Dundas Warder.*)

We have in a few last numbers been directing attention to the Agricultural and Manufacturing interests of this country. We do not think it necessary to claim any indulgence for further attempting to induce enquiry into subjects so important—to solicit attention *now* to matters which must sooner or later force themselves on the consideration of every intelligent and patriotic man, if it be not *our* fate to fall back while *others* progress in human and commercial improvement.

We have already, we think, shown that the mere export of produce must not be considered as indicative of colonial prosperity, and that the immense difference which exists between what comes in and what goes out ought to convince every unprejudiced mind that an annual drain of three millions will soon leave us destitute of the smallest means for turning to account the native products or other natural advantages which we now so abundantly enjoy.

It appears to us perfectly clear that if we possess the material—can manufacture it advantageously—and find a ready market for its sale, we must in the very nature of things advance the agricultural interests of the country, and open up a source of colonial wealth, in value, as far beyond our powers of computation as are the advantages of the innumerable streams with which Providence has so highly favoured us.

Canada, for domestic and manufacturing uses, possesses an abundance of wood, stone, iron, copper, marble, coal, potter's clay, plaster, &c., &c. Canada is capable of raising large quantities of cattle, from which might be derived hides, horn, parchment, glue, and bone for small turnery; and the refuse, as in Britian, turned scientifically to excellent account as a manure. Wool might also be made a staple article, and its manufacture the means of employing thousands who are now in the United Kingdom almost perishing for want of food.

We do not pretend in a hurried article of this kind, to enumerate all the items of colonial produce capable of being manufactured in the country, but merely to offer a few to assist in illustrating the position we take.—In the first place *Wood*—we have this article in all the varieties which can make it desirable for household, manufacturing, or national purposes—we have it in the common pine, which contributes so largely to the erection of our houses— we have it in the beautiful mottled and bird-eye maple, and in the richly feathered and splendidly variegated walnut, for articles of furniture, capable of receiving a degree of finish and height of polish equal to any rosewood or mahogany from foreign markets—we have also, for purposes of defence, if necessary, the very best quality of oak—and for agricultural purposes the same, with ash, elm and beech—why then should there any longer be importations of these woods manufactured or unmanufactured, while millions of acres in Canada bear upon them the most useful and beautiful varieties which man desire?—Why then should we any longer be importing furniture, carriages, wooden bowls, rolling pins, agricultural implements, &c., while farmers are compelled to burn off these woods, while water power is abundant and while many thousands of our fellow subjects, at home, lack employment? Let it be borne in mind that we might become, to a great extent, an exporting country. Not less than ten millions of square feet of lumber will have been borne by the waters of the Grand River alone before the close of the present years, to ports in the United States—and this trade, we have been informed, could be carried to an untold extent.

In the *Iron* trade we have all that could be desired. Material, said by competent authority to be equal to the best Scotch—an abundance of sand in every part of the province for moulding—plenty of fuel, and water power unsurpassed. Let any disposed to doubt the capabilities of Western Canada in reference to this branch of trade, pay a visit to the foundries in this place, Galt, Paris, Brantford or Ancaster, all proving that manufacture of iron can be carried on even in small and remote places with the greatest advantage, and made capable of benefiting the farmer in a high degree by calling for his farm produce. In fact we are perfectly convinced that almost any branch of manufacturing industry can be carried on in Canada; not only profitably so far as the artisan is concerned, but profitably for the province; all we want is patriotism, an ardent love of our own country, for such we should all consider Canada, whilst we derive our support and enjoy many privileges within her borders.

Many instances have been afforded us of the success which has invariably attended efforts for the promotion of manufactures in Western Canada. In this town, decidedly a manufacturing one, we have never heard of an attempt failing—and confidentially assert that any business not yet attempted and requiring water power, could not fail of success. In Paris, a few days ago, we were told the same, and saw proof sufficient too, of what we have repeatedly asserted, that to succeed they need only be started. We here met with an old gentleman, who had lately moved in, from the State of New York, a manufacturer of Steel Yards and Weighing Scales—none could be more glowing in describing the superior advantages of Canada. This person has established himself in Paris, and is now doing a large business in Steel Yards and Weighing Scales, while still we are stupid enough to continue the import of hundreds of things of the most common description. Let our good, and great, and wise men, take the lead in this important matter, let some means be pointed out for efficiently directing attention to the consideration of domestic manufacturers,—above all, let these become fashionable—we know it will require a little time—but the trial should be made. Fashion has a powerful influence on human affairs—if it becomes fashionable to wear Canadian fabrics, the grand difficulty would be overcome, and hundreds of looms will be started, water privileges taken up, thousands of men, women, and children employed, and millions of pounds of wool required at the hands of the farmer. We could mention a number of other things which could be made in this town, for which there is abundant water power and a ready market, such has cut nails, brooms, water-pails, edge-tools, cotton, oil, ropes, &c., &c.; but leave the subject now, in the hope that what we have written, may not be altogether lost, but that some correspondent will take it up and point out some definite plan by which, at least in this town manufacturers will be induced to settle amongst us.

RUST ON WHEAT.

From the British American Cultivator.

The following communication is penned by a practical farmer, who has been trained to the business from early boyhood, and therefore the views he advances are worthy of a careful examination. We are prepared to admit that the disease known as rust is most difficult to be understood; and indeed with the present light upon the subject, it is almost hopeless to recommend any method of managing the land for the wheat crop that would in every instance be calculated to carry it safely through to maturity, without being attacked more or less with this disease. But few farmers have observed more closely than ourselves the operations of rust upon the wheat plant, and after all we have not been able to fully establish a theory, which would in every instance be applicable in demonstrating the cause of this great enemy to the wheat grower. We are, however quite certain, that a great majority of cases, must be nearly, if not altogether prevented by skilful cultivation. In advancing this view, we know we are some years in advance of public opinion, but time alone will shew whether we are in error or not.

Mr. Editor,—I have read with attention and interest the various articles which have appeared in the *Cultivator*, from time to time, on the subject of rust on wheat. There appears to be a diversity of opinion among writers as to the cause of the disease; some ascribing it to the sowing of grass seeds amongst the wheat, and others to the application of unfermented manure to the land, whilst the general and prevailing opinion appears to be, that it is caused by a luxuriant growth of the wheat plants in the early part of the season, and consequently an overflow of sap, which causes the sap vessels to burst, and that some of the sap exudes from the ruptured vessels, and dries upon the outside of the stalk, and causes rust.

In reference to the opinion that the sowing of grass seeds amongst the wheat causes rust, it needs but to be named to be rejected, for in seasons when rust prevails, we find that fields of wheat that has no grass seeds sown amongst, equally affected with those that have. We must therefore ascribe the cause to some other source.

The same thing may be said of unfermented manure; for if it is caused by this, the rust would be confined to fields of wheat which have been thus treated; but every observing person knows that this is not the case, and before I can subscribe to the last named opinion, that it is caused by the bursting of sap vessels, I must have the following queries satisfactorily answered.

1st.—If rust is caused by the rupturing of sap vessels, why is it that we discover the rust on the chaff upon the head, and also upon the outer husk of the stalk, and even upon the leaves which appear perfectly dry and sapless at the time the rust affects them? and also why is it that that part of the stock which is protected by an outer husk or covering, upon stripping it off, appears perfectly bright and free from rust?

2nd.—And if the rust is caused by the bursting of the sap-vessels, would it not take place when the wheat arrives at a certain stage of perfection? and would not the wheat in those localities where it ripens earliest, show the appearance of rust sooner than in places where it is more backward, because it would arrive at the proper state for the sap vessels to burst sooner?

Having made the above observations upon the opinions of others, I may venture to give my own views upon the subject, but with little hope, however, that my opinion will become very prevalent, since men of scientific knowledge differ so widely as to the cause of rust on wheat.

I have observed that in seasons when the wheat is affected by the rust, that it is all attacked at the same time. Frequently after a foggy or misty day or night, I have noticed the appearance of rust upon the wheat within twenty-four hours afterwards; and if accompanied by a gentle breeze, a field of wheat will present a much more rusty appearance in viewing it from the opposite direction; hence, I am of opinion, that it is caused by certain particles of matter contained or carried in the atmosphere and which falls upon the external surface of the stalk, when, if succeeded by a hot sun, is almost sure to cause rust; but if wheat is forward, or nearly ripe, it will suffer but very little from the effects of it, but if it is backward, whether caused by late sowing or by being winter killed, or by being attacked by the disease earlier in the season, it is almost ruinous to the prospects of the farmer.

The present season the wheat is pretty generally affected by rust. I have noticed in a field of mine, which has a bank in it facing the sun, that the wheat upon the hill side, is large and plump, it being a week or ten days more forward than the rest of the field, which is considerably shrunk, although the straw that grew upon the side of the hill is equally as rusty as the other part of the field.

I believe that by care and skill in the preparation of his seed and ground the farmer may almost, if not altogether prevent the appearance of smut and chess amongst his wheat (for I am not one of those who believe that wheat will turn to chess) but I do not believe that all the care and skill of man can avert or prevent the rust, when it is the will of Providence to afflict us with this scourge, any further than by good tilling and early sowing, which will bring the crop forward sooner to perfection.

Should my hastily written remarks have the effect of inducing some other person to take up the subject, and throw light upon it, I shall be much gratified.

Yours truly,

LEVI WILSON.

Trafalgar, July 24, 1846.

INDIAN WAR DANCE.—In a short time the signal was passed from on deck to those below that the terrible war-dance of the Six Nations was about to commence. There was a general rush to the spot, where sat an Indian, dressed in the original costume of the Mohawk tribe, tattooed and painted to all perfection. He had on his knees a kind of rude drum, on which he made a noise not unlike the humming buz of a dying hurricane. The expression of his countenance was fierce and malignant, his eyes seemed to flash fire, and his hand convulsively grasped the instrument on which he was performing. The dancers were already in motion, and their dresses were as unique and fantastical as that of the musician. Their heads were surmounted by caps composed of wild fowls' feathers, their bodies encircled by rude garments of some indescribable material, and their legs and feet with the untanned hide of the deer. Their faces were painted as they were wont to be of old, when the scalps of their foes were exhibited as trophies of their bloody victories. As the dance proceeded, the terrible *war-whoop* was sounded by the Chief, and re-echoed by all the dancers, not even excepting the *papooses*. At the sound of that signal of blood, tomahawks gleamed in the air, spears were pointed, bows bent, and the countenances of the dancers assumed an aspect as unearthly as if hell itself had poured its contents into their hearts. The war-song now rose upon the breeze, but as it was sung in the native language of the tribe, the writer could only guess at its meaning by the effect which it produced on the performers in the dance. That effect was varied but terrible. When the first note was sounded, the dancers (still keeping time to the music) seemed to rush with fiery valour into the midst of the battle, and to charge upon their foes. Onward they pressed, whooping the death signal, and swinging their tomahawks high in the air. The song changed and so did the countenances of the dancers. A shout broke forth from the group—it was the triumphant cry of victory. Then came the furious stamp of the foot—the stare, ferocious and wild, as if the boat's deck had been wet with the blood of the foe, and the river made muddy with the life of men. Again the wild notes of the war-song changed their tone, and the roll of the drum became more measured and solemn. Arms were extended, but not in phrenzied wrath—violent genuflections were made, but the countenances of the dancers betrayed evident symptoms of sorrow. Their fingers pointed to the supposed battle-field, and they mourned the loss of the young brave or the aged Chief. Again the song was changed, and the notes were pitched in a more high and hurried key. The dancers assumed a more joyous aspect, until they seemed intoxicated with the very excess of delight. They were rejoicing over a complete but imaginary victory.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

MEXICO.

We copy the following from the New York papers, of Wednesday, received by the Mercantile Library Association in advance:—*Mont. Courier.*

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Baltimore, Tuesday evening.

Further from Santa Fe.—Genl. Kearney has written home that he will not return to the United States until next winter twelve months.

The Mexican Governor Armijo is said to have run away rom Santa Fe.

A great flood has occurred in Crooked Creek, near Madison, Indiana—six men have been drowned, and considerable damage done to property near the river,

The Indianopolis Railroad is so much injured, that it will take nine months to repair it. The weather continues very warm in Baltimore.

We have no local intelligence of interest. The Southern mail brings nothing important.

ROBBERS IN MEXICO.—A Matamoras correspondent of the N. O. *Bee* says that the whole route from Matamoras "to Burita is lined with robbers, and they kill a man even for the clothing he has on. There is one particular spot, about nine miles from here, that affords the highwayman an excellent opportunity of pouncing upon his prey, and was noticed long before the commencement of the war, as the place where robbers congregate most, and where many a man has been murdered. The chapparel is so thick that it is utterly impossible to perceive any one, and the first notice that many an unfortunate victim has had of the enemy was the muzzle of a gun poked through the bushes, or the clink of the main spring in the act of cocking. When the vessels used to lie at Burita to discharge their cargoes, the captains would come up to Matamoras for their money and papers, and several of them were never heard of after leaving Matamoras They were without doubt murdered on the road. Some of our officers and men are very foolish—they travel without arms and in small parties, thus offering to the Mexicans excellent opportunity to revenge and plunder."

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The *Sagame* (Ill.) *Journal* says: "Mr. R. Semple writes from California that the valley of the Sacraments is three hundred miles long by one hundred and fifty wide; that it is crossed by navigable streams, which are skirted with wood; that the bottom lands are from one-half to six miles wide, and very fertile; that the plains, comprising three-fourths of the valley, for want of water, can never be cultivated; that the population will for ever be confined to the rivers; that even the best section of the country is inferior to the Western States; that the timber is only on the mountains; that in the winter the traveller has no chance of going forward but to fly or swim; that the musquitoes, flies, and insects of every description appear in myriads; that but few can now obtain grants of land; that there is neither law nor gospel in the country, and that an Indian caught *young* makes a good labourer. Mr. Semple concludes by recommending to persons who wish to emigrate to that country, to take with them plough-irons, axes, spades, a few carpenter's tools, angers, chisels, files, plenty of clothing, including shoes, and also garden seeds."

RUNAWAYS KILLED.—The *Palmyra* (Mo.) *Courier* says, we understand that a gentleman, living in Macon county, while out hunting with his rifle, last week, came suddenly upon two fugitive slaves, who gave him battle. He shot one, and split the other's skull with the barrel of his gun. He then started for home, but before reaching it he met a man in the road, who inquired if he had seen or heard of two runaway negroes—described them. The gentleman replied that he had just killed two, and related the circumstance. On proceeding to the spot, the stranger identified them as his slaves. He made provisions for their burial and returned home.

NOTICE.

The quarterly meeting of the Committee of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at *Kingston*, on TUESDAY the 6th October next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

T. H. M. BARTLETT, *Secretary.*

Kingston, September 15th, 1846.

PROVINCIAL SHOW.

Provincial Agricultural Association and Board of Agriculture for Canada West.

IT is intended that the FIRST SHOW shall take place on WEDNESDAY, 21st OF OCTOBER NEXT. The Exhibition will consist of not only Agricultural Stock, Produce, and Implements of Husbandry, and Horticultural Products, but the Fine Arts, and every species of Domestic Manufactures, useful and ornamental. Prizes and Diplomas will be awarded for the three best specimens of every class.

Toronto, Sept., 1846.

ALBERT BUILDINGS.

THE Undersigned has removed to the NEW STONE BUILDINGS, *second shop east of his late premises*, where he hopes to receive, by several of the first arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, a very extensive stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS.

His Stock this Fall, having been selected in the best BRITISH MARKETS by his *Principal Salesman*, he has no doubt will be found particularly well worthy of attention, and will be disposed of on his usual favourable terms.

P. PATERSON.

No. 24, King Street East, Toronto. 477-13

TORONTO MARBLE WORKS,

Opposite the Stores of Messrs. Thorne & Parsons, and close to the New Market, Front Street.

THE Undersigned begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that at this (*his only Establishment*) he has constantly on hand for Sale or Commission a Superior Assortment of EGYPTIAN, ITALIAN, and AMERICAN MARBLES, Consigned to him from the celebrated Castledon Marble Works of Messrs. Hoyde, Fuller & Hoyde, Vermont, and that he devotes his whole time and attention, *Personally*, to the

Statuary, Ornamental and Lettering

department; and those who may favour him with their Patronage, may depend on having their commands executed in the best style and with despatch.

JAMES MORRIS.

Toronto, September, 1846. 477-3m

OILS.

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co.

110, Front Street, New York,

HAVE constantly on hand, from their HUDSON OIL WORKS, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds, such as *Sperm, Elephant, Whale*, and *Lard Oils*, and *Sperm Candles*, which they offer on favourable terms.

New York, Sept. 1, 1846. 477-52

THOMAS WHEELER,

WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c.

No. 6, King Street East, Toronto,

RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage. Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted.

Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates, &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry neatly repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass riveted and repaired.

*** Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. 476-52

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership now existing between the undersigned, as BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, will terminate by mutual consent *on the 30th September*, 1846, after which date the business will be carried on by HENRY ROWSELL only.

(Signed) HENRY ROWSELL.
" WILLIAM ROWSELL.

ALSO, from the same date, the Partnership between H. & W. ROWSELL & SAML. THOMPSON, as PRINTERS AND BINDERS, will be Dissolved, so far as relates to the aboved-named WILLIAM ROWSELL, and the business will thenceforth be carried on by HENRY ROWSELL & SAMUEL THOMPSON, under the Firm of ROWSELL & THOMPSON.

(Signed) H. & W. ROWSELL.
" SAML THOMPSON.

NOTICE.

ALL DEBTS to the above Firms, incurred *previous to 1st July last*, are required to be paid IMMEDIATELY, as the retiring Partner is about to leave Canada for England. Any such that may be unsettled on the 6th October next, will be then put in suit without further notice.

King Street, Toronto,
Sept. 3, 1846. 476-4

MAP OF THE

London, Talbot, and Brock Districts.

THE Subscribers have in preparation a large Lithographed MAP of the above Districts, in which every separate Lot is shown, with the Roads, Streams, &c., &c., on the same scale (200 chains to the inch) as the Maps of the *Home, Gore, Wellington, and Niagara* Districts, already published. It is now being transferred to the stone, and will be ready for delivery about the 21st instant.

The price will be 10s. in sheets, or 20s. mounted on Rollers and varnished.

Parties desirous of procuring copies, are requested to send their orders (post-paid) immediately, as the number of Impressions printed will be regulated by the orders received.

H. & W. ROWSELL,
King Street, Toronto.

September 4, 2846. 476-tf

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. A. PYNE, A.B.,

Incumbent of St. Jude's Church, Oakville,

WILL be prepared, by the First of November next, to accommodate a limited number of PUPILS AS BOARDERS, who shall in every respect be treated as members of his family.

Mr. P. would carefully prepare Students for entrance at the University, and is now desirous of commencing with a small class. He would also instruct a few Junior Pupils in the several branches of an English or Classical Education.

For terms, apply to the Rev. A. PYNE, *Lake Shore Road, Oakville.*

Sept. 3, 1846. 476-tf

BOARD AND EDUCATION.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

YORK STREET.

MR. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL, *on Monday, the 7th September*, in a new and spacious School House, on the CORNER OF YORK STREET AND EGLTON STREET WEST, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support which has hitherto favoured his exertions.

MR. LOSCOMBE has removed into a spacious brick house in Yonge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and has vacancies for FOUR PRIVATE BOARDERS.

Satisfactory references can be given.

Toronto, Augnst 20, 1846. 474-tf

EDUCATION.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, who have had long experience in Teaching, are desirous of obtaining a situation either as TEACHERS OF A SCHOOL, OR AS PRIVATE INSTRUCTORS. The Gentleman is qualified to teach Classics, Mathematics, together with a thorough English and Mercantile Education. He obtained the highest honours from his College. The Lady is competent to teach Music, French, and Drawing, in addition to the usual branches of an English Education.

Testimonials will be forwarded by addressing N. E., Post Office, Kingston.

Kingston, Sept. 1, 1846. 476-7

EDUCATION.

MRS. PETER KEEFER continues to receive a limited number of young Ladies as Boarders, to whom she devotes her most watchful care and attention, using every endeavour to promote their Moral and Religious welfare, intellectual improvement, lady-like deportment, health and happiness. That she has not been unsuccessful in these efforts, she is thankful and happy to state; and likewise requests that any persons wishing to send their daughters from home for education, will make some inquiry concerning the Establishment at Thorold, which is a pre-eminently healthy place, and from its delightful and retired situation, well adapted for a School; as, in the writer's estimation there is a better hope for the character, when the imagination expands during the period of youth, amid the fair scenes of nature: for these early impressions tend to pre-occupy the fancy, and to give a lasting direction to the taste. References kindly permitted to the—

Rev. T. B. FULLER, Thorold,
Rev. T. CREEN, Niagara,
Rev. A. PALMER, Guelph,
WM. RICHARDSON, Esq. Brantford.

TERMS may be had on application to Mrs. Keefer.

Thorold, August, 1846. 473 6m

QUEEN STREET.

EAST GWILLIMBURY.

MR. MORTON, Graduate of the University of Cambridge, has made arrangements for receiving a limited number of Pupils, to whose Education his time will be exclusively devoted.

For terms and reference apply to Messrs. ROWSELL OR SCOBIE, Booksellers, King Street, Toronto, *if by letter post-paid.*

August 6, 1846. 472-13

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. M. BOOMER, A.B, INCUMBENT OF TRINITY CHURCH, GALT, will be prepared to receive, on the 1st of October next, Four Pupils as Boarders, who shall in every respect be treated as members of his family.

M. BOOMER'S course of instruction comprises the Classics and Science required for entrance in the University, with the several branches of an English education, qualifying for any Profession or Mercantile pursuit.

For terms apply to the Rev. M. BOOMER, *Parsonage, Galt.*

Galt, August 12, 1846. 473-tf

EDUCATION.

MRS. GOUINLOCK respectfully informs her friends and the public that, after a short vacation, she has resumed the INSTRUCTON OF YOUNG LADIES IN FRENCH, MUSIC, and all the ordinary branches.

Terms, per quarter of twelve weeks:

	£	s.	d.
French and English Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography &c., Plain and Fancy Needlework	2	0	0
The above branches without French	1	0	0
Young Pupils for English and Plain Needlework ...	0	12	6
Drawing	1	5	0
Music, Vocal or Instrumental	2	0	0

79, Richmond Street West,
July 29th, 1846. 471-9

EDUCATION.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:—

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, ESQ., of Kingston.
GEORGE S. BOULTON, ESQ., of Cobourg.
JOHN TURNBULL, ESQ., of Belleville.

Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. 427-tf

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

	£	s.	d.
TUITION in the following Branches of Education, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework ...	2	0	0
Music ...	1	10	0
Italian ...	1	0	0
Tuition