private virtues of his Jamaiea predecessor—the respected Metcalfe—all parties will rejoice to put a favourable construction on his Lordship's government, and give his policy a fair

The Earl of Elgin, whose peerage dates back as far as 1633, is in the very prime of life, his age being 36. His Lordship is a widower, the countess having died in 1843,—and we believe has no family living. But we are not sufficiently acquainted with the sufficient of th with his Lordship's public life to state what are his politics, or to what religious persuasion he belongs.—Herald.

We have no reason to doubt the truth of the report, now ge nerally circulated by the Press, of the retirement of Earl Cath-cart from the arduous task of governing the North American Colonies. From the first, his tenure of the situation was con-sidered to be of sidered to be of a temporary nature, and dependent on the great question of Peace or War with the United States. This point being happily settled, and a political change in the Imperial government having taken place, we have, for some time, been expecting to hear, that a successor to his Excellency had been appointed. Mr. Charles Buller was, at one time, mentioned in some of the English papers, but his acceptance of office under the Home Government does not much favour the surmise, neither do we think, that his rank, or standing, in public estinothing to allege against the general ability, or the particular knowledge of Colonial interests, which he might bring to bear on the Rule of these extensive and important Provinces, we simply mean, that, in addition to such indispensible qualifications, the sovereignty should be represented by one, whose name, rank, and dignity might be in accordance with the delegation of such high authority and power. Without insisting on the necessity of Title, we still think, that "cæteris paribus," a Governor-General, with such an appendage, has greater weight both with his ministers and the public. In addition to this, we would by no means be sorry if our Viceroy should bring, to aid his dignity, a large private fortune. The salary, attached to the situation, is not sufficient for British ideas of living, and the style of his public appearances, should be contracted within its limits.—Peterboro' Gazette.

purable Mr. Justice Hagerman has recently married, in England, a lady of family and fortune. In all probability this auspicious circumstance will cause a vacancy on the Bench.—

Toronto Herald.

The Canada Gazette announces a reduction of tolls on the ean Canal. For the future the rates will be as follows:--Beef, pork, beer and cider, per barrel, one farthing per lock ward at the cost of Government passing through the said Ca-

The latest intelligence from Mexico is that the United States declared in his favour. General Paredes is prisoner in the ci-

our great canals.

The idea of rivalling the natural facilities of the Saint Law rence by any artificial works on the Oswego is nonsense, as every one who has ever seen the two rivers must know. No railways that the art of man can construct can carry heavy goods and produce to compete with ship canals. Our great transhipment, or breaking bulk in any way; and it is also highly probable, especially if Lake Saint Peter be deepened, and the British Navigation Laws maintained—we wish the former was as certain as the latter—that large sea-going ships may come

If it be a public question at all, it is so in relation to the en-

The Province is, at this moment, suffering severely, -more The Province is, at this moment, suffering severely,—more so, perhaps, than within living memory previously. But its suffering is traceable to two leading causes, and, we are convinced, is no sign of internal decay. Our two great staples are lumber and flour. With respect to the first, the parties are gaged in the trade, stimulated by the good prices of last year, absolutely doubled the supply, and obtained credit to enable them to do so, which credit is yet pretty generally unsatisfied. In consequence of our supply, the price is unusually low, and freight does not equal the demand. With respect to the second, a very general impression prevailed last winter that there was going to be so short a supply in Europe that prices of breadstuffs must, at the very least, be maintained; and, the destruction of the sliding scale not being foreseen, it was but reasonable to expect that Canadian flour would be a most profitable it on their hands at low prices; and, as in timber, the supply exceeding the freight in the market, they suffer additionally from that cause. At the same time, the Banks, having been liberal in the winter to operators in timber and flour, and to these markets, they suffer additionally from a single bushel. The soil, even as far back as the northern in the winter to operators in timber and flour, and to these

Expecteding the freight in the market, they suffer additionally from that cause. At the same time, the Banks, having been liberal in the winter to operators in timber and flour, and to those merchants who imported under the impression that the returns of the sale of timber and flour would be large, prompt, and available for domestic consumption, are obliged to restrict their did with which the clouds were charged, took complete possession of the magnetic telegraphic lines, rendering them entirely unmanageable in the hands of the operators. The lightning could be seen continually playing around the instruction of great prosperity at home, we suffer so severely in this colony. The suffering is not confined to the Lower Province, it extends to every portion of the Upper from which we have any intelligence. If it were otherwise, we might believe, with some people, that all the trade is going by Western routes, but we believe, if it is analysed, and the difficulties of each individual range in any locality, investigated, and the aggregate taken as the exponent of the whole, it will be found to depend entirely on that water on the 15th ult. We gather the following particulars the assumption, he no creates an any locality, investigated, and the aggregate taken as the exponent of the whole, it will be found to depend entirely on that water on the 15th ult. We gather the following particulars that water on the 15th ult. We gather the following particulars that water on the 15th ult. We gather the following particulars that water on the business systematically, the material for the produce. The sole of the whole, the winter to operators had the throughout the growth of hemp, that thousands of tone in that trobustness, is owell suited to the same that tributates, is so well suited to the same the pottage that the thousands of the powell suits tributates, is so well suited to the them that the transite proven annually, and exported the growth near the followish lengths and the whole the construction of the same that the se the assumption—by no means a rash or irrational one—in the winter, of a certain range of prices for flour and timber, and events unhappily falsifying it.—Montreal Guzette.

COURT OF APPEALS, U. C.

From the Toronto Herald, of 4th September. Below will be found a brief outline of one of the most important cases that has ever been decided in this province, in the Court of Appeal portant cases that has ever been decided in this province, in the Court of Appeal, viz., that of Smyth vs. Simpson, involving, as it does, a very large amount of property, as well as many nice points of law. The estate in dispute, known as Smyth's Falls, is situate on the Rideau canal, and comprises several valuable mill privileges, as well as a most desirable situation for a town. The present owner, Mr. Simpson, purchased the lands, then a wilderness, about the time of the commencement of the canal, upon which he was a contractor: it now contains lands, then a wilderness, about the time of the commencement of the canal, upon which he was a contractor: it now contains several hundred inhabitants, four places of worship, and all the elements of a rapidly rising village. The hearing of this case commenced on Tuesday morning the 25th ult., and was concluded on Saturday, the 29th ult., having unceasingly occupied the court during five days. The counsel for the appellant were Messrs. Sherwood, Blake, Sullivan and Hagarty—Solicitor, Mr. Maddock; for the respondents, Messrs. Harrison and Esten—Solicitor, Mr. Turner.

SIMPSON and SMYTH.

Present—The Hon. Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Macaulay, Mr. Justice McLean, and Attorney General Smith.

In this important case it appears that Thomas Smyth, on the eighth December, 1810, mortgaged 400 acres of land in the towaship of Elmsley, to Joseph Sewall, to secure £233 11s. 3d, covenanted to be paid on the 11th August, 1811. Default was made, and the estate of Sewall became vested in William Simpson, who entered into possession. In December, 1831, Thomas Snyth died, having devised the premises in question to Terence Smyth and Henry George Smith, who, in November, 1840 (three years after the establishment of the Court of Chancery, fleet ship bill to redeem the property. ncery,) filed their bill to redeem the property.

To this bill Simpson filed his plea of title—setting forth an assignment by Sewall to one Jones—a judgment in favour of Sewall, against Thomas Smyth, under which his equity of redemption was sold at Sheriff's sale, and purchased by Jones for \$105. Then Simpson's title, acquired after various mesne assignments, for a consideration of £5,000.

The plea then submitted that Simpson's title was complete, and that the submitted that Simpson's title was complete,

The plea then submitted that Simpson's title was and that the Smyths had no right to redeem.

The question for the Court being, simply, whether an equity of redemption is saleable by a sheriff, under a writ of execution upon a judgment at law. His Honour the Vice Chancellor decided judgment at law. This was the first point appealed from.

The plea being disposed by the Vice Chancellor, the defendant simple.

ship; but if his Lordship only emulates the public career and tion, but merely invested the court with a more extensive discretion than was possessed by the court in England, in regulating the terms upon which redemption should be decreed.— The court decided that it had no such power, and decreed re-

From this, the 3rd point, Simpson also appealed. The court met yesterday to give judgment, when his Lord-ship the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Macaulay, and Mr. Justice McLean, gave elaborate expositions of their views, Mr. Attorney-General Smith coinciding with Mr. Justice Macaulay.— The court being thus equally divided in opinion on one of the leading points, no ultimate decision has been given.

The court, however, were unanimously of opinion—

1. That an Equity of redemption was not saleable under an

execution at Law.

2. That no objection for want of parties be allowed. 3. Upon the 3rd point the court were divided in opinion upon the question as to whether the Vice Chancellor had power under the clause to refuse redemption-the court were unanimously of opinion that if the power were given this was a very proper case for refusing redemption.

The main point therefore is undecided and will be brought up again next Session, when it is hoped there will be a fuller

mation, are sufficient to render his appointment desirable, under the present circumstances of the Province. We have A. Delisle, Esq., and Col. Ermatinger, the Police Magistrate, went to that place to investigate the circumstances, and arrest the delinquent, should the story prove to be correct. Upon the defindent, should the story prove to be correct. Spon-reaching the village and proceeding with their enquiry, they learnt the following particulars:—"On the 3rd of the month two men named Noviau and Loiseau, had been riding upon one horse, and had encountered some man whom Noviau believed to be an Irishman. They amused themselves by jeering this person for some time until he became irritated, and replied in the same style, upon which Loiseau dismounted to thrash him. The assailed party then drew a knife, with which he stabbed Loiseau in the hand, who remarked to Noviau, that his oppoeven delegated sovereignty, and we never wish, that its amount should be considered an object by a ruler, or that his scale of living, and the style of his public appearance. nearest fields, and Loiseau broke a cudgel from the nearest fence, pursued him without Noviau, who remained on the horse, and We believe that we are correct in mentioning that the gave him a very severe beating. On returning, he had a cap and jacket which he had taken from the beaten man, and told his comrade that he had paid him out. Noviau, however, who represents himself as having been afraid to interfere during the fight, fancied that the stranger had been actually killed and afterwards buried, and this idea was confirmed by no news have

ing been heard of him; hence the story and the investigation Upon Loiseau being arrested, he made a voluntary statement of the facts as above detailed, but added that the man whom he passed; flour, biscuit and apples per barrel, one-sixth of a pen-ny per lock passed. His Excellency further orders and directs that no toll be hereafter exacted from emigrants passing forthe man to whom they belonged, he was to give them up and ask what countryman he was. Lalumiere upon being sent for, produced the articles; and the bundle, which Loiseau had seen have taken possession of California, and that the revolution in dropped, was found by the proprietor of the land, named favour of Santa Anna is complete, the whole country having Brunelle, and ascertained to contain Church plate.

This immediately excited the suspicion that the man beaten by Loiseau was the robber of Repentigny Church, and a mes THE ST. LAWRENCE AND OUR COMMERCIAL DIFFICUL- senger having been sent for the German confined on that charge, TIES.—Some friend has sent us a copy of the Oswego Daily
Advertiser of the 26th ult., the leading article of which evines
the serious alarm of the people of the Western portion of the
State of New York at the early prospect of the completion of
our great canals. company of several other men, was immediately indentified. Upon the hat and cap being shown to him, he said he knew them, and that they were his brother's. He also said that his brother had been beaten and had now gone to the States. The hat and coat were both of German manufacture, and in the pocket of the latter, another piece of gilt silver was found."-

goods and produce to compete with ship canals. Our great dayantage is, that a cargo may come down to Montreal from any thousand miles separately in a thousand consecutive hours. During his progress a large portion of the Provincial Press have noticed the performance as if it were a question of public

as certain as the latter—that large sea-going ships may come down, half loaden, to Montreal, there complete their cargoes from barges, and, with brief delay, pass from such ports as Totonto, Kingston, Hamilton, Port Hope, and Cobourg, direct to Liverpool and London.

If it be a public question at all, it is so in relation to the end couragement such an exhibition gives to gambling and profanation to the Sabbath Day. The individual is now represented as triumphant; yes, triumphant indeed, over public morality in Canada, and over the law of the Province, which he, and the province of the Sabbath Day. ble to expect that Canadian flour would be a most profitable to do the same, and been, by the gambling and intoxication that remittance for the British market. But legislative changes, and have accompanied his performances everywhere, the cause of a the extraordinary earliness and promise of the British harvest, great amount of crime and misery to others. We therefore

s me of the hands on the works reported that the signal was made, but the overseer not being able to discern it, declined sending the boat. The following morning the signal was clearsenaing the south The blooms in the senaing the south the boat; but on their arrival could only discover a part of Mr. Henderson's clothing and a slight raft, which he had probably constructed the previous evening. From these appearances it was but too search being made his remains were found at a short distance in the water. What renders this accident that the unfortunate young man had perished; and on in the water. What renders this accident the solution that the might be made from the various branches. n the water. What renders this accident the more painful is, that Mr. Henderson was to have been married on the following Sunday to an estimable young lady of Harwich; and that to call upon her to make arrangements for the ceremony he had not pursued the usual road to the works.—Western Standard. THE ST. LAMBERT FERRY. - As a great deal of curiosity has been expressed, in various quarters, relative to the real causes of the removal of the late steamboat quay, at St. Lamcauses of the removal of the late steamboat quay, at St. Iambert, we think it only right to give the facts, as they were related some time ago, in the Sheriff's Court, by the Solicitor to the Ordnance. It appears that the Ordnance Board coaccived the existence of the pier to be inconsistent with the military defence of Montreal, and accordingly directed the parties concerned to remove it. Upon receiving a remonstrance, however, from these persons, they consented to allow the ferry to go on during the season. They also pointed out the particular circumstances which rendered the existing pier objectionable, and said that if the proprietors would turn their attention to any plan which would avoid these defects, the Board would throw no obstacles in their way. We believe that the only reason this hint was not acted upon, was, that the proprietors reason this hint was not acted upon, was, that the propriet ors of the Firefly preferred to dispose of her in a different manner.

THE HARVEST in the District of Montreal is now very geerally got in on both sides of the St. Lawrence, and from both we here similar accounts. It will, on the whole, be a full average, though the result when thrashed out will be by no means so heavy as was anticipated from the bulk, the grain being shrivelled, and imperfectly filled from the long drought. The quantity of straw is unusually great, and the habitans, having filled their barns, are generally compelled to make an awkward attempt at the process, unusual in this climate, of constructing stacks. It is to be hoped that they will make the best use of their straw by converting it into manure for next year's crop.—Montreal Gazette. next year's crop. - Montreal Gazette.

A correspondent who returned a few days ago from an excur-The plea being disposed by the Vice Chancellor, the defendant Simpson, put in his answer, showing that the equity of redemption had been conveyed under a Sheriff's deed—the acquiescence of Thomas Smyth (the original mortgager) in the Sheriff's safe—that the full value was paid at such sale—the assent of all the Sheriff's safe—that the full value was paid at such sale—the danger, but not extensively.—The Block Secretary and dependent who returned a few days ago from an excursion up the St. Francis River, informs us that the crops of all kinds in that range of the country wore the most favourable appearance. Grain of every description had ripened well, and the bousing was far advanced; but owing to the great drought of the season the ears were not full. The rust and weevil had done damage, but not extensively.—The Block Search Sheriff's sale—that the full value was paid at such sale—that her sale—that her such sale—that her such

Sherbrooke. This village is thriving, but not flourishing; the Cotton Factory is in full operation (leased at present by the Company for £500 per annum, yielding a profit of 8 or 10 per cent., on the invested capital,) and turns out from 170 to 175 pieces a-week, of 60 yards each or more, of close substantial cloth, which finds ready sale in the neighbouring country and is retailed at 6d. a yard. A new Grist-Mill of stone is about being erected on the opposite bank of the Memphremagog river near the Factory; and new houses of brick or stone are in progress, shewing that Sherbrooke is at any rate not going progress, shewing that Sherbrooke is at any rate not going

The College at Lennoxville, three miles distant, is now near ly finished and will be occupied in a few weeks. The situation at the confluence of the Napawippi with the St. Francis, surrounded by a cultivated and yet partially wooded country, with an undulating surface, is one of singular beauty. The building itself, of brick, is considered to be well adapted for its purpose, although hardly large enough for the numbers that acception cording to the present promise of the institution, are likely to resort thither for education. In the preparatory collegiate school fourteen new scholars have been sent since the 1st July, and the transfer of the school fourteen new scholars have been sent since the 1st July, and the trustees are under the necessity of cularging the ac commodations for boarders .- Quebec Gazette.

ANTIDOTE TO THE COLONIAL EVILS OF FREE TRADE.

(From the British American Cultivator.) To successfully meet the pressure of the times that the operations of free trade have entailed upon us, perhaps forever, it is necessary, whatever branch of business be engaged in, that it should be conducted on the most approved scale, and to do this, a greater thirst for knowledge will have to be created among

A truly clever farmer will cultivate his land upon such prinhe industrious classes. iples, that he may realise a much greater profit than the man who is ignorant of the best systems of cultivation. How important, then, that all should obtain a knowledge of their business, by which they could lessen the costs of production and increase the quantity of produce, and at the same time annually add to the natural fertility of the soil! This great achievement in agriculture can assuredly be accomplished, and that upon any desired scale. To illustrate this matter fully, would require more space than we have at present at our command, but that we should at least be understood, we shall

In the first place, we believe the practice of making naked summer-fallow to be opposed to common sense, and that there need be no case where such a system is required. The pea crop is one which seldom fails in this country under proper management, and the skilful cultivator may safely calculate touch upon a few points. upon thirty bushels, and even as high as forty-five bushels per acre, in very favourable seasons, of this crop. Winter wheat will do as well, and perhaps much better on some soils, after a heavy pea crop than after a well cultivated summer-fallow. The net profits of a good pea crop will cover the entire expense of the wheat crop, by which means the crop of wheat will virtually have cost nothing; and besides, a large store of most excellent winter food for sheep, calves, and horses will be secured, which, when fed to the stock and applied to the land alised from a naked summer-fallow. The advantages that would result from this system of cultivation would apply with equal force to a clover fallow. But on all deep rich soils, or those which are apt to bear rusted crops of wheat, the best preparation for winter wheat is a flax crop. No crop will clean the ground so well, and in every particular better prepare a rich vegetable mould for winter wheat, than the flax crop.— Such a soil sown with flax at the rate of two bushels per acre, will clean it of wild grasses and noxious weeds in a mu style than is done by the ordinary method of summer-fallows The profits of the flax crop will be at least £4 per acre, which sum will more than pay the entire costs of producing the wheat crop, including the harvesting, thrashing and delivering to market. There are many points connected with this subject, which, if even touched upon, would lead the writer into a lengthy dissertation, which might not prove interesting to our Sufficient, however, has been advanced to show what is meant by the statement, that it is possible for the farmers to cultivate their land upon such a scale, that the costs of production, over the ordinary method, might be lessened, the annual production proportionably increased, and at the same time, the soil would grow yearly more rich and valuable. When this result in farming is generally obtained, there will then be no need of protective or arbitrary laws to regulate trade or commerce. Indeed there is no necessity for them at present; and so soon as the public mind becomes well-informed upon the true principles of political economy, so soon will they unitedly raise their voices to have every species of monopoly erased from

As great a friend as we are to the interests of agriculture, we eless do not wish to build it upon the ruins of any other interest. We hold it to be a self-evident axiom, that agriculture cannot possibly thrive to the fullest extent so long as the other great interests which build up other civilised nations are neglected. At least one-third of our population should be manufacturers and artizans, whose business it should be to make and vend the various articles reqired for the use and comfort of other classes. This country is capable of sustaining a large population, and at the same time may be able to aford a more profitable market for its agricultural produce than favourable terms. can be had in the United States or in the Mother Country.

instrument when the fluid came in.—Herau.

Melancholy Accident.—We have just been informed that Mr. Archibald, Henderson, a young man of great worth and respectability connected with the Government Works at the Ronde Eau, in the Township of Harwich, was drowned in that water on the 15th ult. We gather the following particulars from a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood. It appears Mr. Henderson left Chatham to proceed to the works by the beach which separates the Ronde Eau from Lake Eric, having arranged that when he should arrive at the outlet which crosses arranged that when he should be sent to take him any other country; and the flux can be grown and manufactured state! Vessels can be built here cheaper than manufactured state! Vessels can be be with the beach which separates the Ronde Eau from Lake Eric, having arranged that when he should be sent to take him any other country; and to should be grown and manufactured at home. How much our own materials, than to send off the timber in its unmanufactured state! Vessels can be built here cheaper than manufactured state! Vessels can be grown and manufactured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower tured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower turned by machinery into canvass, so as In any other country; and the flax can be grown and manufactured by machinery into canvass, so as to afford it at a lower rate than the imported article costs us; and the bemp can be grown and manufactured into cordage and afforded at as cheap a rate as can be afforded by the British manufacturer. The business of sbip-building should, beyond all question, be engaged in on the borders of our inland lakes and rivers; and when built, rigged, and ready for sea, should be laden with hem.

"WILLIAM ROWSELL.

A Lso, from the same date, the Partnership between H. & W.

ROWSELL & SAML. THOMPSON, as a Maste 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.

A Lso, from the same date, the Partnership between H. & W.

ROWSELL & SAML. THOMPSON, as a PRINTERS AND BINDERS, will be Dissolved, so far as relates to the aboved-named WILLIAM ROWSELL.

A Lso, from the same date, the Partnership between H. & W.

ROWSELL & SAML THOMPSON, as a printers and partnership between H. & W.

ROWSELL & SAML THOMPSON, as a printership between H. & W.

ROWSELL & SAML THOMPSON, as printers and partnership between H. & W.

ROWSELL & SAML THOMPSON, and Maste will be Dissolved, so far as relates to the aboved-named WILLIAM ROWSELL.

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ROWSELL & SAML THOMPSON, as a printership

The profits that might be made from the various branches of labour connected with ship-building, flax and hemp-growing, and manufacturing the fibre of these plants into the various articles required for domestic use, and also the preparation of the fibre for foreign markets, would be sufficient in a few years the phees this country in a position entirely independent of other o place this country in a position entirely independent of other countries so far as monetary matters are concerned. At least one million of pounds sterling might be realised annually from this single source besides supplying our own country with upwards of £100,000 worth of hemp and flaxen goods annually. for sowing, so soon as the superior quality of our seed becomes generally known in the British markets. The more we have become acquainted with the flax and hemp crop, the better have we become convinced of its profitableness and general adaptation to this country. We have no idea of urging the farmers to energy in this heavings have no half at an example. 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.

The forests of Canada come far short of contributing their share to the wealth of the nation, and it is strange that so little share to the wealth of the nation, and it is strange that so little shared to the wealth of the nation, and it is strange that so little should be done in this particular. North Carolina is celebrated for its forests of pine, but not more so than Canada. The production of the control of the c duction of tar, rosin, and spirits of turpentine, has enabled that state to supply the whole continent of North America with these articles. The pineries of that state have been nearly exhauted by improved the transfer of the state have been nearly exhauted by improved the state have been nearly exhauted by the state have been nearly exhauted

less than one hundred tons of excellent sugar.

The minerals of Canada are quite in an unproductive state, with two of three exceptions, and from these sources alone, an important trade might be fostered, which might be made to go

or the cause then went to a hearing upon the merits—when the Smyths in the Sheriff's sale and subsequent sales—the improvements under the eye of the Smyths, without remonstrance the sale of the estate at full value, and the opportunity to the sale of the sale of the estate at full value, and the opportunity to the sale of the sale of the estate at full value, and the opportunity to the sale of the sale of the estate at full value, and the opportunity to the sale of the far sale—were fully proved.

It was contended by Mr. Simpson, on the hearing, that the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the clause of the 7th Wm. IV., chap 2, gave the court the flat country of the coun

right bank, and recrossing to the left to pass through or near encourage the spread of useful knowledge among all classes of

The Capture of California by the American Naval Forces-Martial law declared by the Mexicans—Skirmish between Capt. Fremont and his party and the Mexicans.

The following important news from the Pacific has been received by special despatches at Washington. It appears that Commodore Sloat entered the harbour of Monterey early in July, and on the 6th issued his proclamation to the inhabitants of California, calling upon them to remain peaceful, assuring them that he did not come as the enemy of California, but as their friend; that they are destined to form part and parcel of the great Federal Union of the United States, o enjoy the same rights and privileges as the citizens of those

The proclamation is dated on board the United Strates frigate Savannah, in the harbour of Monterey, and signed,
JOHN B. SLOAT,

Commander in Chief of the U. S. Forces in the Pacific. In addition to this, Capt. Montgomery entered the harbour of Yerba Buena, and issued his summons to surrender to the inhabitants of the country, in virtue of instructions from the These summons bear date July 9th 1846.

We have also news that Col. Fremont's advanced posts had eached Sonoma, to the north of San Francisco. Genl. Castro, the Governor of the Province, advanced at the head of his troops to repulse them, but the gallant Col. meeting him in person, the Mexican forces retreated.

The Californians are greatly divided among themselves. A junta met at Santa Barbara, headed by Governor Pico, proclaiming California an independent republic; hereupon Mexican Governor Castro, declared the province under Martial

PUBLIC PAROCHIAL MEETINGS OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY, IN THE NIAGARA DISTRICT.

The Brethren are hereby notified that Parochial Meetings for promoting the excellent objects of the Church Society, will be held (D.V.) in the following order and time. ..... Tuesday, Sept. 15th ..... 11 o'clock A. M. Same day ..... 6

Lake Shore, Town- Thursday, Sept. 17th, 11 " A. M. ship of Dunn Dunnville,-when appointed by the Rector thereof. T. B. FULLER, Secretary, N. D. B. C. S.

ALBERT BUILDINGS. THE Undersigned has removed to the NEW STONE BUILD-INGS, second shop east of his late premises, where he hopes o 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. 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 EGIPTIAN, ITALIAN, and AMERICAN MARBLES, Consigned o him from the celebrated Castledon Marble Works of Messrs. Hoyde, Fuller & Hoyde, Vermont, and that he devotes his ime and attention, Personally, to the

Statuary, Ornamental and Lettering department; and those who may favour him with their Pa-

nage, may depend on having their commands executed in the best style and with despatch. JAMES MORRIS.

Toronto, September, 1846.

OILS.

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co. 110, Front Street, New York,

AVE 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 ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches 477-52 New York, Sept. 1, 1846.

OTICE 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.

NOTICE.

King Street, Toronto, Sept. 3, 1846. MAP OF THE

London, Talbot, and Brock Districts. Flax seed might be made an extensive article of export to the British Isles, for the purpose of crushing into oil and for sowing. The manufacture of linseed oil might be made a considerable item of profit to this country, but probably it would pay better item of profit to this country, but probably it would pay better.

King Street, Toronto. September 4, 2846.

PRIVATE TUITION.

fugar from the maple could be produced to a sufficient extent to supply the country, and as an evidence of the capability of our forests for doing this, we would state, that the Indians on one of the islands of Lake Huron, sold the present year no less than one hundred tons of excellent sugar.

Mr. I. 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. Governess.

deavour to promote their Moral and Religious welfare, intellec-tual 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 educaon, will make some inquiry concerning the Establishment at Thorold, which is a pre-eminently healthy place, and from its elightful and retired situation, well adapted for a School; as, in the writer's estimation there is a better hope for the cha ter, 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

Rev. T. B. FULLER, Thorold,

WM. RICHARDSON, Esq. Brantford.

Established Church of England. For partice (post-paid) to Box No. 8, Post Office, Kingston. For particulars address Kingston, August 4, 1846. School Wanted.

M. MORTON, Graduate of the University of Cam-bridge, has made arrangements for receiving a limited number of Pupils, to whose Education his time will be exclu-

MR. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL, Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School House, on the Corner of York STREET AND BOULTON

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

Toronto, August 20, 1846.

PRIVATE TUITION. THE REV. M. BOOMER, A.B., INCUMBENT OF

Profession or Mercantile pursuit.

For terms apply to the Rev. M. BOOMER, Parsonage, Galt. Galt, August 12, 1846.

Music, and all the ordinary branches.

Terms, per quarter of twelve weeks: French and English Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, £ 8. History, Geography &c., Plain and Fancy, Needlework

Young Pupils for English and Plain Needlework ... 0 12 6 Drawing ... ... ... ... Music, Vocal or Instrumental 79, Richmond Street West, July 29th, 1846.

of a sound and lady-like Education. of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMEE, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the under-mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:— THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston.

son who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

TERMS PER QUARTER:

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

Towels,
A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.—
Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd
of November, and 15th of February.
MRS, RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust
their children to her care, as she has had much experience in
the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen.

WANTED, qualified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a

Classical and General Education.
Address, post-paid, stating qualifications and references, to the Rev. A. B., at the Rev. D. B. PARNTHER's, Montreal. Just Received from England.

The Celebrated Indian Chief Tecumseth.

Brock Tupper, Esq.

Price 6s. 3d.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

July 13, 1846.

THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E. Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bank-uptcy, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of the undersigned who have entered into co-partnership.

D. E. BOULTON. JAMES COCKBURN.

MR. NANTON, OF LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

CHANCERY DRAFTSMAN, CONVEYANCER AND SPECIAL PLEADER. CHAMBERS AT MR. STERLING'S. No. 51, KING STREET EAST.

Toronto, Aug. 22, 1846. TO CAPITALISTS. A PROPERTY ON THE BAY OF QUINTE. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED.

VAN NORMAN'S STOVES. JOHN HARRINGTON. Hardware Merchant,

BEGS to inform his correspondents and the Country trade, that he has received from the Normandale Iron Works, are extensive assortment of the celebrated "Van Norman Stoves," which will be sold at wholesale and retail on liberal terms. The Subscriber begs most respectfully to say, that in every instance these stoves are giving entire satisfaction. JOHN HARRINGTON.

Toronto, July 23d, 1846 IRON AND HARDWARE WAREHOUSE, King Street, Toronto.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving direct from the Manufactories in Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, Canon, &c. &c., a large assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, which will be sold at wholesale and retail on liberal

JOHN HARRINGTON. Toronto, July 23d, 1846.

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c.

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Specialist I. Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.

Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.

St. George's Church. O BE DISPOSED OF, on accommodating terms, the large square CORNER PEW, near the Altar, capable of comfortably accommodating nine persons. It may be safely asserted, that this Pew is more conveniently and eligibly situated than any other in the Church, and is only offered for safe in consequence of the removal of the proprietor from the West

For terms and reference apply to Messrs. Rowsell. on Contr. Booksellers, King Street, Toronto, if by letter post-paid.

472-13

Steamers to Ningara, Queenston, and Lewiston.

CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON, WILL leave TORONTO for NIAGARA, QUEENS-TON, AND LEWISTON, every Morning at Half past Seven o'clock; and will leave LEWISTON for TORONTO at Two, P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

One of the "ROYAL-MAIL LINE" of steamers will leave TORONTO for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, daily, Sundays excepted.) at Three P. M.; and will leave Lewiston very Morning at Nine o'clock, for TORONTO and KINGSTON. Royal Mail-Packet Office, Toronto, August 17, 1846.

DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

ther permitting. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS Sovereign, - . . . CAPT. W. TWOHY,

Princess Royal, - - - CAPT. H. TWOHY, Will, for the ensuing Season, sail as under: DOWNWARDS-FROM TORONTO TO KINGSTON. Sovereign, every Monday and Thur-day, at One o'clock, P.M. City of Toronto, every Tuesday and Friday, at One o'clock, P.M. Princess Royal, every Wednesday and Saturday, at One

UPWARDS-FROM KINGSTON TO TORONTO. Princess Royal, every Monday and Thursday Evening, at Six o'clock.
Sovereign, every Tuesday and Friday Evening, at Six o'clock.

Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless entered and signed for, as received by them or their Agents. The Proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for

Money Parcels at the risk of the owners thereof. The above Steamers are fitted up in the first style, having large Upper Cabins and commodious State Rooms.

Passengers from Lewiston or Queenston, by this Line, will teach Montreal within forty-five hours—distance, 425 miles.

Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, Toronto, June 15, 1846. THE STEAMER AMERICA.

CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

W ILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten

THE STEAMER DESPATCH,

WILL leave Toronto for Hamilton (touching at intermediate Parts, weather parts) diate Ports, weather permitting) every Morning (Sundays excepted) at Half-past Seven o'clock; will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Afternoon, at Two o'clock.

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, (touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning nday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave Toronto for

Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c. CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small School, a short distance from Montreal. He must be for Church and Cottage Windows, and HAND-GLASSES for Church and Lottage Windows for for Church and Cottage windows, for Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest possible rate.

WM. GRIEVE.

> Upper Canada College WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER. TERMS:

Optional Branches ... (Extra.) 

The Herald, Patriot, Colonist, Canadian, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, Hamilton Gazette, The Monarch, and Chatham Gleaner, will please give 8 insertions, and send in their accounts

BIRTHS.

At Cornwall, C. W., on Saturday, 29th ult, the lady of G. S. Jarvis, Esq., of a son.
At Quebec, on Thursday last, Mrs. J. Neilson, Jr., of a

Neilson, of a daughter.

MARRIED. In St. Paul's Church, Brockville, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. Bethune, D. D., John Bethune, Esq., of Montreal, to Mary, daughter of Paul Glassford, Esq., of Brockville.

In Montreal, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. T. W. Leach, Mr. John Davidson, of Russelltown, Deputy Provincial Surface, and Montreal Market Light Col.

veyor, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Hingston of Hinchinbrooke, formerly Adjutant of her Majesty's DIED.

LETTERS received to Thursday, September 3.

Rev. W. McMurray, add. sub.; T. Moorhouse, rem.; J. Armstrong, Esq., rem.; Rev. F. L. Osler; Capt. Wardle, rem. vol. 10; Rev. W. A. Adamson (if possible next week);

August 13, 1846.

LETTERS received to Thursday, September 3.

Rev. W. McMurray, add. sub.; T. Moorhouse, rem.; J. Armstrong, Esq., rem.; Rev. F. L. Osler; Capt. Wardle, rem. vol. 10; Rev. W. A. Adamson (if possible next week);

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 en-

References kindly permitted to the-

Rev. T. CREEN, Niagara, Rev. A. PALMER, Guelph, TERMs may be had on application to Mrs. Keefer.

Thorold, August, 1846. Wanted, YOUNG LADY as GOVERNESS, who will undertake 1 the charge of four children, and their tuition in English, French and Music; and who is required to be a member of the

A PERSON who has been a Parochial School Master in the North of England, is desirous to obtain a Common School in this Province. He is well recommended. Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to "The Church" Office, No. 5, King

Toronto, August, 1846. QUEEN STREET. EAST GWILLIMBURY.

BOARD AND EDUCATION. CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

STREET WEST, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of un-remitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support which has hitherto favoured his exertions.

Satisfactory references can be given.

THE REV. M. BOOMER, A.B., INCUMBERT 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

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,

The above branches without French ...

EDUCATION. RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num

GEORGE S. BOULTON, ESQ., of Cobourg.

JOHN TURNBULL, ESQ., of Belleville.

Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any per-

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

Bay Street, (between King Street and }
Adelnide Street) March, 1845.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF MAJOR-GENERAL And containing various anecdotes relating to the General, now for the first time published; edited by his Nephew, FERDINAND

Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

RESIDENCE :- CHURCH STREET.

Four Acres of superior Land, Original cost of buildings, &c., £1200, would be disposed for between £900 and £1000, with Four Acres of Land.

NO. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

Toronto, July 15, 1846.

end of the City.

Apply at "The Herald" Office, 36 Yonge Street
Toronto, 4th August, 1846.

47

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL.

BETWEEN Lewiston, Niagara, Queenston, Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston, calling at the intermediate Ports, City of Toronto, - - CAPT. THOS. DICK,

o'clock, P.M.
On the arrival of the Steamer Transit from Niagara.

City of Toronto, every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, at Six o'clock. The Steamer TRANSIT, from Lewiston, and the Steamer ECLIPSE, from Hamilton, meet the above Steamers daily at Passengers are particularly requested to look ofter personal

damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other vessels, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability.

O'clock.

Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and intermediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at Nine o'clock.

The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg.

Toronto, April 9, 1846.

CAPT. EDWARD HARRISON,

Toronto, May 4, 1846. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

Hamilton and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock. Toronto, April 9, 1846.

Cobourg, June 16, 1846.

Day Scholars.

Toronto, Sept. 3, 1846.

On Saturday the 5th inst., the wife of T. S. Shortt, Esq., of

daughter.
At the Islets, Valcartier, on the 24th ult., Mrs. William

between £900 and £1000, with Four Acres of Land.

A LEASE would, at the same time, be given for about 300 Acres of the best quality of Land, for Twenty-one years, from March next. About 200 acres cleared.

£400 would be required to be paid down on the Buildings, and the remainder to be paid in six annual instalments, with interest.

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