London Inquirer
5th August 1842
List of Letters taken out
to 27th July 1842

C. P.

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ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

London Inquirer.

THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF MAN.

VOLUME III. LONDON, (CANADA,) FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1842. NUMBER 52.

Sheriff's Sale.

William H. Boulton, Plaintiff,
vs.
George Ridout, Defendant,

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queens Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenaments of the Defendant, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, viz.:—Lot No. 1, in the 3d concession on the River Thames, and the south west part of Lot No. 2, in the 1st concession of the Township of Dorchester, northern division. Which Lands I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of London, on Saturday, the 13th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES HAMILTON,
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office,
London, May 12, 1842. } 41

Lands for Sale.

Lot No. 8 in the 16th con. London, about 150 acres, 30 cleared.
South half lot No. 9, 15th con. London 100 acs.
Lot No. 27, 2d con. north of Egremont Road, Adelaide, 194 acres.
East half 26 do do do 100 acres
E part 5, 3d con. S. of do Adelaide, 54
E. p. 11, 3d con. S. do do do 54
N. ½ 13, 5th con. Aldboro, 100
N. ½ 24, 1st con Ekfrid, 100
S. part 5, 2d Range, north of Long Woods Road, Ekfrid, 117
N. E. quarter lot No. 1, 5th con. North Dorchester, 50
Lots No. 11 and 12, south side of Huron road, Township of Tucker Smith, 200 acs.
Lot No. 8, 8th con. Carradoc, 200
N. ½ 9, 8th con. do 100

L. LAWRANSON.

London, June 7 1842.

To Old Settlers, Emigrants AND OTHERS.

TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF LAND of the finest description in Canada West, late Upper Canada, are on Sale by the Canada Company upon the lowest and most favourable terms possible.

About 1,000,000 acres scattered throughout every part of the Province, payable one fifth in Cash, the balance of the purchase money by Five Annual Instalments:—about 1,000,000 acres in the Huron District, which are disposed of by way of Lease,—*no money is required down*,—the Rents are spread over Twelve years, commencing at 5d. per acre, payable at the end of the first year; when the Rents are paid the Settler will receive a Deed for the Freehold; the last and highest Rent is 40d. per acre: these Lands are distant ninety miles south of the Owens Bay Settlement.

The Huron has already a population of upwards of 7000 souls.

Full particulars may be had upon application (if by letter, post paid) to the Company's Offices; to Richard Birdsall, Esq., Asphodel, Colborne District; and to Dr. Alling, Guelph, Wellington District.

Canada Company's Offices,
Toronto & Goderich, June 1, 1842. 41

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Grocery Establishment,
Dundas Street, Opposite the Mansion House.

THE subscribers beg respectfully to acquaint the inhabitants of London and vicinity, that they have leased the premises, lately occupied by Messrs. Douglas & Warren, opposite the Mansion House, where they are receiving a very extensive and complete Stock of every article in the *Grocery, Wine and Liquor Trade*, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

The Trade will be supplied at the lowest possible advance.

MICHIE, MATHIESON & Co.
London, Sept. 8, 1841. 5

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER STORE.
Saint Thomas.

THE subscriber would return his sincere thanks for the many favors he has received, and takes this method to apprise his customers and the public, that he has just received a good assortment of Leather and Trimmings, which he will sell low for cash.

He is now prepared to execute all orders in the Boot & Shoe line, with promptness, at reasonable prices. He also keeps on hand a good variety of Boot & Shoes, which being manufactured under his own inspection, enables him to warrant the same.

He would feel particularly obliged if those indebted to him, whose accounts are of a long standing, would call and settle the same at their earliest convenience.

THOMAS ALLEN.
St. Thomas, July 1, 1842. 47-3m

A. B. JONES, HAIR DRESSER.

WOULD Return his sincere thanks to his Friends, and the Public at large for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed towards him, and having moved to the opposite side of Dundas St., two doors West of J. & J. Dougall's Dry Goods Store; would solicit a continuance of that Patronage—nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit the same.

London, July 29, 1842. 51

Information Wanted

OF Henry Seabrook, a boy of 12 years old, who left his home in London on the 13th inst., dark complexion, dark hair & eyes, had on a Brown cloth frock coat, with white metal buttons, moleskin trowsers. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by the subscriber or at this Office, if by letter or otherwise.

WM. HUGGINS.
London, July 29th, 1842. 51w3

ALEXANDER & MATTHEWSON,
Wholesale and Retail.
Confectioners, Bakers, and LOZENGE MANUFACTURERS,
DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

☞ All kinds of Medicated Lozenges made to order. ja21-24

CIGARS.

A *PRIME* lot of Principe Cigars just received and for sale at Craig's book store, Dundas street.

London, June 9, 1842. 44

Summer Goods.

NOW OPENING,
Next door to the Robinson Hall Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform his old customers that in addition to his former stock, he is now opening a large and varied stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
AND HARDWARE.

All of which he intends selling at a very small advance on the cost price; and he would respectfully solicit a call from the inhabitants of London and the adjoining country. His stock consists in part of the following articles.

DRY GOODS. Doeskin, cassimeres, tweeds, gambroons, light vestings, gentleman's satin and bombazine stocks, fine shirting, cottons and linen, Orleans de laine, and muslin dresses, flowered silks and sattins, a large assortment of summer hosiery and gloves, ladies' prunella boots and shoes, children's do., an extensive assortment of prints *extremely low*, blonde and thread edgings, and laces, &c. &c.

HARDWARE. Scythes, scythe stones, Ame's best steel American spades and shovels, steel hay-forks, a beautiful article of American made axes, rim, pad, and chest locks, table and pocket knives, scissors, plated spurs, tea and table spoons, files and rasps, rifle and fowling powder, shot, powder flasks and shot pouches, Walker's best gun caps, butts and hinges, trying squares and plane irons, candle sticks and snuffers, carpet tacks and nails of all sizes.

GROCERIES. Young and old hyson, twankey and black teas, sugar, coffee, rice, spice, cinnamon, plug, cavendish, nail rod, and ladie's twist tobacco, mustard, snuff, indigo, blacking, bed cords, glass of all sizes, wrapping paper, &c. &c.

A large assortment of *CROCKERY* and *GLASSWARE* always on hand.

E. GLENNON.
London, June 9, 1842.

LAND FOR SALE.

WEST half of Lot number 3, in the 3d concession, south of the Egremont road, township of Adelaide.

Also, Lot number 21, in the 4th concession of Carradoc, about 4 miles from Delaware, and in the immediate neighborhood of mills. Terms liberal. Apply to

W. HORTON, Esq. London.
Sept. 3, 1841.

Removed.

THE subscriber having taken the shop formerly kept by Mr. Andrew McCormish, opposite the old Post office, takes this method to inform his numerous customers, that he still carries on the baking business in all its branches, together with a well supplied stock of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

Therefore he solicits a continuance of that patronage he has hitherto received, trusts he shall merit by strict attention to business.

THOS. CLARK.
London, April 7, 1842. 35

BRITANNIA Life ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.
Empowered by Act of Parliament.

THE undersigned having authority to appoint Agents in Upper Canada, begs leave to notify the inhabitants of the London District, that William Warren Street, Esquire, Cashier of the Upper Canada Bank, has consented to act as *Local Agent* for the above Company, & at the same time to call attention of the public to the great advantage of Life Assurance as a provision for widows and orphans, as also for securing debts, and borrowing money. Prospectus, List of Directors and rates may be seen on application to W. W. Street Esq., London.

J. H. MAITLAND,
Agent for Canada.
London, June 1, 1842

Township of Nissouri.

TO be sold, lot 16, 2nd concession, on the Thames, thirteen miles from London; a Log House and Barn, with twenty acres cleared, fenced and under meadow. The wood land heavily timbered, with beech, maple, oak, elm, &c.

Several never failing springs upon the land.

It is within 2½ miles of Scathard's Mill. Apply to F. Cleverly, Esq., Barrister, Dundas street, or to the subscriber, at Mr. Wilson's Office.

J. SHANLY, Jun.
London, March 17, 1842. 32

FOR SALE—the North half of lot number Eight in the 4th concession of the township of London, on the North branch of the Thames, four miles from town, having twenty acres cleared and fenced; two spring creeks take their rise in, and run through the lot. Terms, one half of the purchase money at the time of sale, the remainder in a year, to be secured on the property.

Apply at Mr. Wilson's office, to

J. SHANLY, Jr.
14th Feb. 1842. 28

For Sale.

An excellent Farm, containing about 100 acres, 70 of which is under a good state of cultivation, and cuts annually 50 tons of Hay, on the Farm are a good Log House, containing two rooms, a large frame Barn and shed; a thriving young Orchard; besides plumb and cherry trees; also, an excellent well of water, and a never failing stream runs directly through the Farm. The above is situated one mile from the flourishing town of London, on Wortley street, leading to Westminster street. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

WM. J. ODELL.
Westminister June 3, 1842. 43-tf

RAGS, RAGS, RAGS.

CASH and the highest price paid for rags at Craig's book store, Dundas street.

London, June 9, 1842. 44

NEW GOODS, AT THE CHEAPEST STORE IN LONDON.

THE subscriber is now receiving the best assortment of every variety of Goods ever offered in the London District, all which have been purchased exclusively for cash, at the present low prices, will actually be sold much cheaper than like Goods have have been or can be sold in London. No person should think of purchasing until they have called at

HEAD QUARTERS.

And tested the fact, that the only way to get Goods of the best quality, and most desirable patterns, that will in reality prove bargains, is to call where it is well known Goods are sold the *CHEAPEST*. Among the assortment will be found,

Broadcloths and cassimeres, splendid rich shawls, bonets and millinery goods, domestic goods, tailors' trimmings, hosiery and gloves, muslins, lawns and prints, laces and edgings, fancy articles, &c. &c. &c.

Reduction in Prices, to suit the Times.

French, American and English prints, from two pence half penny to tenpence currency, per yard; fine and heavy brown sheetings and shirtings, from two pence half penny to elevenpence, currency, per yard; bleached shirtings of every width, from one shilling to eighteen pence per yard; rich alepine and mousseline de laine, less than half last year's prices. The above are specimens the best ever opened, from 3 pence to four shillings per yard.

Best Y. Hyson Tea, 5s 6d Y'k per pound.

A full assortment of
Wines, Liquors and Groceries,
Hardware, Nails, Iron, Glass, &c. &c.

Country merchants and others are invited to call, before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. GARRISON.
London, June, 1842.

Summer Goods.

JUST ARRIVED FROM
London, Manchester and Glasgow,

THE subscriber begs to inform his customers and the public, that he is now opening an extensive assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

Which have been selected with much care, and purchased on the most favorable terms, enables him to sell every description of *GOODS* at the very lowest rates.

Among his assortment will be found:

Gros de Naples, satins, sattinetts, Saxony and Orleans cloths, mousselin de laines, printed muslins & cambrics, ginghams, regattas and striped Jean shirting, Irish linen, white and grey shirtings, linen and cotton sheetings and tickings, white counterpaines, furniture cottons, a large assortment of ribbons, thread & cotton laces, blonds, fancy and plain netts, muslins of every description, a great variety of shawls and handkerchiefs, hosiery, silk, gloves, &c. &c.

Always on hand a full stock of
Groceries, Wines, and Liquors,
Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Best Young Hyson Tea, only **5s.** York, per pound.

He respectfully solicits a call from his old customers and friends, as he is determined to sell at very low prices, for cash, or short approved credit.

J. CLARIS.
London, June 16, 1842.

Office of Crown Lands,

Kingston, *March* 29, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given that applications will be received during the months of May, June and July next, and Licences will be granted at the customary rates to cut Timber upon the surveyed and unsurveyed Lands of the Crown for the ensuing season, at the following Offices viz:—

At the Crown Timber Office Bytown, for both sides of the Ottawa and its tributaries from Grenville upwards including the Townships of Finch, Winchester and Mountain in the Eastern District, the lands North of the Rideau River and Canal, and in the Townships of Elmsley, Burgess, and North Crosby in the Johnstown District, also Palmerston and the unsurveyed lands to the North of the Townships of Olden, Kennebec, Kaladar, and Elzevir in the Midland District.

And at the Offices of the respective District Agents within that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada.

At the Office of Wm. Morrison Esq Berthier, for the North side of the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Montmorency.

At the Office of C. L. Marler, Esq., Nicolet, for the South side of the St Lawrence, from Sorel to the River Chaudiere

At the Office of C. F. Fournier Esq. St Jean, Port Joli, from the River Chaudiere to the River Metis; and for the District of Gaspe, at the Office of William McDonald Esq. New Carlisle.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

TO BE SOLD,
REAL ESTATE, IN THE TOWN.
SHIP OF YARMOUTH.

LOTS No. 27, 28, in the 7th concession,	400 acres
Half of lot No. 8, and 9, 7th concession,	300 do
	700

Proposals in writing, post paid, will be received by Mr. M. McNAMARA, 35 Richmond street.

Toronto, Feb. 17, 1842. 28

PIANO FORTES of the following makers, for sale at James D. Sheppard's Piano Forte and Music store, 266 Main st, Buffalo. Stodart, Worcester & Durham, New York: Dubois & Bacon, do; Gale, Christopher & Co., do; Chickering & Mackay, Boston; R. S. Weacham & Co. Albany. Prices from $219 to $350. Also, every kind of musical instruments for bands, which with every other article of musical merchandize will be sold at New York, Boston and Albany prices, without adding transportation. Persons desirous of obtaining instruments may get the makers prices, and J. D. S. will furnish them at those prices, delivered in Buffalo.

je 24-6m

Timothy Seed Wanted.

M. ANDERSON & Co. will pay the Highest Price for any quantity of Timothy Seed, delivered at their Shop in Dundas St.

London, June 17, 1842. 46

Rich and Poor.

When God built up the dome of blue
And portioned earth's prolific flow,
The measure of his wisdom drew
A line between the rich and poor;
And till that vault of glory fall,
Or beauteous earth be scarred with flame,
Or saving love be all in all,
That rule of life will rest the same.

We know not why, we know not how,
Mankind are framed for weal or woe,—
But to the Eternal Law we bow,
If such things are, they must be so.
Yet, let no cloudy dreams destroy
One truth outshining bright and clear,
That Wealth is only Hope and Joy,
And Poverty but Pain and Fear.

Behold our children as they play!
Blest creatures, fresh from Nature's hand;
The peasant boy as great and gay
As the young heir to gold and land;
Their various toys of equal worth,
Their little needs of equal care,
And balls of marble, huts of earth,
All homes alike endeared and fair.

They know no better! would that we
Could keep our knowledge safe from worse;
So Power should find and leave us free,
So Pride be but the owner's curse;
So, without marking which was which,
Our hearts would tell, by instinct sure,
What paupers are the ambitious Rich!
How wealthy the contented Poor!

Grant us, O God! but health and heart,
And strength to keep desire at bay,
And ours *must* be the better part,
Whatever else beasts our way.
Each day may bring sufficient ill;
But we can meet and fight it through,
If hope sustains the hand that will,
And Conscience is our captain too.

The following is from the "Guido Book to Niagara," just published in Buffalo:

Niagara.

There's nothing great or bright, thou glorious Fall!
Thou may'st not to the fancy's sense recall—
The thunder riven cloud, the lightning's leap,
The stirring of the chambers of the deep,
Earth's emerald green, and many-tinted dyes,
The fleecy whiteness of the upper skies,
The tread of armies, thick'ning as they come,
The boom of cannon, and the roll of drum,
The brow of beauty, and the form of grace,
The passion and the prowess of our race,
The song of Homer in its loftiest hour,
The unresisted sweep of Roman power,
Britannia's trident on the azure sea,
America's young shout of liberty!
Oh! may the wars that maiden in thy deeps,
There spend their rage, nor climb the encircling steeps;
And, till the conflict of thy surges cease,
The Nations on thy banks repose in peace!

Nov. 3, 1841. Morreth.

EDUCATION.

The mind of man is composed of properties mysterious and incomprehensible, evidently calculated to act in concert, and expand and divulge by unanimous consent and mutual exertion—to create their own rank and elevation in the scale of being by incessant activity and labor. No man possesses a mind too void for self-exertion, but every man's must be void without it; in fact, it cannot be denominated, a mind until its self has made it such. Nature, indeed, provides the materials for a great fabric, but their value can never be known and appreciated until they are renovated and organized by their own inherent force and buoyancy—until the natural activity and vigor of the mind are directed towards a proper object, and find matter to work upon, co-operative to its own improvement and interest. Its functions expand, its conceptions become quicker and clearer, its deliberations more decisive, the more it is inured to investigation and research. Exercise is as essential to the preservation of the mind, as food is to the sustenance of the body; without exercise, the mind cannot exist—its faculties would lie dormant useless and inactive, mere tenements of thought hidden in the recesses of the heart never to be known or observed for want of self exertion to throw open the doors of light and knowledge. The mind of man thus composed is evidently a machine which cannot move, however great the force outwardly applied, until its own application be obtained, and its faculties exerted to the extent of those powers to which it is indebted for all that can adorn or elevate. Nature gives not knowledge, but merely the medium through which to obtain it. To a man's self, and his opportunities must be attributed, in a great measure, the extent of his conceptions and the magnitude of his understanding, in the beginning he is void of knowledge or ideas containing merely the abode of thought an immense store house, to be filled with goods of his own choice and selection. His pre-eminence in the scale of being is constituted not by muscular strength, but by the powers of his mind and the sagacity of his intellect. He is born the deputed lord of earth's domain; nature confers upon him the seeds of understanding, high above animal instinct. How much they owe their growth and perfection to cultivation, history bears witness. Egypt, Turkey, Italy, how changed from what ye once were; now dissimilar your dull, indolent, ignorent posterity, to the daring, active, intelligent race that immortalized you! But to what shall we attribute this charge, this prostitution of the faculties and vigor of the soul? Can it be that nature has averted her ordinary munificence and is alike subject with human efforts to the ravages of time? History affirms the contrary. The same sun that gave verdure to the bank of the Nile, rolls daily over our heads unaltered in its course. The same firmament that called the Grecian song of praise, stretches its wide mantle over our land, equally glorious and magnificent. Vegetation exhibits the same luxury and verdure; beasts of prey frequent their accustomed haunts, in all their original fierceness agility and strength. No decay of animal life is perceptible. Nature pursues the same unchanged, unchangeable course, yet men is altered. And why? The reason is obvious. Man is not created in the perfection of his being not endowed in the beginning of his career with the capacities he is capable of attaining; but governed by his own will, and dictated by his own thoughts, he is destined to ameliorate his own state. To what, then, shall we attribute this decay of intellect in the modern Egyptians, Grecians, and Italians, if not to the degeneration of manners and customs—to the complete prostitution of every stimulus to action? Virtue, honor and glory are no longer objects of pursuit. The heart pines and knows up in itself, for want of judicious employment; its very essence is absorbed in general ignorance and slavish servitude, without encouragement of enterprise or encouragement in virtuous; its talents are never exerted, its spirits never inflamed.—Cradled in servility, taught to crouch beneath the frowns of the wealthy and the great, man becomes degraded in his being, low and grovelling in his aspirations, effeminate in his manners corrupted in his nature. With no other care than that of mere animal existence, thus shrunk and enervated, it is difficult to recognize in him the high order of being to which he belongs, though his external aspect be the same, though the formation of his whole body, of his heart, and his brain be similar in every respect. But when we examine history, and find that the ancestors of these very men, who are now degraded to almost the lowest state of intellectual existence, surpassed all their contemporaries in mental acquirements, in the heroism of their achievements, the eloquence of their orators, the philosophy of their councils, and in every qualification and endowment which give dignity and elevation to the human character, the truth is too evident to be contested that the degeneration is moral, and not natural—produced solely by the corruption of manners and customs, and general ignorance and superstition of the community among whom, from their very infancy they mingle, imbibing their principles, tastes and pursuits, which are equally base, corrupt and grovelling—Thus man, is the midst of a corrupted age, is rendered enervate and powerless, however great his natural abilities. The customs which surround him, he is early taught to revere; he knows no better or nobler pursuits than those his fathers practised, no matter how sordid or profane, for these are incessantly instilled into him by parental care. In this matter, by the influence of bad education, he acquires a fondness for the very principles which, had he been rightly instructed, he could have looked at with no other feelings than those of abhorrence and disgust.

If education has such a powerful influence over the mind as to convict it of every principle it inculcates, and literally transform it to the very nature and inclinations of its preceptor, how important, how essential to man, is a judicious course of instruction, not only in the arts and sciences, but in all the rudiments of moral and enlightened life! Peculiarly favored are those whose lot it has been to be reared in the midst of virtuous society. When a thorough, sound moral education is strenuously inculcated, it is then that the heart is set upon the right footing in the earliest stage of its improvement; its object being of the highest order that human efforts can possible aspire to, it gathers fresh strength and energy in every contest with opposing passions—every faculty is exerted; and, gradually, as man becomes a thoughtful and contemplative being, he discovers the extent and capacity of his abilities, which, had he never been excited to investigation by the examples and admonitions of his friends, would most likely have decayed in their gloomy, unfrequented cells, unknown to himself and unnoticed by others.—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he becomes old he will not depart from it, is a saying from no less authority than Solomon. When the mind is young, and unoppressed by the long train of the incidental past—when every thought is orginal, new, and unconceived before, then education acts with its greatest force, and most useful and lasting effects. The impressions the mind then receives, in all probability will never alter but will continue with it through the various circumstances of its existence, in this world at least. Happy is that man who has received a sound education in his early years, whose mind has not laid a barren waste in its spring time, but has been cultivated before the weeds had time to rear their heads and waft their pernicious seeds around them. If a man has not received an education or a moral education, he is exposed to all sorts of vice and led by every allurement without the least ability on his part to resist them; his mind is not preoccupied; virtue and morality have not given him a conscience or a sence of what is right. How, then, can he detect or desire to detect, or resist, what is wrong. His inclinations are indulged in everything and the consequence is his ruin and misery of course.

Discovery in Australia.—A discovery has been made lately in the northern part of Australia of a new river. The inhabitants were stateed neither numerous nor troublesome. The temparature varied from 52 to 82, and as this was midwinter month of July, 40 feet above the level of the sea, it is easy to see that summer heat would be oppressive to European constitutions. Nothing else, however, could be expected in the parallel of 18 degs. The whole distance acros that immense island or continent, from the Gulf of Carpentaria on the north, where the Albert disenbogues itself, to Spencer's Gulf on the south, is about 900 miles, of which 300 miles have been explored northward arom Adalaide by Mr. Eyere. The Albert admits of tracing nearly a hundred miles in a directon to the south, so that their remaining still about 500 to explore.

The following are given as examples in the *New York Express* of the number of different readings (eighteen) of the third line in Gray's beautiful Elegy in a Churchyard:

The ploughman homeward plods his weary way.
The ploughman homeward weary plods his way
The ploughman weary plods his homeward way.
The ploughman weary homeward plods his way
The ploughman plods his homeward weary way
The ploughman plods his weary homeward way.
The homeward ploughman plods his weary way.
The homeward ploughman weary plods his way.
The homeward weary ploughman plods his way.
The weary ploughman plods his homeward way.
The weary ploughman homeward plods his way.
The weary homeward ploughman plods his way.
Homeward the ploughman plods his weary way.
Homeward the ploughman weary plods his way.
Homeward the weary ploughman plods his way.
Weary the ploughman plods his homeward way
Weary the ploughman homeward plods his way
Weary the homeward ploughman plods his way

From the Boston Register and Observer.

CHURCH SLEEPINESS—ITS CAUSE & CURE.

I perceive that a writer in the last Register complains sadly of the appearance of people in many of our Churches on the Sabbath. Some are listless, some stupid, and some fast asleep. For myself I do not wonder that the congregation feel like sleep and the preacher like despair within the walls of not a few houses of public worship. The truth is, people are complained of for doing what they can scarcely help, any more than a mouse can help dying within an exhausted receiver. Can we expect the brain to do its duty when we let nothing but dark venous blood, as lifeless as poppy juice, go up there to keep the nerves strings in action; just consider the condition of the majority of our Churches on the Sabbath. Soon after the congregation have left for the day, the house is shut up, and there is shut up in it the atmosphere which has been bereft of a large portion of its vitality by the many lungs that have been sucking it out for hours. These deoxygenated, unhealthy remains continue growing more corrupt till the next Sabbath morning, two hours—and more generally, it is probable, one hour before the assemblage of the worshippers. If proof is wanting, just go within the doors at the first opening and see, or rather smell and feel is the element of life now let in from the great, pure temple of nature through all possible avenues? By no means. The doors are set open, it may be—and possibly a window or two, if the sexton thinks of it, but in the majority of cases he does not for his specific and absolute duty of opening and ringing appertains not to these last. Well, is this scanty incoming through the door way sufficient to dislodge this week old poison; Week old? months old I might say. The congregation walk into this unseous immobility of gas from the midst of heaven's wholesomeness without. They are tolerably awake or only beginning to go to sleep during the getting up and setting down of the earlier exercises. But when the hearers have fairly settled down into the steady composure of sermon time, then alack! although the poor souls want the preaching, yet the poor brains which envelope them want blood and oxygen to give these same souls strength to take hold of the preaching that keeps lodging at the tympanum of the ear. If I should die I can't keep awake saith the spirit. 'Die you must then,' groan lungs, arteries and nerves, faintingly, 'for we can't help you; all that eloquence has no oxygen in it.' So the spirit, nolens volens sinks into sleepy oblivion or just makes out to keep half a thought above it. Thus it is until at the close of the discourse the more sleep resisting constitutions startle the less fortunate to downright or rather, upright consciousness by rising from the next exercise. In the ancient era of doubly and even trebly long discourses, there was a wisdom in slamming the seats up against the pew side on rising, though we never thought of it before. The jar stirred the stagnant stupefying atmosphere and shivered and shook the little vitality remaining into the reach of gasping respiration. In the hundred and fifty or half a thousand thunders too, there was a noisy grandour that lifted the soul up with the body and drove the drowsiness away.

The noon has come and the church is cleared of the assemblage; but are any means now taken to clear it of the bad and still worse air? Worse we say, for the breathings of the morning cannot but have made it so, or would have made it, had not a few windows been opened by those sitting near them. Then, the afternoon's exercises are laboriously heard, hopelessly languished through, or helplessly slept through, like those of the forenoon. At length the congregation are again dismissed and the dead air is quickly boxed up and kept in good deadening order for the next time that good Christian folks go through and out of the pure breath of nature to be edified or rather edificed.

There is another life killing circumstance which should not be forgotten. Every adult in ordinary health exhales through the skin in twenty four hours at least a pound and a quarter of worn out disorganized and decayed matter. Now take the three hours that a numerous congregation continue in Church and how must they impregnate the atmosphere with this. It is invisible to be sure, yet none the less existing. It is absolutely putrefaction. This is boxed up with the rest and is poisonous in proportion to its even day's continuance.

As for ourselves, we will not complain of our neighbors for drowsiness, until we stir them up to call a parish meeting and therein Resolve,' that the atmosphere was made to breathe, and forty miles high above every pair of lungs that they might have enough of it; and that it is absolute folly if not wickedness to try to live in so much nitrogen gas and carbon when there is such a munificence of oxygen all round the globe. Let them put there physiological resolutions' into practise and then we will see what preaching can do. Can we wonder at the power and success of ant angel of health there to help it?

Saturday is not too soon to begin to ventilate a Church in the warm season of the year, especially if the few preceding days have been very damp and thereby kept the elastic air from steeling into the building or the unelastic from oozing out of it. At any rate, let the earliest morning of the day of meeting peep in at the lifted windows and the earliest breezes sweep out the temple. Then all the sweet influences of the sabbath will have entrance to help the sacred service. We wish now that every religious newspaper in the country would set up the shout of air! air! and that every other paper would give at least one strong echo to the cry—air! air! Help us gracious Editors. If we must some time die for the lack of breath, do not let us go to sleep and loose a fair Sunday reputation and our sermonless souls besides, for want of it.

A GASPER.

Welsh Oratory.

At a late meeting of the Newport Mechanics' Institute for the election of officers the Mayor of Newport, Lewis Edwards, Esq., gave the following account of a late interview with Lord Brougham:—"I did go to London, (said his honor,) as you de all know, on the purpose of the address; and I did have with me our young friend, Mr. Simeon Evans, the young artist, who did go with me to the levee in my coach.—(Cheers.) A fine carriage it was—(a laugh)—with such a 'pair' of grays! and a fine coachman, tall, stout, as you ever see.—(Laughter.) And such a 'fu man.' (Bravo!) Well, I was dressed so fine; you would like to see me in my court dress; then I thought I must see my Lord Brougham; and when could I see him better than then? I did call.—(Hear!) Such a beautiful room I never did see before. It was a great room, it was. I did sit, as may be, there. Lord Brougham came in as may be, here, and said, 'The Mayor of Newport?' I said, 'Lord Brougham.' He did then come with his two hands, and did catch my two hands, and said, 'I am very glad to see you.'—'I have often heard of Lord Brougham, but I never did expect this honour.—(Hear, hear!) My eyes do now see, and my hands do now hold, Lord Brougham. (Laughter.) Well, what do you want?' said he; 'anything I can do for you, I shall be most happy.' I said, 'My lord, we have at Newport a Mechanics' Institute; and the young men of Newport are very anxious to have your lordship; nobody respects your lordship more than the men of Newport.—(Loud cheers.) In having brought with me a young artist, one of Newport, for they are very anxious to have your lordship, to hang up in the Mechanics' Institute.' 'Yes,' he did say, 'I will sit.' 'Thank you,' said I.—(Thunders of applause.) 'And I'll give you some books for your institute, too,' said he.' (Deafening cheers.)

Monmouthshire Merlin.

By a letter from W. H. Merritt, Esq., M.P.P., which appears in the *St. Catharines Journal* of the 21st, we learn that the Home Government has conceded the principle of our products being exempt from duty as a source of revenue. Mr. Merritt's own remarks will perhaps be more satisfactory:

"We have good reason to believe that ere long the commerce of this country will be placed on a different footing that the revenues will be obtained from those articles which compete with our productions which with the tolls on our leading water communications, will, in a few years, yield an ample fund to defray all the expenses of the government.

"It should not be either a matter of surprise or disappointment, that this question, although so sound in principle promising in practice, and easy to execute, should not at once have been adopted by the Home Government; we should bear in mind, that many years have elapsed since this change was first proposed among ourselves and that although it at this moment is generally approved, it encountered much opposition.

"The principal difficulty however, is removed. The Home government disavow imposing any duty on our products for the purpose of revenue. The landowner generally understands, that the distance and high charges on our wheat, before it can complete with his, afford a natural and durable protection; together with the fact that under the present system a fair interest cannot be obtained on the investment of capital invested in agriculture in this part of Canada.

"The only impediment which continues to exist in the mother country, in the apprehension of great quantities being introduced through Canada from the United States; to guard against which it is proposed to impose a colonial duty on all American products, when admitted into Britain, taking care it be not so high as to divert their trade to the same point through other channels."

County of Ottawa.—The Representation of the county of Ottawa having become vacant by the elevation of Mr. Day to the Bench, two Candidates are in the field for the suffrage for the Electors at the next election—viz.:—Thomas M'Gory Esq. and Denis Benjamin Papineau of Petite Nation. Mr. M'Gory opposed Mr. Day at the last election, and he now informs the Electors that whilst the purest loyalty shall influence his conduct, he his not insensible to the necessity of Reform.—Mr. Papineau, whose address is very brief, promise that he will use all his power and influence to promote the best interests of the Province at large, and the County of Ottawa in particular, which is all that could be reasonably expected from any man.