SUNDAY, FEB. 14 .- With the first daylight all were moving, glad to stretch our cold and stiffened limbs. To those who were going to work we served out each half a tottle of brandy. Some set off to collect pieces of the wreck and spars, others provisions, clothes, &c.; some to gather stones to fortify the raft; others, with some boarding-pikes which had been picked up, to endeavour to catch fish, as many were seen round about us. A writing-desk was found, and in one corner was a little box of about a dozen wax lucifer matches; but they were wet, and would not light. We stuck them in the flour to dry; but very nearly lost them; one of the Spanish passengers having seen the box there, pocketed the box, throwing away the matches. On searching, we found them scattered in some holes of the raft. A few of them were picked up and dried, and at last we struck a light! Oh, joyful news it was to all. We gave three cheers. A candle was lighted, and placed in an empty barrel, and a watch placed over it, with orders never to let it out, by night or day. A piece of board lined with iron was found, and on this we soon had a fire blazing, having plenty of sticks at hand. The doctor and purser then got the dead sheep, skinned it in a most skilful manner with an old razor, and we soon had a portion of it cooked. A piece was served out to each man, and all declared they never tasted such excellent mutton. One "tottle" of wine followed round to each. At noon we offered up our thanks to God for his goodness. This sible. First, they tried earthenware jars, but these louder and rise with greater violence than before, and, broke: afterwards, they got hold of some copper vessel and lead pipes, with which they busied themselves.

We began now to long for water, the want of which pained us most; and the poor dogs, pigs, and sheep, ber of us behind; besides it was dangerous for the wetting their lips with a wet rag of vinegar.

of water, when some one called out "A sail!" How steering by compass, and guiding the canoe. it made our hearts leap with joy, although many were sceptical: but some of the old seamen on taking a There were forty-two people stowed in the canoe sceptical: but some of the old seamen on taking a good look, declared it to be a sail; and a sail it proved and ten in the small boat. At 5, p.m. we shoved off the frost sets in, and be kept in a dry place, where frost cannot on two oars lashed together. At length she hauled stood our part so long, with feelings mingled with reround the east point of the reef, some six or eight miles distant, and bore right up towards us along the reef, sortow, and joy. Our voyage, we knew, was atround the east point of the reef, some six or eight miles gret, sorrow, and joy. Our voyage, we knew, was atbe no doubt as to her intentions, we felt that the sudden and unexpected prospects of a speedy deliverance were almost too much for us. Only then did our of the canoe, as she was obliged to take the lead, and, hearts seem to soften, and to feel what we had gone assisted by one of the natives of Sisal belonging to through. All knelt down and joined together most the boat, with poles sounding, he kept a look-out for fervently in thanking Almighty God for our preserva- reefs and danger. Sometimes we used the oars, and tion; after which each might be seen to grasp his others the sail, the canoe often grating over the reefs, friends by the hand and shake it, with something like which made us shudder, till we had gone three or four a smile at last upon the lips, although the heart was miles in the dark, when we thought it best to come to should be sown in a hot-bed, the grains being sown a quarter of an anchor about 8, p. m. This was a trying night too full for anything to be said. As the brig stood an anchor about 8, p. m. This was a trying night towards us about noon, our claret was opened, and a to all. towards us about noon, our claret was opened, and a double allowance (two pottlefuls) was dealt round to each man. By 1 o'clock p.in. it was abreast of us, about four miles outside the surf; she stopped, and a protection and goodness and set sail towards the ficial heat to make it early productive in our climate. If the

In a few words we may as well relate the advecompass between his knees in the dark, steering, but the casks we made a good meal. of the reef, and also saw that they were past the small 3rd of March. island of Perez, to which they thought it best not to When the inhabitants of the Havannah learned how return; but kept on their course towards the south. nobly Captain Camp and Mr. Villaverde, his chief The sea was calm and the wind was fair all the way.

By sitting all well aft they kept her bows out of the water. They sailed all day and during the night, and By sitting all well aft they kept her bows out of the water. They sailed all day and during the night, and benefit, as a mark of how much their conduct was established. when Sunday morning dawned had the happiness of teemed by all. In a short time it had amounted to seeing the coast a few miles off; at the same time four thousand dollars. When the two noble officers they observed a brig in the offing, to which they at for whom it was intended heard about it, they at first once made; but she seemed to avoid them, keeping refused to accept any part of it, in the most kind and away. The little boat kept on towards her, however, generous manner offering it for the benefit of the widmaking signals as well as they could, and, at last, got ows and families of the poor men lost in the Tweed! near her, and the chief officer boarded her. He found The consul and all concerned said this should not be, them all in confusion, with loaded muskets ready to observing that the subscription made by the people of protect themselves, having taken the small boat for Havannah, was for their two noble-minded countrysome piratical craft. The tale was soon told to the men; and that, surely, "at home," the countrymen of chief mate, Senor Villaverde, of the Spanish brig Emilio, and at once he got all on board, and set off to- which would bring destitution to many a poor family, wards Sisal to inform his commander, the brig having would as handsomely "do their duty." been obliged to slip and run from Sisal, leaving her captain on shore, when the same "norther" came on to blow which the Tweed encountered. Sisal being and humane Societies, will not overlook the noble and humane conduct of the captain and chief officer On hearing of our disaster, he hesitated not for one moment, but getting some water hurriedly on board, set sail towards the moment, but getting some water hurriedly on board, set sail towards the reef, which he reached, as has been said, at 1, p. m., the next day. The worthy, would not have acted so promptly as he had done.

To return to the canoe alongside our raft. She ON THE MEANS OF ESCAPING THE RAVAGES brought some roasted fowls, biscuit, and two or three gallous of water mixed with sugar. Captain Camp also came with her, and for a noble purpose, namely, to remain with us on the raft, as a security in himself that the brig would not leave us until all were rescued! The raft's muster roll was at once get and and incurable; but we are willing to give the subject every consideration. ed! The raft's muster roll was at once got out, and twenty-five names called over, commencing with the invalids, all of whom were to go off in the canoe to the brig. The writer's name was among the first called his published letter:brig. The writer's name was among the first called out, but, for certain pressing reasons, which need not be here mentioned, he preferred remaining on the raft them were quite unfit for food; this suggested to me the idea of the many of them were quite unfit for food; this suggested to me the idea of the many of them were quite unfit for food; this suggested to me the idea of the many of them were quite unfit for food; the suggested to me the idea of the many of them were quite unfit for food; the suggested to me the idea of the many of them were quite unfit for food; the suggested to me the idea of the many of them were quite unfit for food; the suggested to me the idea of the many of them were quite unfit for food; the suggested to me the idea of the many of them were quite unfit for food; the suggested to me the idea of the many of them were quite unfit for food; the suggested to me the idea of the many of them were quite unfit for food; the suggested to me the idea of the many of them were quite unfit for food; the suggested to me the idea of the many of

was made to pull her through the breakers. After a struggle, this was accomplished, and their oars got out, and they were about to hoist the sail, when a sea struck her and turned her broadside on to the surf, into which she was driven, and back on to the reef, narrowly escaping being capsized. Her crew said she was overloaded, so twelve only were sent in her; and this time she got over in safety, and made towards the brig, on board which they were placed .-She returned about 4, p. m., bringing the brig's small boat, which alone came through the surf, the canoe stopping outside, as they were afraid she would get stove if she struck the reef in the middle of the boiling surf. The small boat took off seven passengers to the canoe, and returned for seven more, with which she set off; but, when in the middle of the surf, one wave seemed to lift her high in the air, then dash her round broadside on, and capsize her. She turned over and over, and was swept back on to the reef, full of water, the people who were in being scattered about in the surf. Fortunately all of them, after a little, got a footing on the reef, in four or five feet of water, and reached the raft in safety. The boat was baled clear of water, and a few more seamen put into her, with extra oars, and only four passengers allowed to go. This time she got safely through the surf, and alongside the canoe, which went to the brig, the small

afternoon we picked up a few fish, one or two fine appearance of the brig; but at 11, a. m., she hove in lobsters, three bottles of wine, and a can of oil. The sight, and by 2 p. m. sent off the canoe to us. We engineers (now that we had a fire) set about construct- now saw it was hopeless to attempt getting the people ing an apparatus with which to condense water, if pos- conveyed through the surf, which appeared to roar seemed very thirsty. At 6 p.m. served out to cach brig to be kept so near a lee-shore, should a "northman before lying down one "tottle" of wine. Thirst er" spring up. It was therefore proposed that the began to be very troublesome. The vinegar cask was canoe should come through the surf to us, to be emmuch resorted to by all; some drinking a little, others ployed with the small boat in carrying us all at one time across the reef to the southward to the small island where the brig could go round and pick us up. Monday, Feb. 15.—All up at daybreak. At 7, This was agreed on, as our only chance of all reaching offered up our thanks to God for his goodness. One party of a dozen was appointed to gather together the fore, main, and mizen masts, main-yard, and other bark forthwith, no one taking a single rag more than large spars, with which to form a substantial floating was on his back. All set about embarking with raft; and they set about it with right good will. At cheerfulness; before doing which, however, every one 8, the ship's cook made 69 small cakes, of flour, but- knelt down on the raft, and we offered up our united ter, and salt water, which were baked at the fire on a thanks to Almighty God for his goodness. Captain piece of sheet iron torn from a bit of the wreck, and Parsons was the last man to step from the raft into served out with a piece of mutton or fish, and never the canoe. The arrangement was that the small boat, was a feast so relished. At 9, the distillery got into in charge of the chief officer and nine men, should good order, and by 11 we had made about six bottles take the lead, with the canoe in tow, the small boat

to be in a few minutes. We got another signal raised in silence, all looking back at the raft, which had keeping about two miles outside. When there could on a rock, or reef, she might turn over, and drown.

about four miles outside the surf; she stopped, and a protection and goodness, and set sail towards the small boat, which we had observed towing astern, set south. After many times touching on the rocks, at sail towards us. In less than an hour she had neared 11 o'clock, a.m., we reached a small island, on which but if it is sown as I have pointed out, there will be fine large planted out in the the surf, when she let down the sail, and eight swarthy there was a hut, swarms of birds, piles of wood, and field. Until the plants are put out, the soil in which they were fellows got out poles, with which they guided their canoe right through the breakers on to the reef close by people in the small boat landed, thinking it was Pe- "If the potatoe plants have advanced so far by the middle or rez, but, as we found it was not that island, the boats of our little boat. She left us at 5 p.m. on Friday, then were kept on their course to the south, towards and continued to row and sail gently along across the another small island, which was seen about five miles best done on a cloudy day, or immediately after rain. It is of rcef, in great fear of running aground every moment off. About 2, p. m., we reached Perez, on which we and damaging her frail hull. She touched often as landed, observing the brig, at the same time, about she went along in the dark; but they were able al- ten miles off, making towards us. There are a few best tubers. ways to clear her. The stem turned out not to be good huts, built of wreck, and thatched with cane her frailest part, when once they got clear away; she leaves. In one hut there was about a dozen butts of fresh water, kept there by the fishermen and turtlers, be planted three inches deeper in the ground than they stood in men baling could scarcely keep her free; and had who resort thither from Campeachy and Sisal. We any of them stood up in her bottom, they would have lighted a fire in one of the huts, broiled some bacon, gone through her. The chief officer sat with the and with some bread and the fresh water we found in

with great difficulty making out the points of the com- The brig came round near to Perez, and the canoe pass; only doing so by now and then getting a glimpse in two trips placed us all in safety on her deck by 5, of the flourish round the north point. They scarcely p. m., when she set sail, and on the following day we knew how they got off the reef into open water; re- reached Sisal, where, having received for a week the marking, on being asked, "God must have guided us!"

utmost kindness and hospitality, we embarked on board

the production of tubers be delayed for a fortnight or three

the Emilio for the Havannah, where we arrived on the At daybreak on Saturday they found themselves clear the Emilio, for the Havannah, where we arrived on the

only eleven miles off, the brig reached it by 11 a.m., and humane conduct of the captain and chief officer when the captain was at once communicated with.—

of the Spanish brig Emilio. Her owners would not

noble, humane, Bernardino Camp (for such is the engines were made by Messrs. Caird, & Co. She name of the excellent young officer who commands the commenced running in 1842, and, at the time of her Emilio) never thought of his cargo lying on the beach loss, was almost as good as the first day of starting. at Sisal, or his passengers appointed to join him, to Captain Parsons is a master of 22 years' standing in sail on a certain day to Havannah, to which port she the Royal Navy. He joined the Royal Mail Steamis a regular trader; his only thoughts were on rescu- packet Company's service in 1842, as chief-officer of ing the poor shipwrecked people. He thought not of the Dee, for one voyage. He then commanded the his insurance either, or the risk he ran of coming on Medway for one voyage; after which he exchanged to a lee shore in the "norther" season; and last of into the Tweed, in which he had made five complete all, but not least, he never thought of remuneration or voyages to and from the West Indies, three of which | hood were drooping and withering. reward, afterwards remarking, when spoken to on this were to the Gulf of Mexico. Many of the Tweed's point, "I did but my duty, which every man would have done in such a case, and my reward is here" men had been in her ever since she first started running, and almost all had been several voyages in her, potatoes at the table dhôte at Kissengen. (laying his hand on his heart). We knew that many some of the men having followed Capt. Parsons from ship to ship for ten years.

OF THE POTATOE DISEASE.

We publish the following at the request of an esteemed

This method was discovered by M. Zander, of Boitzenberg,

till the last. The canoe started with twenty-five pas- of obtaining them from seed, and I directed my efforts to the -Worcestershire Chronicle.

sengers, and was anxiously watched while the attempt was made to pull her through the breakers. After a the attempt has often been made, but it required three, four or

five years before they came to perfection. "I first raised potatoes from seed six years ago. I sowed an eightli of an ounce, and obtained nearly seven sacks of fully-grown perfectly sound potatoes, although in the same year almost all the potatoes in my neighbourhood were affected by ock mark and dry rot.

"I have regularly raised potatoes from seed ever since, and they have remained sound during the whole time; and last they have remained sound during the whole time; and last year (1845), when the disease had spread over all Europe, and attained the greatest virulence in this neighbourhood, those potatoes which I had previously raised from seed, as well as those of the preceding year, continued perfectly exempt from disease. I have also given potatoes raised from seed to my friends and acquaintances, and these have also remained perfectly free from the universally prevailing disease. The Minister of the Interior took notice of my proceedings, and sent two cers to investigate on the spot the facts I had communicated to the government respecting my potatoes. These officers were present when I caused some potatoes to be dug out, which I had raised from seed the year before, and amongst them was a plant which produced 280 potatoes; many stems produced from 100 to 130; the smallest produce from one plant was half 100 to 130; the smallest produce from one plant was half a metze,* and the majority of the plants produced from one to one and a half metze. Potatoes raised from seed are very mealy, and have a peculiarly pleasant and fine flavour; they produce a richer crop in the second year, and it increases in the third; there is then no further increase, and they have attained their greatests. their greatest perfection.

"From an ounce of seed you may raise upwards of fifty sacks of potatoes. The smallest crop I ever had from half an ounce was twenty-four sacks. You will find the following description ooat returning to the raft.

Tuesday, Feb. 16.—All astir at 6, a. m., but no of the manner of raising potatoes from seed more complete than that which the government has published, for in that everything is given too superficially.

"My views of the potatoe disease, which has spread so universally for some years, are as follows: -With all plants, propagation by seed is most in accordance with nature. We have pagated the potatoe for a century in a mode that is unn and in a climate which is cold and foreign to it. This has now caused a complete degeneracy—in one word, our potatoes have become weakened and degenerated by a long-continued and unnatural mode of propagation, and they cannot, during their growth, bear any sadden change of temperature, drought, or moisture, and I have the firm conviction that the potatoe diseases which have now were in a conviction that the potatoe diseases which have now prevailed for some years, such as pock marks and dry rot, and the disease of last year, which was formerly unknown, was caused amongst our weak and degenerate potatoes by sudden changes of temperature. A weak and nervous individual is very sensible of every change of weather or temperature, and so it has been for some years with potatoes which have been weakened by an unnatural mode of propaga tion. I am in possession of the strongest proofs that we can only again raise healthy and strong potatoes from seed. The oes which I have raised from seed the last six years have been free from the prevailing diseases, and surpass in quality all

"The potatoe seed is saved in the following manner:-The berries should be gathered in autumn, before the frost sets in, and be preserved in a dry place, where frost cannot reach them, until the end of January or the beginning of February. They are then to be broken by the hand and placed in a tub or other vessel, where they must remain for six or eight days to ferment a little; then water is to be thrown on them, and well stirred, in order to separate the pulp and husks from the seed, which should then be cleansed and dried, and then be kept in a warm

"As the potatoe is a native of a tropical climate, it is impos sible that it can form and produce perfect seed in the open air in our cold climate. It is therefore of the greatest importance approach them, in order that they may ripen and perfect the seeds. If the berries are collected and preserved as I have directed, they will be as fair and fresh at the end of January or nce from the berries at autumn; the latter is very light and ing; imperfect seed only produces weak plants, and a weak plant bears but little fruit, and that is imperfect.

"Formerly the great mistake was made of sowing unripe and imperfect potatoe seed; as a consequence it required thre-or four years before a tolerably large potatoe was obtained This was the cause which deferred many persons from cultivating potators from seed, but this difficulty I have now, thank God, overcome.

"At the end of March or beginning of April the potatoe seed it should be covered at night, and in cold weather by mats of

from one another as potatoes are usually planted, and this i importance that they should be put down into the earth two inches lower than they stood in the seed-bed; this will cause them to form fresh roots which produce the most numerous and

"If the plants have not produced tubers, they may be left the seed-bed; they will thus produce more roots; but care must be taken that the young plants do not produce takers while they remain in the seed-bed, and they should be often examined lest they should do so, as they will be very much weakened if allowed to form tubers before they are put out. "The earthing up of the potatoes raised from seed should be done early, and not too much: for if the plants are put out in weather which is not very unfavourable, they soon begin to

shoot up, and the entire soil is penetrated by very small fine fibres, which would be injured by a high or late earthing up, potatoe plants thrive best in a rich sandy soil which has been deeply dug."

The foregoing extracts contain two most important statenents, and if they should be confirmed by general experience eral prevailing disease for six years at least. I had an opportunity of testing the first proposition last summer, and can testify to its literal accuracy. I am promised a detailed account of the result of the experiment, the institution of which I witnessed, but it will require many and varied trials before the second proposition can be considered as established; in the meantime it seems highly probable that if Zander's statement from seed, as he directs, would be more hardy and healthy than those raised in any other way.

I had the pleasure of spending last June at the baths of Rippoldzau, in the Black Forest, and my first information was derived from M. Goringer, the owner of the baths, and of much surrounding property. He heard of the plan only on the preceding month, and lost no time in procuring and sowing some seed in a hot-bed; it was sown on the 9th of May; on the 9th of June the frame was removed in order to harden the plants and on the 19th of June some fifty or sixty, of about four inches high, were planted out in my presence. I left on the 4th of July, and the plants were growing vigorously and promising well; the single leaves of many were then larger than the plants themselves were fourteen days before, when they were planted

On the 12th of August I was at Brukenau, in Bavaria, and having heard that the gardener of Baron von Thungen (who resided at Zeitlofa, about five miles off) had raised potatoes from seed this year, I went to see them. The gardener showed me several rows of fine promising potatoes, which he informed me he had raised from four potatoe apples in the manner pointed out by M. Zander, whose letter he had seen in a news paper. The seed was sown in March, in a hot-bed, and the plants were put out in May; the soil was very dry and hard, as the season had been very hot and very little rain had fallen for two months; they had never been watered, nor had any particular they were fresh and full of sap, while many in the neighbour-

The potatoe crop was late in that part of the country, and it

At my request the gardener examined one or two stools, and broke off a few of the potatoes under them, which he gave me. The ground was full of small tubers, which a few days' rain would swell into an extraordinary crop; each plant seemed to rest on a little heap of potatoes. The specimens he gave me were larger and finer than any we had hitherto had at the table d'hôte; they were clean-skinned and hard, though of course not fully grown or ripe. I was quite convinced that M. Zander's statement as to the crop was correct. I measured a few of the specimens; one was $5\frac{3}{4}$ in, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. It is to be recollected that this was on the 12th of August, and that these were by no means specimens of what the crop would be when come to matu-I should mention that M. Goringer published the fore going letter as a pamphlet for distribution at his own expense and that I have omitted some passages which I did not think would be of importance in this country.

WILLIAM HOGAN.

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. fd. first insertion, and 7½ d. each subseq insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first inser and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discou made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable

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Toronto, Nov. 12, 1846. RICHARD SCORE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

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Toronto, July, 1845. OILS.

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

HAVE constantly on hand, from their Hupson 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

New York, Sept. 1, 1846.



THE ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS, WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, touching at Cobourg (weather permitting) every day (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, until the 10th day of June next; and from the 10th of June to 10th September, at 1, P. M., precisely; from 10th September, to close of the Season, at 12, Will leave Kingston for Toronto, every afternoon (Sundays

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Royal Mail Office,

Toronto, April 15, 1847. THE STEAMER AMERICA WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Cobourg

And intermediate Ports (weather permitting), every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning at Eleven bollock.

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The Proprietor will not, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability, hold himself responsible for any property lost in said Steamer, owing to accidental fire or collision with

Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 22, 1847.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE

WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, daily, (Sundays excepted), at Half-past Seven, A.M., and will leave Toronto, for Hamilton, at Half-past Two, P.M., (weather Toronto, March 22, 1847.

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WILL leave Toronto daily (weather permitting) for Niagara, Lewiston and Queenston, (Sundays excepted) Toronto, March 22, 1847.

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TO be Published, a complete ATLAS OF CANADA WEST, in Districts, shewing every Lot, Farm, River, Creek, Port, Town, Village, Post Office, Church, &c., in each Township; exhibiting a Bird's-eye view of all Travelled Roads, distinguishing the Concession Lines and bearings, Plank, Rail and Mail Routes, beautifully Engraved upon Copper Plates, (about 2 by 3 feet), forming a Register of all Improvements in the Country, upon a scale of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to one inch—considerably larger than Bouchette's, and embracing more information than contained in any other Map—and drawn by eminent Surveyors.

Plate 1-The Western District, with Chart. Plate 2—London, Talbot, and Brock Districts. Plate 3—The Huron Tract.

The Home, Simcoe, Niagara, Midland, Newcastle, and other The Home, Simcoe, Niagara, Milland, Newcaste, and Value Districts, will follow in succession, one every two months.—
Price to Subscribers, 10s. each plate, who will receive Proof impressions. Subscribers' names will be received by the Engravers, J. ELLIS & Co., 8, King Street, Toronto, (from 15, 10s.) and at the Office of d Street, Bank of England, London), and at the Office of Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR. 62, CHURCH STREET.

Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847. Mr. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov., 1846.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey, CONVEYANCER, &c.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, Ac. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co D. E. BOULTON,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC,

MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

J. W. BRENT.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. KING STREET, KINGSTON. YSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPO July 14, 1842.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: Township. Lot. E. half 11 W. ½ 17, W. ½ 27 Do. do. 19 Midland Camden East .. Broken lots 39 & 40 Niagara Cayuga 5 and 6, North side } Talbot Road, South } Simcoe Collingwood .. Do. do. Eastern Cornwall Newcastle Cramahe E. half 14 . Dawn Part N. half 20 (Town of) \$5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2

W. half 19 Do, do. ...
ohnstown North Crosby Do. Orillia South ...
Prince Edward Picton [Town]
Midland Pittsburgh South half 14 W. half 14 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14 Do. do.
Victoria Sidney
Prince Edward Sophiasburgh ...

City of the Falls

do. Lot bounded by Division & St. Mary

Streets. N. half 19 For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free

Kingston, 1st December, 1845. LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlem Lot.

Township. District. Bathurst 7 11 & 12 18, 20 15 W. half 11 W. half Nassagaweya.... W. half 23 Vestern Sombra N. half 10 6 100
Do. do. N. half 10 6 100
Both Sherbrooke Part 21 2 76
Wellington Woolwich Block No. 3, on the Grand
River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots,
For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter free of

FRANCIS M. HILL, 439-tf Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton;
40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. the premises.

505 Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

T. BILTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

TORONTO,

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS. COACH BUILDERS,

FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO.

BANK STOCK

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY A. B. TOWNLEY,

Land and House Agent, &c.

130, KING STREET, TORONTO. | 423-tf

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

D. E. BOULTON. JAMES COCKBURN.

Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

GEORGE W. MORGAN. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER. 93, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

JUST NOW PUBLISHING,

IN THIS CITY, (Price 3s. 9d. Currency.) The Sixth Edition of a Work Entitled A System of the Creation of the Globe, Planets

and Sun." THIS EDITION will contain an account of the wonderful discovery made by Lord Rosse's Telescope—it being six feet in diameter, and the largest in the world;—and in consequence of this discovery, the Author of the "System of Creation" has, in this Sixth Edition, carried out that system into the regions of space, conceiving that its average results into the regions of space, conceiving that its natural results will exhibit the probable design of the Nebulæ in the distant regions of space, and also the real design of the numerous

The Edition to be had of any of the Booksellers, or of the HENRY TAYLOR. Toronto, April 22, 1847.

Eight Hundred Thousand ACRES OF LAND

> IN THE HURON TRACT.

NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open all their LANDS in the HURON TRACT for disposal, by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS,—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rent, payable on the 1st February in each year, is not much more than the Interest upon the upset price of the Land,—the right to purchase the Escaled et any time with a price of the land,—the right to purchase the Freehold at any time within the ten years, at a fixed price named in the Lease, is secured to the Settler, who would thus save all further payments of Rents.

The Huron District is known to be one of the most bealthy

and fertile Tracts of Land in Canada—it has more than doubled its population within four years. The Huron Tract, in the year 1842, contained 7101 souls; in June, last year, the Huron District numbered 14,983 souls, according to the Official The above Lands are in Blocks, therefore affording facility

or the undivided settlement of Families, of Old Settlers and their Friends. Maps, Printed particulars, and every requisite information upon the Huron and the Canada Company's other Lands in the Province, will be furnished, FREE or CHARGE, by application (if by letter post-paid) to the Canada Company's Office, at Toronto, and Goderich and Stratford, in the Huron District,

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 1st Jan., 1847. LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe.

Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. " " 200 " " " Mono, 100 " " "15,7th " " W. half 10, 4th "

E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200

Victoria District. W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con..... Madoc, 200 Midland District.

S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con Richmond 200 " Lot 1, 6th Con......Camden East 200 The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to Napance, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

ALEX. CAMPBELL, 455-tf

WOOL.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the Subscriber. S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B .- Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an

opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth. NOTICE

IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be Trustee of Euphrasie Barbier; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this ber Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the articulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is autorised to collect and receive the same authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845.



Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-DIRECTORS.

John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, John Eastwood. James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be

July 5, 1843. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

NCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT)

The Church

November, 1844.

THOMAS CROSSAN.

Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

Thomas crossan.

AGENT AT COBOURG—ROBERT HENRY, Esq. 383-ff