cursion is thrillingly exciting. A seat on a locomotive, travelling at the rate of sixty miles an hour, is nothing to it. When you find yourself suspended in the air, with the roaring, rushing, boiling Niagara, 250 feet below you, if your heart don't flutter, you will have nerve enough to swing over Vesuvius.

PROVINCIAL.

The Jobs of the Administration. Mr. Killaly.

As the only fair way of judging of a ministry is by a record of its acts, we have, from time to time, placed before our readers sundry of those of our present cabinet, upon which they have been enabled to form their opinion either in approval or condemnation.

Leaving aside for the moment, the "question of precedence," we come to another; namely, the engagements of Mr. Killaly to accompany the commissioners of Public Works on their tour through the western province. Of Mr. Killaly's peculiar recommendations for re-employment, a fit estimate may be arrived at, after perusal of the following extract from the *Montreal Herald*. What care our present administration for public opinion? There majority is, (or was) strong :—*Quebec Mercury*.

In the year 1815 a Committee was issued to inquire into the proceedings of the Department at the head of which Mr. Killaly was. That Commission in due course published its Report; and, among other things which appeared therein, it was stated that several public works had been commenced without any estimate, and therefore in direct violation of the law. We believe that this fact has never been denied, though the consequences drawn from it have been softened by alleging the impatience of the then Head of the Government, Lord Sydenham. That this could be any constitutional, or even professional justification of guesses made to serve as the basis of works which cost the public many tens of thousands of pounds, we suppose needs no demonstration. Whether a late responsible Minister guilty of such conduct, is a fit person to be again placed on the public revenue, is a question that we shall not now enter upon. Unfortunately for Mr. Killaly, and his friends and late colleagues, we have further evidence of the necessity of asking, what is the penalty.

Every body knows that nearly £70,000 has been spent in deepening Lake St. Peter on the plan sanctioned by Mr. Killaly. It is nearly as notorious that to this day Lake St. Peter is not deepened. This may [illegible] frankness and agree among themselves. The consequence was that one Skiff, employed upon the works in the Lake, made certain complaints and disclosures, which were followed by an official inquiry. And here it may be well to remark, that this inquiry was conducted by the late Mr. Casgrain, politically, so far as Mr. Casgrain was a politician, a friend of the present Ministry and Mr. Killaly; personally, a gentleman against whose honesty and fairness no one dare say one word. The principal accusations were made against Capt. Vaughan; but as Mr. Killaly was also implicated, Mr. Casgrain notified that gentleman, in a friendly note, of the day in which he purposed to commence the inquiry. Mr. Killaly was afterwards furnished with a copy of the evidence, and, though we believe that he was not present at the inquiry, gave his written explanation to Mr. Casgrain and his brother Commissioner. Now, what were the results to which Mr. Casgrain was obliged to come at the conclusion of an investigation commenced and carried on with such equitable and even friendly intentions towards the accused? The results may be found in a letter dated 11th February, 1847, among the Parliamentary papers of that year; and here are some of them. Mr. Killaly was accused, it will be remembered, in the Report of the Board of Works Commission of recommending works upon estimates which he had only guessed. We now see how he continued this illegal course. Mr. Casgrain says :—"Mr. Killaly only visited the inferior part of the Province once in the summer of 1815, and once in 1846, after the change in the department. Though he was absent seven or eight weeks, the whole of his official labours below Quebec are shown by the evidence to have consisted of a visit to *Chemin des Caps*, and of a short visit to Metis and Rimouski. These visits and surveys have cost the Province £215 15s. 5d., *exclusive of Capt. Vaughan's salary, and the salary and travelling expenses of Mr. Killaly*, and they have given rise to two reports, of the 27th April, and 11th September, 1846, contradictory in many points, incorrect in others. For instance, he recommends in the 2nd report, the erection of wharves or piers at places which, it appears by the evidence, he never surveyed, as at Murray Bay, Point aux Peres, and Point aux Rignaux (after having declared in his report this latter place was totally unfit for such an improvement.) He elsewhere gives an estimate of the cost, as well as for those at L'Islet, Berthier, and Liver du Loup, altogether incorrect as to the probable extent and cost, as has been shown by subsequent surveys." Mr. Casgrain goes on to describe the dissatisfaction felt by the community in that district, in consequence of the neglect and disregard of their wants; adding significantly—"though they knew the Province had been put to the expense of a steamer to take down the late chairman of the Board of Works."

With relation to a charge against Mr. Killaly of employing Government steamers for his own excursions, and to an attempt at justification, Mr. Casgrain says he leaves it to the Government "to decide on the propriety of taking away a valuable vessel, to the delay and injury of the works, when it is known that in every one of the places (where the surveys were to be made,) boats of all kinds could be had." He concludes from all the circumstances that the "survey was a matter of minor consideration." What the major considerations were supposed to be, may be gathered from the following, relating, we believe, to another trip.

"Then again the Commissioners could not see the necessity, while the operations were going on, in September, 1845, for ordering the same steamer away for six days to take a few tools to *Chemins des Caps*, which might have been sent by the ordinary channels to Quebec . . . But the Commissioners find that instructions were given to Capt. Vaughan to proceed at the same time to River du Loup, 50 miles lower down—*to bring up Mrs. Killaly and family.*" That as to a certain yacht which is alleged was built for Mr. Killaly, at the public expense, Mr. Casgrain states what follows; "Mr. Killaly's yacht has cost the Province, at least, £150;" and as Mr. Killaly had among other excuses asserted that the said yacht would be useful in his surveys, he adds, "they," the Commissioners "can see no reason why public money should be expended for private ends, under pretence of public interest." Again :—"it will be seen that the amount actually paid by Government for the yacht and of which no part was ever returned by Capt. Vaughan to the office is, at least, £140."

From these extracts it will be very difficult for our readers to discover how it was that £70,000 was spent to deepen Lake St. Peter, which is still as shallow as ever; and reading of Mr. Killaly's new appointment and the immense applause with which the *Pilot* hails it, will join us in asking "what is the penalty?"—*Montreal Herald*.

INDIAN LANDS.—GRAND RIVER. — A Notice appears in the *Official Gazette*, over the signature of David Thorburn, Special Commissioner, to the effect, that "all that part of the Township of Brantford, on the south side of the Grand River adjacent to the Township of Tuscarora, commonly known as *the Burtch Tract*, is now open for sale, with the exception of those lots whereon Indian families reside who do not for the present desire to remove. The preemption to purchase will be accorded to occupants, provided they avail themselves of it before the First day of October next."—*Hamilton Gazette*.

LONDON TIMES.

Friday, July 21, 1848.

Insurrection in Paris.

A telegraphic sketch of the *Niagara's* news was given in our last, detailing, in a condensed form, the late insurrection in Paris. A more definite and circumstantial account of that awful affair has since been received through the New York papers, and will be found in our columns to day.

The progress of events in Europe has been watched by the people of this continent for months past with deep and increasing interest. The history of the old world has never before, in a like period of time, presented so many [illegible] unexpected and so rapid a succession of events. Every mail steamer that [illegible] brings fresh intimations of [illegible]—of prostrate thrones [illegible]—of revolutionized governments [illegible] irritated people—of anarchy [illegible]—of warfare and bloodshed. As France was the first to interrupt the peace of Europe, so has she since been foremost and prominent in every revolutionary and convulsive movement; and while by one party in all countries she has been held up to admiration as a model of liberal and enlightened policy, by the other her example has been shunned and reproated as destructive to the peace and welfare of mankind. At no time since Louis Philippe fled from France and his usurping successors set up their new organization, has that unhappy country displayed the elements of order and good government or given to the world the slightest guarantee that the vaunted republic itself was resting on a stable and permanent foundation. When the French elections were passed, and the Provisional Government merged into that of the Executative, the novelty of the Republic was over, and it soon became evident to the impartial observer that a further desperate change was contemplated by the people. Hence the late deplorable intelligence was anticipated, if not in degree at least in kind, and even in all its aggravations it was received by many as an occurrence which they rather had feared than felt surprised at.

The late insurrection has been remarkable for the cool, calculating, systematic and determined manner in which it was conducted. The insurgents, it appears, had been secretly concentrating their forces and organizing their plans for months previous to the outbreak; and the grasp and maturity of their designs is distinctly shewn in the choice of their position, in the impregnable character of their fortifications, in the supply of arms and ammunition, and in the deadly effect of their resistance on the disciplined troops that were brought against them. The annals of Time supply no parallel to the brutal and sanguinary scenes which were enacted in Paris between the 22nd and 26th of June last. The attrocities of the revolution of '93 were apparently more deliberate and refined, but the victims of the gullotine on that occasion were numerically trifling compared with those who fell in the melé of the last insurrection.—While in the one case human life was sacrificed singly or by scores, in the other it was swept away by hundreds and by thousands. It is also evident from the brutal treatment which the captured met with at the hands of the victorious ruffians, that the merciless spirit of '93 is not quenched in France, and that cold-blooded barbarity is still the prominent characteristic of a French mob. When republicanism was reared in France on the ruins of monarchy we were told by the lovers of so-called "free institutions" that a vital change had passed over the French nation: that they were no longer the fickle and reckless people they were formerly known to be, but that they had become enlightened, moral, and humane; that education and religion, as fancy as in other countries, had fitted them for the enjoyment of these "Free Institutions" and put them in a position to govern themselves. Alas for the failing oracles! The four memorable days above referred to, with their catalogues of crime and details of cruelty and blood, give an emphatic lie to these party predictions, and shew distinctly that for all that raises and dignifies human nature and befits man for liberal and unfettered forms of government, the French nation is as essentially disqualified and unprepared as it was in the revolution of '93.

The wretched conflict is hushed, perhaps we might with more propriety say suspended, for the present. Order again maintains its gloomy and distrustful sway in the beleagured and blood-stained streets of Paris, and the republic is said to be triumphant. The triumph, however, to the republic is anomalous and questionable enough. Every member composing the executive of that republic has resigned. Supreme authority is delegated to a military commander. He is allowed to organize his own cabinet; and he rules the nation through the instrumentality of a powerful army. In such a state of things the government of France may still assume the name of republican if it please, but it is in reality no more so than when Napolean Buonaparte was Emperor and wielded the sceptre of France with a well disciplined and devoted army at his back. But whatever name and character may yet be claimed for the reigning polity of France, no one ventures any longer to dispute its certain and immediate issue in military despotism. Among the masses of France education is but sparingly diffused, religion is but little thought of, the bible is but little known, and less cared for, the sabbath is habitually neglected, virtue is ridiculed, pleasure is exalted, the passions are supreme, and a restless desire for novelty renders any permanent economy whether moral, social, or political, tasteless and insupportable. It is easy to perceive that elements like these are incompatible with universal suffrage and the latitude of democratic institutions. The errors of the multitude are reflected into the representative body. The intelligence and good purposes of the few are borne down, and anarchy and confusion prevail. The present crisis in France is eminently suited to the advent of a hero. Lamartine is described as a virtuous and intelligent man, but in diplomacy and intrepidity he is no hero. Neither do any other members of the late executive appear to embody the qualifications of such a character. Louis Buonaparte has only the contingency of the name. He is remarkable for the absence of the attributes. Popularity and circumstance point to General Cavaignac as "the man of the situation." He is young, brave, intrepid, and ambitious; success has hitherto attended his movements; and if his knowledge of human nature, and of French human nature in particular, is sufficiently matured, he may step on the vacant pedestal and sway for a while the destinies of France.

But a few days will relieve our speculations on these points. The news of the next mail will be highly important; and in all probability it will embrace the intelligence that France has exchanged her riotous republic for an order-keeping military despotism.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

COMMISSARIAT.
London, 21st July, 1848.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, London, Canada West, until MONDAY the 21st AUGUST next, at Noon, for the undermentioned Supplies &c., for the Troops, Staff and Departments &c., at this Station, for one year from the 1st October, 1848.

1.—Flour.

Nine hundred Barrels of Fine Flour of the best quality, not inferior to the Montreal inspection, and warranted to keep sweet and good for six months from the date of delivery, and which date of delivery together with the initials of the Contractor is to be marked on the head of each Barrel. The Flour to be manufactured from "Fall" and "Spring" Wheat, in equal proportions. The Barrels to be new, and to contain 196 lbs. nett weight of Flour, each: the heads to be lined at each end. To be delivered as follows:—

200 Barrels on or before the 30th Nov'r. 1848.
200 " " " 31st Jan'y 1849.
200 " " " 31st March "
100 " " " 31st May "
100 " " " 31st July "
100 " " " 31st Aug. "

Flour imported from the United States will be liable to the Provincial duty of 6¾ Sterling per barrel, but will be exempted from the Imperial duty of 2s. Sterling per barrel. The Contractor will be required to keep and render an account, supported by the Permits or Certificates of the Officers of Customs, of the number of Barrels upon which he may have paid the duty of 6d Sterling each, with a view to the same being recovered by the Commissary General for the purpose of being returned to the Contractor.

Payment will be made in dollars at 5s. 1d. Currency each, in half dollars at 2s. 6½d. Currency each, or in Notes of Chartered Banks at the rate of 24s. 4d. Currency per Pound Sterling, but the Senior Commissariat Officer at London, for the time being, will withhold payment for one half of the first delivery until the second be completed, and so on throughout the Contract.

Two unexceptionable Sureties must *sign* the Tender.

2.—Baking Bread.

From Flour to be supplied by the Commissariat, and to be taken from the Magazines at the expense of the Contractor, who will be required also to deliver the Bread to the Troops, Staff and Departments at the Barracks, and their several places of residence within the Corporation.

Tenders to state the number of Pounds of Bread that will be returned for every 100 pounds of flour.

The Contractor to retain the empty barrels when not required for the Public Service, at the rate of 4½d. Currency each, to be paid monthly in specie at 5s. 1d. Currency per dollar.

The Bread to be of unexceptionable quality in Loaves of 4 and 2 lbs. each, and must be warranted to keep sweet and good for 24 hours after delivery. Bread offered of an objectionable quality shall be immediately replaced, or in default thereof Bread of a proper quality will be purchased by the Commissariat at the cost and expense of the Contractor.

Persons tendering will take especial notice *that the Loaves are to be of full weight*, and in no case will the Contractor be allowed to make up a deficiency of weight by giving an extra number of Loaves.—Whenever the Loaves are deficient in weight, the bread will be rejected, though unexceptionable in every other respect.

When Biscuit is issued in lieu of Bread, rejected, or committed to be supplied, the Contractor will be charged the actual cost of the same, but not less than 3d. Currency per pound.

Two unexceptionable Sureties must *sign* the Tender.

3.—Forage.

In such quantities as may be required.

The daily Ration consisting of, for Cavalry and Artillery.

10 lbs. Oats, (or when required, 14 lbs. Bran in lieu.)
12 lbs. Hay, (or when required during the Season, 36 lbs green grass in lieu.)
and 8 lbs. Straw.

And for other Troops, Staff and Departments,

9 lbs. of OATS,
16 lbs. of HAY,
6 lbs. of STRAW.

To be delivered by the Contractor, at the Barracks, and Quarters of the Officers, and others within the Corporation.

The Oats to weigh at least 34 lbs. to the Bushel, and to be quite clean

The Hay to be of the best Timothy.

The Straw to be Drawn Oat Straw, not less than 2½ feet in length.

All to be the growth of the year 1848.

Tenders to state the price in Currency per Ration, as above stated.

Payment will be made monthly, in dollars at 5s. 1d. Currency each, half dollars at 2s. 6½d. Currency each, or in Notes of Chartered Banks at 24s. 4d Currency per Pound Sterling. The Senior Commissariat Officer for the time being, will withhold payment for the first month's supply until the second month's supply be completed, and so on for every month throughout the Contract.

Two unexceptionable Sureties must *sign* the Tender.

4.—Land Transport.

Persons desirous of tendering for this Service, will take notice that the conveyance of the Fuel Wood, from the Commissariat Yard to the Barracks, will afford very considerable additional employment for their Teams.

The Contractor will be required to keep at least *one open substantial Spring Carriage*, calculated to carry 3 persons and 120 lbs. baggage besides the driver, to be properly furnished with curled hair Cushions 6 inches thick, and two leather aprons, the back and arms of the seats to be stuffed and lined, to be in readiness for use by the 1st October next and also a suitable Sleigh for the conveyance, during the Winter Season, of the above number of persons and quantity of baggage,—both to be subject to the approval of the Senior Commissariat Officer for the time being.

The rates per trip from London to the undermentioned places to be stated in Currency.—viz:

To Hamilton, Toronto, St. Thomas, Port Stanley, Delaware, Adelaide, Port Sarnia, Chatham, Goderich, Amherstburg, and Woodstock.

Also, the rate per day for each Team—and the price, per Cord of 128 Cubic feet, for Carting Fuel Wood from the Fuel Yard to the Garrison and Quarters of Officers and others within the Corporation.

Payment will be made in dollars at 5s. 1d Currency each, in half dollars at 2s. 6½d. Currency each, or in Notes of Chartered Banks at 24s. 4d Currency per Pound Sterling

Two unexceptionable Sureties must *sign* the Tenderr

5.—Pale Seal Oil.

200 Gallons Pale Seal Oil.

The Oil must be tested to burn well in a Barrack Lamp at least 4 hours without being trimmed, and unless it does so, it will be rejected.

To be delivered on or before the 1st October, 1848.

Payment will be made on delivery, in dollars at 5s. 1d. Currency each.

Two Sureties must *sign* the Tender.

6.—Regimental Hospitals, with Provisions and Medical Comforts.

Persons tendering will take notice that the articles furnished to the Hospital, must all be of the best quality, and that the Beef must be delivered *without any bone whatsoever*. When Mutton is issued, (which will only be permitted during the months of July and August,) 1¼ lbs. of Mutton will be received in lieu of 1 lb. Beef, but no weight will be allowed for the bone. In the event of the Contractor failing to furnish the Bread and Beef at the hour appointed daily by the Surgeon of the Hospital, double the Contract rate will be charged to the Contractor for such quantity of either article as shall be supplied on his account, provided the actual cost does not exceed that rate, but if the actual cost should exceed double the contract rate, then the Contractor shall be charged the actual cost.

Information as to the Articles required may be obtained at this Office, or at the Hospital.

Payment will be made in dollars at 5s. 1d. Currency each, in half dollars at 2s. 6½d Currency each, or in Notes of Chartered Banks at 24s. 4d. Currency, per Pound Sterling.

Two unexceptionable Sureties must *sign* the Tender.

7.—Fuel Wood.

1600 Cords of Fuel Wood for service of the Commissariat Department, to be delivered as follows:—

100 Cords on or before the 15th Nov'r., 1848.
200 " " " 31st Dec'r., "
300 " " " 31st Jan'y., 1849.
300 " " " 28th Feb'y., "
200 " " " 31st March, "
100 " " " 31st May, "
100 " " " 30th June, "
200 " " " 31st August, "
100 " " " 30th Sept'r., "

The Wood to consist of equal proportions of Hard Maple and Beech, cut during the Winter of 1848-49, namely,—between 15th October, 1848, and 15th April, 1849. The Sticks to be 4 feet long from point to scarp, to be sufficiently split, and none to be less than 4 inches in diameter—each Cord to contain 128 Cubic feet.

Periods of payment and other particulars made known on application at this Office. The Payments will be made in Specie Dollars at 5s 1d Currency, each,—half dollars at 2s. 6½d. Currency,—or in Notes of Chartered Banks as 24s. 4d. Currency per Pound Sterling.

Tenders to state the rate Currency per Cord of 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet wide

Two unexceptionable Sureties must *sign* the Tender.

8.—Tallow Candles.

4000 Pounds of Tallow Candles, 8 to the pound, to be delivered in Boxes of 50 pounds each, for which no allowance will be made.

The Candles to be subject to approval, and to be manufactured one month previous to delivery. To be delivered as follows, namely,—

1000 Pounds on or before the 30th Nov. 1848.
2000 " " " 31st Dec. "
1000 " " " 28th Feb. 1849.

Payment will be made in Specie Dollars at 5s. 1d Currency, each. Half Dollars at 2s. 6½d Currency, or in Notes of Chartered Banks at 24s. 4d. Currency, per Pound Sterling.

Two unexceptionable Sureties must *sign* the Tender.

9.—Ox or Heifer Beef.

All such quantities as may be required for the Troops, Staff and Departments, &c. at this Station, for one year, from 1st October, 1848.

The Beef to be of the best quality, to be well slaughtered, and to consist of equal proportions of fore and hind quarters heads and offal being excluded, but none of the suet to be withdrawn.

The deliveries to the Troops, Staff and Departments to be made daily, or as often as may be required by the Commissariat.

Tenders are to state the rate at per 100 pounds, if permitted to import the Cattle for the purposes of the Contract, *duty free*,—and the rate at per 100 pounds *paying the duty*. The Commissariat Officer to have the option of accepting the Tenders upon either condition.

Payment will be made monthly in dollars at 5s. 1d. Currency each,—in half dollars, at 2s. 6½d. Currency each,—or in Notes of Chartered Banks at the rate of 24s 4d. Currency per Pound Sterling; but the Senior Commissariat Officer for the time being, will withhold payment for the first month's supply, until the second month's supply be completed, and so on throughout the Contract.

When Salt Pork is issued in lieu of Fresh Beef, in consequence of the Beef being rejected, or omitted to be supplied, the Contractor will be charged the actual cost of the Pork, but not less than 6d. Currency per pound.

The Contractor always to keep in or near to London, Cattle of the proper description equal to a month's estimated consumption, to be at all times subject to the inspection of the Commissariat.

Two unexceptionable Sureties must *sign* the Tender.

Tenders must be made in Duplicate on Printed Forms, which may be obtained at the Commissariat Office, London, Canada West, and no Tender will be noticed unless made on those Forms. The Tenders to be addressed to the "Senior Commissariat Officer, London," and endorsed "Tenders for——," as the case may be.

STRAW FOR MEN'S BEDDING.

TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, London, Canada West, until Monday, the 21st day of August next, at noon, for the supply of such quantities of

Drawn Oat Straw

as may be required for the use of Her Majesty's Troops at London, Canada West, from the 1st day of October, 1848, to the 30th day of September, 1849, both days inclusive.

The Straw to be perfectly clean, free from weeds and subject to the approval of the Barrack Master, and to be delivered at such place as he shall appoint within the precincts of the Garrison

The Contractor to provide a Barn in the vicinity of the Garrison, in which he will be required to have deposited at all times during the continuance of his Contract, at least, two month's consumption of Straw for the Troops.

Tenders to state the rate in Currency, per 100 bundles of 12 lbs each.

Payment will be made by the Ordnance Department, quarterly. Tenders must be made in Duplicate on Printed Forms, which may be obtained at the Commissariat Office, London, Canada West, and no Tender will be noticed unless made on those Forms. The Tenders to be addressed to the "Senior Commissariat Officer, London," and endorsed "Tenders for Straw."

Two unexceptionable Sureties must *sign* the Tender.

The *Western Globe* will copy. 177w5

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM London, on Sunday night last, the 16th inst., a large heavy ROAN HORSE, about 7 years old. He had a blemish on the left hind Leg, and a Poke on when he left.

ALSO,—a large BAY HORSE, about 7 years old. Any person returning said Horses, or giving information where they may be found to the Subscribers, will be suitably rewarded.

JOHN O'BRIEN.
JAMES COUSINES.
July 21, 1848. 177w3

I, JOHN BARR HARRIS, at present and for 12 months past, residing in the Town of London, in the London District, formerly one of the firm of GARRISON and HARRIS who were traders within the meaning of the Statute now in force relating to Bankrupts, but owing debts amounting in the whole to less than one hundred pounds, do hereby give notice that I intend to present a petition to JAMES GIVINS, Esquire, Judge of the District Court for the District of London, praying to be examined touching my debts, estate, and effects, and to be protected from all process upon making a full disclosure and surrender of such estate and effects for payment of my just and lawful debts. And I hereby, further give notice, that the time when the matter of the said petition shall be heard, is to be advertised in the *Canada Gazette*, and in the *London Times* newspaper, one month at least, after the date hereof.

As witness my hand this twenty first day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty eight.

JOHN BARR HARRIS.
177w2

ATTACHMENT.

LONDON DISTRICT, TO WIT: } BY virtue of a writ of ATTACHMENT, issued out of the District Court of the District of London, and to me directed, against the Estate, real as well as personal, of JOHN MITCHELL, an absconding or concealed debtor, at the suit of EDWARD ADAMS, for the sum of Thirteen Pounds,—I have seized and taken all the Estate, real as well as personal, of the said John Mitchell, and unless the said John Mitchell return within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and put in bail to the action within three Calendar months, or cause the same to be discharged, all the real and personal estate of the said John Mitchell, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction of the said claim.

JAMES HAMILTON,
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, London, July 20, 1848. } 177w13

Information Wanted

OF ELLEN MORAN fourteen years of age, supposed to be living with a person of the name of Thomas Falconer, Foster, Faulkner, or some such name. Information respecting her, communicated to the Rev. Mr. O'Dwyer, London, will be received with gratitude

London, 21st July, 1848

A Desirable Farm For Sale.

LOT No. 16, of the 12th Concession Township of London, 100 Acres, a good Log House, 10 Acres cleared, and a small Creek running through it all days in the year. The situation is a very desirable one for a person of business, as it fronts the Proof Line.

Terms liberal. Apply (if by Letter, post paid,) to the undersigned Proprietor, at Goderich.

GEORGE McCONNELL.
July 5, 1848. 175tf

BOARD AND EDUCATION.

CARADOC ACADEMY.

THE second semi annual Session, for 1848, of this long established School, will commence on MONDAY, the 24th inst.

W. LIVINGSTON,
Principal.

Caradoc, 6th July, 1848. 175w3

Stray Mare.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the commencement of May last, a BAY MARE, about six years old, lame in her foreparts. The owner may have her restored by paying for this advertisement.

N. B. The Subscriber will not hold himself responsible for her safe custody after this notice.

DAVID RYCKMAN,
176w3. Con. C., Gore of London.

CAUTION.

NOTE LOST.—The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Promissory NOTE, dated 10th May last, for Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings, payable five Months after date, by Candes Ray, the said Note having been lost, and any person having found it is requested to return it to the subscriber, by whom he will be rewarded for his trouble.

DANIEL BARTLETT.
Vienna, 10th July, 1848. 176w3*

BANK NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Gore Bank will take place at the Bank, on Monday the Seventh day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

By Order,

A. STEVEN,
CASHIER.

Gore Bank, Hamilton, 26th June, 1848. } 174w5

IN THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY,
FOR THE DISTRICT OF LONDON.
In the Matter of GEORGE SCOTT a BANKRUPT.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of London, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of JUNE next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to the order of JAMES GIVINS, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the District of London, the undermentioned real estate viz:—

Town Lots, Nos. 34 and 35, and Park Lot Letter E, in the Town of Windsor, in the Western District.

Two Tenements and a Shop, in the said Town of Windsor.

Lot No. 55, Petite Cote, Town of Sandwich Western District.

Lot No. 15, 6th Con. Township of Sandwich, Western District, (or interest of Bankrupt therein.)

Town Lot Number 21, Peter Street, Sandwich, Western District (or interest of Bankrupt therein.)

Lot No. 11, 24 Con., Township of London District of London, (or interest of Bankrupt therein.)

Equitable Estate in Lot No. 6, South side of Gray street, Corner of Clarence Street, Town of London.

All persons having or pretending to have any claim or claims to, or upon, or respecting the said Real Estate, are to make known the nature and extent thereof in writing to the said Judge of the District Court of the District of London, at least Fifteen days before the day appointed for the said Sale, in order that such claims may be heard and determined upon.

T. W. SHEPHERD,
ASSIGNEE.

J. SHANLEY,
Solicitor for Assignee.

THE above Sale has been adjourned to THURSDAY, the 31st August, at the same hour and place.

T. W. SHEPHERD,
ASSIGNEE.

J. SHANLY,
Solicitor for Assignee.
June 19, 1848. 175w7

Between Buffalo and Detroit.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-ONE HOURS.

THE STEAMER CANADA,

CAPT. H. VANALLAN,

Leaves Buffalo for Detroit every Wednesday and Saturday at 9 A. M.
Leaves Detroit for Buffalo every Monday and Thursday at 7 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.

AN excellent farm of 107 acres, about 70 acres cleared, on the Governor's road, two miles and a half from London. There is a Spring Creek running through it—a good large frame house, barn, stables, and out-houses, are upon it.

Apply to Mr. BUCKE, on the premises.
London July 13th, 1848. 176tf

HORSES.

WANTED for the Service of the Royal Artillery, a number of very superior

GELDINGS,

both for the Saddle and Draught.

They must be 15 hands 2 inches high, (5 years old,) 15 hands 1 inch, perfectly sound, with free from blemish, of powerful form and with good actions. Age, 4, 5, or 6 years. All colours taken except duns or creams, very light chestnuts with much white, and spotted Horses.

120 Dollars

will be paid for all Horses approved of by the Purchasing Officers, after standing twenty-four hours at the owner's expense, and none will be taken which will not fully answer the above description.

A few very superior three year olds will be taken—price $100.

Officers will attend at *St. Thomas*, on the 1st of July; at *London*, on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th; at *Woodstock* on the 10th and 11th; at *Brantford*, on the 13th and 14th; at *Galt*, on the 17th, 18th and 19th; at *Guelph*, on the 21st and 22nd; at *Hamilton*, on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th July, 1848. 172w6

ORIENTAL, OR SOVEREIGN BALM PILLS.

None Genuine unless accompanied by the engraved wrapper of Dr. E. L. Soule & Co., upon each box

"I WAS SICK AND YE VISITED ME."

THESE PILLS are probably almost without a parallel in having, during a trial of two years, in this Province, fully maintained the highest reputation, which they have acquired for the various diseases to which we are subject in this climate.—They have been used with probably greater success than any other medicine before the public, and many physicians, who have had an opportunity of witnessing their highly salutary effects, do not hesitate to recommend them as a safe, convenient, and efficacious medicine, equal if not superior, to any other Pills within their knowledge, and one which has seldom disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used them. See Circulars, which can be had gratis from our agents throughout Canada. Be sure and see that the name of E. L. Soule, & Co., be on the box, (as there is a counterfeit in circulation.) Sold Wholesale and Retail at our office at Brougham, C. W., and by numerous Agents.

Agents for London:—Doctor SALTER, A. W. GILES, and B. A. MITCHELL, Druggists.

DR. E. SOULE,
W. BENTLEY & Co.
Proprietors.

Brougham, Feb. 22, 1848. 175-6m

1848. New Store. 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBER has OPENED OUT next door to the "*Rob Roy Inn*," and opposite Mr. Raynard's Store Dundas st., a choice Assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

To which he would call the attention of FARMERS AND OTHERS. The GOODS have been purchased in Montreal and New York, at the lowest prices, and will be found worthy the attention of buyers.

FOR SALE.

Muscovado Sugar,	Green Curtains,
Loaf do.	Prints, Oilcloths,
Coffee, Teas,	Hdkf's Shawls,
Indigo, Starch,	Linen,
Pepper, Allspice,	Striped Shirting, &c.
Ginger, Nutmegs,	Scythes, Snaiths,
Mustard, Saleratus,	Rakes, Nails,
Soap, Candles,	Hoes, Scythe
Tobaccos,	Stones.

With a GENERAL ASSORTMENT suited to wants of the Country.

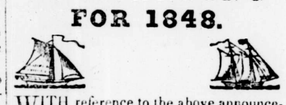
Butter, Lard, Wheat, Oats, &c.,

Taken in Exchange for Goods.

NO SECOND PRICE.

PETER McMARTIN.
London, June 12, 1848. 172tf

FORWARDING FOR 1848.



WITH reference to the above announcement, the Undersigned will be prepared on the opening of the Navigation to carry on the FORWARDING BUSINESS between *Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton*, and other *Ports*, on Lake Ontario, and also on Lake Erie, and *vice versa*, for the Transit of Produce and Merchandize.

Their Stock of first-class *Barges, Propellers, Steam Freight Boats* and *Schooners*, is such as will enable them to do justice to such parties as may confide business to their care.

WM. COLCLEUGH,
JOHN H GREER.
Hamilton, March 25, 1847. 149e

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the FORWARDING BUSINESS on the *River St. Lawrence, Lakes Ontario, Erie, &c.*, under the name and style of COLCLEUGH & GREER, at *Montreal*; JOHN H. GREER & Co., at *Kingston*, and WM. COLCLEUGH & Co., at *Hamilton*.

JOHN H. GREER,
WM. COLCLEUGH.
Hamilton, March 25, 1847. 149e