to 55,500,000(); and in the coarse of those years the import of cotton alone had increased from 127,000,000(b. fo 721,000,000(b. fo 721,00 of the constitution, to be looked upon only as the registrars of the cotton alone had increased from 177,000,000lb. to 721,000,000lb. In the course of the period since 1814, while the value of landed property, as shown by the property-tax paid in respect to schedule A, has increased from 39,300,000L to 45,750,000L, being an increase of about 16 per cent.; the increase of schedule B, showing the profits of trade, manufactures, and professions, has increased from 35,800,000L, in 1814, to 64, 40,000L, in 1842, being an increase of no less than 84 per cent., against 16 per cent. increase in the value of land. (Hear, 444,000L, in 1842, being an increase of no less than 84 per cent., against 16 per cent. increase in the value of land. (Hear, Haer.) It is for the purpose this great experiment? (Hear, hear.) It is for the purpose this great experiment? (Hear, hear.) It is for the purpose the construction can hardly have been deemed to have provided for stitution can hardly have been deemed to have provided for such a contingency—to protect the people, not against their such an opinion; but it is yours—though the constitution and hardly have been deemed to have provided for such a contingency—to protect the people, not against their such as for the purpose, of still further expanding the manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty. I belong to a manufacturing activity of the coparty of the coparty of t

THE HOME MARKET.—Now, my lords, I have spoken of the home market. Don't let your lordships, and don't let the country, undervalue the importance of the home market. If you were to believe the cotton manufacturers—if you were to you were to believe the cotton manufacturers—if you were to believe what has been put forward in another place—you would believe that two-thirds of the whole quantity of cotton goods is exported, and that the consumption of cotton goods among the population of this country only amounts to 4s. per head. I doubt the accuracy of that statement, when I find that in 1840 the consumption of the West Indies was not 4s. per head, but £1 6s. per head of the population—(hear, hear.) I cannot believe, that when the West Indies consume £1 6s. per head of your cotton goods, the population of this country consume only 4s and head. Now I had head to contribute the foreign as 40 to 17. In the year 1820 there were exported 428, 000 yards of cotton made up into cotton goods. In the year 1844 there was an increase of fourfold in their total amount, and the year goods are total amounts. while there was only an increase of one-fourth in their total value. In the year 1823 Mr. Huskisson estimated the value value. In the year 1823 Mr. Hussisson estimated the value of cotton goods consumed in England at 32,000,000t. sterling, and at present 40,000,000t. is the lowest estimate I can form of the value of the cotton goods worked up for consumption in this country. If you take cotton, wool, silk, coals, culm, and other articles, the value of the exports of these amounts to 48,000,000t., while the total amount produced is 250,000,000t.—(hear, hear).—leaving 200,000,000t. out of 250,000,000t. for home consumption.

ULTERIOR OBJECTS .- There may be those, my lords, who ULTERIOR OBJECTS.—There may be those, my lords, who hope, by giving their consent to this measure, to put an end to agitation, and to give satisfaction to the members of the Anti-Corn Law League. When, my lords, was an organized agitation put down by concessions extorted from its opponents? Depend upon it, that when this body shall have once tasted the cup of political power, the draught will be too sweet to induce them to relinquish it. I agree with my noble friend, that that is only one of the measures which one after another will be the object of the Anti-Corn Law League. Why, my lords, there is no secret made of it. I do not say that every member of the Anti-Corn Law League enters fully into those opinions, for I believe that there are many excellent men who have joined that body with none but commercial objects, who sincerely believe that free-trade will be a benefit to the country and to themselves, and who would withdraw if there were any attempt to carry those objects further; but recollect the origin of their to carry those objects further; but recollect the origin of their complaints, and hear the language which was used at a public meeting, at which Mr. Lawrence Heyworth was in the chair, and which was held, I believe, in this town. After talking of meeting, at which Mr. Lawrence Heyworth was in the chair, and which was held, I believe, in this town. After talking of the miracles which had been wrought by the conversion of Prime Ministers—(cheers,)—the speaker said, "They must have something more than a free trade in corn." He asked, why were they levying taxes in this country pressing severely on the people, and whether it would not be better to put a tax on the people, and whether it would not be better to put a tax and 16,751 wine gallons, and 267 brandy gallons.

influence the opinions and feelings of their respective neigh bourhoods; they exercise a medest and decent hospitality; they preside over tenantry who possess hereditary claims to their respect and affection. My lords, these are the true aristocracy of the country—(cheers.) Reduce these men in the scale of society, and you will inflict an irretrievable and irreparable injury on this country. God forbid I should say that our successful manufacturers and our princely merchants should not take their place among our aristocracy; such an infusion adds vigour and strength to that class. But if you sweep away at once an aristocracy with so many associations in history, and substitute a new body of capitalists, who shall come among an unattached tenantry, with no associations connected with an unattached tenantry, with no associations connected with their name to exercise a moral influence, you will suffer an ir-retrievable loss. I am satisfied that never was there so great a delusion as that the loss caused by this measure will fall sole-ly upon the aristocracy. A fall of 10s. per quarter on wheat is 40s. per acre on wheat land, and if that is accompanied by a is 40s. per acre on wheat land, and if that is accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the price of other articles, it will est up all the rent of the land. But the fact is, the loss will fill—and they know it will fall, on them, as they showed by their meeting the other day—the loss will fall mainly on the tenant-farmers—(Cheers.) And the first step they take will be to suspend improvement, to discharge their labourers, to reduce wages, and to force their population into the manufacturing districts, there to enter into hopeless competition with the population of those districts. They will carry their own wretchedness and misery into the manufacturing towns, and will press down the wages as well of the manufacturing districts as the agricultural—(cheers.) I will assume the case wretchedness and misery into the manufacturing towns, and will press down the wages as well of the manufacturing districts as the agricultural—(cheers.) I will assume the case of a landlod who is entirely unencumbered, and free from debt. I don't know whether there are any such cases (a daugh), but I will assume there is. He discharges a certain portion of his establishment, and turns upon the laid, I think, to the charge of the landed proprietors of this country, as a class, that they are given to accumulating and hoarding wealth. So far from that, I think they will be found to spend it at least as fast as they get it—(a laugh.) We are told how their losses are to be made up to them, if they will only adopt the real principles of free-trade. They are to discharge their uscless and unprofitable hands; they are to make a profit to themselves. They are to have no consideration, and the station is to be visited as least three times each week by the High Bailiff.—British Canadian.

St. John's DAY.—The Festival of St. John was duly celestrated by the Masonic Betchen, on Wednesday last, as we have seen the procession to the Cathedral Church of the canat-farmers who have been on their estates for fifty years. They are told it is more profitable to have one large from different places; and in this city, the brethren of St. Andrew's Lodge marched in procession to the Cathedral Church of their capital.

St. John's DAY.—The Festival of St. John was duly celestrated who was a the time blow and the word of the canat-farmers who have been on their estates for fifty years. They are told it is more profitable to have one large them are the mass and unrathem addiff. Their teamls have ue capital, they must let them go. There are followed to the procession to the Cathedral Church of their present tennants and uurn them addiff. Their tenus and uurn them addiff. Th auccessors from a distance—bring them from the Anti-Corn-Law League (hear)—encourage them to expend their capital and then you will be able to recover from all the effects of the and then you will be able to recover from all the effects of the injury you have sustained from a reduction in the price of corn. Perhaps you might, but the law imposes the burden upon you of maintaining all the poor of the manufacturing districts as well as your own. I have too good an opinion of the landlords to believe that they will take this advice. They will go on giving employment to the poor on their estates, for they have to deal not with stocks and stones, but with men having the same affections and attachments as themselves, and I won't believe that they will adopt the cold, calculating, and selfish doctrines of political economy and free-trade—(cheers.)

THE HOUSE OF LORDS .- You are the trustees for far more wan your personal interests; you are the trustees for your country, you are the trustees for posterity, you are the trustees for the constitution of the empire. (Cheers.) My lords, you, each and an of you, live amongst your neighbours, by whom you are looked up to as the guides for their political opinions; from you your neighbours, the cheeks the constitution of from you your neighbours take the colour of their opinions and their views; to you they look, to your opinions a respectable deference is paid, and it is you who have encouraged and promulgated the opinion that for the great interests of this country, agricultural protection is essential. With what feeling, my lords, with what face, having voted for the destruction of all projection to agriculture, can you show my lords. 

the surveilence of a body of permanent commissioners, to be paid by contributions from the funds of the charities themselves, and invested with summary powers, has been unfortunately thrown out by their Lordships, upon the second reading. We are really sorry for this result, because, although the bill itself contained some objectionable provisions, yet the adoption of it in its integrity, would, to our judgement, have been far preferable to leaving the innumerable charities throughout the kingdom in their present helpless condition, a prey to abuses and frauds, for which there is virtually no redress. It is true that the Court of Chancerry is onen, and will impartially and points in the Chancellor's bill might have been amended in Committee, and thus the due administration of the trust funds of these charities would have been properly secured. The administrators of many charities which would have come under the operation of the proposed bill, were very forward to petition against it. The principal reason for doing so, seems to rrise from a desire to enjoy the impunity which the sole power of appeal to the chancery actually throws around them. The best conducted charities, whether large or small, could not have suffered from the exercise of that constant, cheap and efficient supervision to which the proposed bill would have sujected them and those whose administration is abused, stand in immediate need of some such remedy as the one introduced. We trust ere long, the remedy so loudly called for, and so eminently necessary, will be supplied by the Legislature.—Nottingham Journal.

of Christ should be under the trammels of the state; and he predicted that the formula data to would be one of the glorious results of feet trade."—(Cheers)

The tander of the generally understood as the aristocracy—not even mainly of the body which I am now addressing. I speak, my lords, of the great body of the landed aristocracy of the country, not ennebled by rank, and many of them undistinguished by great wealth. But, as lords, they and their ancestrate the contres of their respective counties; they conduct the business of their respective neigh bourhoods; they exercise a medest and decent hospitality;

by they we will be under the trammels of the state; and he predicted that the formula distinguished by Dr. R. McDonald, when a verdict was given in eccordance with these facts. Contract.—On These day, Mr. Swann held an imquest at the formula of in the manner already described. An inquest was held by Dr. R. McDonald, when a verdict was given in eccordance with these facts. Contract.—On These tooks who are generally understood as the aristocracy—not counting the death of Elizabeth Meakin, aged eleven months. The mother of the deceased, who is a single woman, had been in the habit of giving her child Godfrey's Cordial from its birth; and on Saturday last the child had its usual dose (three-quartic contracts).

Captain Scarrow, of the brig Blucher, which arrived here this morning from Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, brings interested by the sailed. A respective conduct the business of their respective counties; they conduct the business of their respective counties; they conduct the business of their respective counties; they conduct the business of their respective condities; they conduct the provided that the first condition in the habit of giving her child Godfrey's Cordial from its birth; a

## Colonial

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 13th June, 1846. His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:-

The Rev. Egerton Ryerson, to be Superintendent of Schools in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada, under the Act of last Session, intituled, "An Act for the better establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in Upper Canada."

James Dunbar Pringle, of Cornwall, Esq., and William Ely Painter of Standard Cornwall, Esq., and William Ely Pointer, of Stamford, Conveyancer, to be Notaries Public in Upper Canada.

ing the service, and Brother, the Rev. H. McAlpin, preaching a discourse; which was not only eloquent and well delivered, but highly appropriate to the occasion. The estimation of the bre hren was afterwards shewn, by their adoption of a resolution to have the sermon printed. It is an admirable one, and we hope it may be widely circulated.—Toronto Colonist.

Colborne District.—By the polite attention of the Clerk of the Pence, W. H. Wrighton, Esq., we have been furnished with the following Census of the population of the Colborne District, taken in the year 1845. By a reference to the able work of Montgomery Martin, we find that the returns in the year 1833 gave, for the different townships, then part of the Newcastle, but now constituting the Colborne District, a total of about 7,000 souls. The increase, therefore, in twelve years, amounts to nearly 19,000, thereby much more than doubling the former number, and affording the most satisfactory proof of the growing prosperity of this part of the Province.

-Peterboro' Gazette.

to those they dislike, that it will not be suffered to go unpunished.—Belleville Intelligencer.

nished.—Belleville Intelligencer.
Investigations have been going on before Magistrates, and the result has been the committal of a man named Maybee and his wife, and from what we hear we believe the evidence is full and conclusive, if so, we trust an example will be made which

charged your darty consecutations of power, and that you have beard, as yet, of but two casualties occasioned by and fearlessly proceeded to save your country from this great and hazardous experiment. The best reward, my lords, that you can have will be this approval of your own consciences in having done your duty; but there will be another reward in the approbation and the thanks of a grateful and admiring people, who will then justly exclaim—"Thank God we have a House of Lords."—Cumbridge Circuited.

Chartable Transr's Bill.—The measure introduced into the House of Peers by the Lord Chancellor, by which all the House of Peers by the Lord Chancellor, by which was owned and the surface of the surveylence of a boyd or permangar commands when the measure when the measure when the measurement of the best were equally unprotected the surveylence of a book of the charities them—should we have a large of the beart was the overested of the bark Cleopatra, at and the works. Six other magazines were equally unprotected the survey advantage thus in the works. Six other magazines were equally unprotected. SHAW ARMOUR,

Agent for the property.

Agent for the prope having left the house but a few minutes before the catastrophe occurred. Prompt assistance was immediately rendered by the neighbours, and the body disinterred from among the ruins. A number of rafts, we have just learned, have been broken

that the Court of Chancerry is open, and will impartially and effectually redress all grievance and malversations of administions which are brought before it; but the delay and expense which the forms of the court involve amount almost to a denial of justice. The costs of the investigation are also in general visited upon the funds of the unoffending charity, whose object the legal expenditure almost entirely defeats. The objectionable points in the Chancellor's bill might have been amended in Committee, and thus the due administration of the trust funds of these charities would have been properly secured. The adversarial expension of these charities would have been properly secured. The adversarial expension of the court involve and will be a so cold that stoves were leated, and grate-frees in general visited was so cold that stoves were leated, and grate-frees in general request. Persons who went abroad donned their winter-coats, and wore them when walking out yesterday; the same chill temperature requiring them. The thermometer on Sunday was at 46! The hurricane was productive of considerable damage among rafts and shipping. We have heard that very many of the former have been broken up; several at the coves adjacent to the city, others at different points up the river; one or two, we are told, in St. Croix Bay.—Quebec Mercury. or two, we are told, in St. Croix Bay. - Quebec Mercury,

with 275 men, detachments for several of the Regiments serving in Canada, arrived here on Friday evening last. They were put on board the steamer Queen on Saturday afternoon for Montreal, to join their respective corps. On Saturday the bark Horatio also arrived from Cork, with 9 officers and 154 men, detachments for the 46th, 52d, 60th and 89th Regiments. A detachment of the 89th landed here yesterday afterno They were played up to their quarters by the band of the Regi-

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening last, a child of about 5 or 6 years old—the daughter of Mr. Mattice, near Dickenson's Landing—met its death in the following most singular and remarkable manner. Having followed the servant guia (who was milking the cows.) she seized one of the cows by the tail, and began amusing herself, by separating the hair which was knotted or entangled towards the tip.—The servant girl, who had repeatedly warned her to desist, went in with the

the three successive years, 1816, 1817, and 1818. On the first occasion 130 houses were burned, the pecuniary loss amounting to upwards of £100,000, and 1500 persons driven to seek for habitations.—Quebec Gazette

(From the Quebec Mercury.)

We hope to receive some contradiction to this melancholy We hope to receive some contradiction to this melancholy statement. Halifax papers to the 18th (nine days after the fire is said to have taken place,) are in town, but they make no mention, whatever, of the fire. This is not to be taken as proof of the untruth of the report given as above, as we understand, the communication between Newfoundland and Halifax is very irregular and unfrequent.

We have conversed with several gentlemen who have visited St. John's, who describe the town as consisting but of two principal streets, the backs of the houses of the one nearest to the water, joining a line of whereas, on which the cill yets are

water, joining a line of wharves, on which the oil vats are placed. The opposite side of the harbour, which is bound, and

We can scarcely imagine that fifty soldiers have fallen victims to this calamity. The force at St. John's consists but of three companies of the Royal Newfoundland Corps, and one of the Royal Artillery. The task of blowing up the houses would not have employed more than six or eight Artillerymen.

We regret to state however, that the storm was attended with a serious accident, which resulted in the injury of a number, and the death of one individual.

tified castle of San Juan D'Ulloa at Vera Cruz. By misfake the article got into our paper without any expression of dissent from the writer's positions. We believe a vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico is the surest mode of obtaining peace, but so far from approving the particular measure recommended, we fully believe it would end only in defeat, and a great loss of life. No sea attack upon a land fort was ever successful unless the vessels carried an immensely superior weight of metal, or the fort was weak, with an exposed managine or desure the first of the war with measure recommended, we fully believe it would end only in defeat, and a great loss of life. No sea attack upon a land fort was ever successful unless the vessels carried an immensely superior weight of metal, or the fort was weak, with an exposed managine or desured.

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metal, or the fort was weak, with an exposed magazine; or defended by an inefficient force or incompetent engineers.

Col. Totten, the able head of our Engineer Department, in a report upon the defence of the Atlantic frontier, made in 1840, alludes at length to the capture of San Juan d'Ullos by the French. From that it appears the French force consisted of these hours firsters and one sloop of war, carrying in all one may have a salutary effect in checking this growing crime.—
Cobourg Star.

VIOLENT EASTERLY GALE.—On Friday morning last an easterly gale commenced, which went on increasing during Saturday and yesterday, particularly during the past night, when it blew with alarming violence. To-day it has become moderate, and there are indications of a return of favourable moderate, and there are indications of a return of favourable moderate, and there are indications of a return of favourable moderate, and there are indications of a return of favourable moderate, and there are indications of a return of favourable may be a salutary effect in checking this growing crime.—

the French. From that it appears the French force consisted of three heavy frigates and one sloop of war, carrying in all one hundred and eighty eight guns, and two bomb ketches anchored, each with two large mortars. All these vessels were towed to the most favourable positions by steamers without interruption from the Mexicans fixed but nineteen pieces of Artillery, yet with this disparity of force, it is doubtful whether the Castle would have been taken but for the fact. reather.

We have heard, as yet, of but two casualties occasioned by blown up by the French bombs, to the great destruction of life

A number of rafts, we have just learned, have been broken up by the gale between the Coves and Lake St. Peter.—Quebea Gazette, 23d June.

A furious gale from the eastward commenced on Saturday evening last, and continued, with but little intermission, until

On ascending the throne, not content with the spacious residence of his father, he erected another, much more magnificent, fronting on the plaza mayor of the present city of Mexico.—So vast was this great construction that, as one of the historians informs us, the space covered by its terraced roof might have afforded ample room for 30 knights to run their courses, in a regular tournay His father's palace, although not so high, was so extensive that the visitors were too much fatigued in wandering through the apartments, ever to see the whole of it. The palaces were built of red stone, ornamented with marble it. The palaces were built of red stone, ornamented with marble the arms of the Montezuma family (an eagle bearing a tiger in his talons) being sculptured over the main entrance. Crystal fountains, fed by great reservoirs on the neighbouring hills played in the vast halls and gardens, and supplied water to hundreds of marble baths in the interior of the palaces.—Crowds of nobles and tributary chieftains were continually sauntering through the halls or loitering away their hours in attendance on the court. Rich carvings in wood adorned the ceilings, beautiful mats of palm leaf covered the floors. The walls were hung with cotton richly stained, the skin of wild animals, of gorgeous draperies of feather work wrought in imitation of birds, insects and flowers, in glowing radiance of colours. Clouds of incense from golden censers diffused intoxicating odors through splendid apartments occupied by the wives and slaves of Monsplendid apartments occupied by the wives and slaves of Mon-

He encouraged science and learning, and public schools were established throughout the greater part of his empire.—
The city of Mexico in that day numbered twice as many inhabi-He answers—(clasers,)—the speaker said, a large trace of the cows,) where they levying taxes in this country pressing severely on the people, and whether it would not be better to put a tax appears there are no taxes and noduties." (Lauphter)—He said further, that he would not have the friends of free-trade relax in their exertions; they must remember that the House of Lords yet where they would be strengling for something more than a commercial policy. After the settlement of the free trade question the people would have more time to agitate for universal policy. After the settlement of the free trade rought, although in the south because of the colonis of 3 leagues around, and called three hundred thousand armed

Aztecs to the immediate relief of their monarch. So vast was
the collection of the birds of prey, in a building devoted to
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the collection of the birds of the until the middle of the last century, two statues of the Emperor and his father. The great cypress trees, under which the Aztec sovereign and his associates once held their moon-light revels, still shade the royal gardens. Some of them, fifty feet in circumference, are several thousand years old, but as yet as green as in the days of Montezuma, whose ashes, or those of his ancestors, render sacred, in the eyes of the native Mexicans the bill of Chapoltepec. Natural decay and a waning population now mark the seat of power of the great Montezuma.—

Thompson's Recollections of Mexico.

> The Annual Meetings of the Parochial Associations of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto will be held at York Mills, on Tuesday, the 7th July, at Noon.

Thornhill, do. do. in the Evening.

Markham, on Wednesday, the 8th July, at Noon.

La Morena Scarbon. La Moreau, Scarboro', do. do. in the Evening. Christ's Church, do. on Thursday, 9th July, at Noon. Whitby, on Friday, the 10th July, at Noon.

NOTICE. The Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Incorporated Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday, July 7th, at 3

T. H. M. BARTLETT, Kingston, June 16, 1846. Secretary,

The next Quarterly Meeting of the STANDING COMMITTEE of the Newcastle and Colbonne District Branch of the Church Society, will be held, (D. V.), at Cobourg, Wednesday, the 15th July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M .-The attendance of Members is requested.

JONATHAN SHORTT,

Port Hope, 25th June, 1846.

BRITISH AMERICA Fire and Life Assurance Company.

OTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock paid in for the half year ending the 30th instant, was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on and after Monday

the 13th day of July next.

The Transier Book will be closed accordingly, from the lat to the 13th day of July, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director. 467-3

Wiocesan Press.

Toronto, June 18th, 1846.

BY JOHN BREAKENRIDGE. HE Subscribers to this Volume are hereby notified that they can obtain their copies on application at the following places: Subscriptions payable on delivery.

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Sandwich, A. O. McLean, Esq.

The lists sent to Bytown and Hamilton not having been turned, no copies have as yet been forwarded to those places. A few extra copies are on sale at Toronto, Kingston and Intreal.

A few extra copies are on sale at Toronto, Kingston and Intreal.

Address (post-paid) J. C., Office of this Paper. Kingston, June 2nd, 1846.

Article 3.—The rivers, ports and harbours, north of 49 deg., BURN'S BOOK-KEEPING NEW SUMMER GOODS

THOSE EXTENSIVE BUILDINGS for one year, favourable terms.

Separate, or the whole Premises to one Tenant, so well Cobourg, June 10, 1846. separate, or the whole Premises to one Tenant, so well situated for business, opposite to the Stores of J. V. Boswell & Co., and lately occupied by Thomas Eyrs, Merchant, viz.:

The Dwelling House is commodious for a large family, under good repair, has 10 Rooms, 2 Kitchens, and with a good Well senging Yard and Stabiling Stable Out, buildings &c. Well, spacious Yard and Stabling, Sheds, Out-buildings, &c.

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

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: District. Township. Lot. Bastard ... Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26 do. ... E. half 11 do. ... E. half 11 do. ... If 17, W. § 27

Hamilton, (Town of) \$ 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 3 & 4, 18, 22, 24 & 34 23 28 } front \( \frac{1}{2} \) 33 } 12, 17, 18 \( \frac{1}{2} \) 34 ... W. \( \frac{1}{2} \) 19 ... W. ½ 19 ... 15, & E. ½ 25 ... W. half 30 . S. half 28 ... W. half 19. Huntingdon ... 13, W. half 14 E. half 9 North Crosby Nassagaweya Notawassaga Orillia South W. half 14 Do. do. Victoria ..... Sidney ...... N. half 19 Warwick

For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free FRANCIS M. HILL. Kingston, 1st December, 1845. LANDS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of sever at Gentlemen in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned. Township.
Bathurst....
Brock .....
Brooke .... Lot. Con, 7 11 & 12 21 6 District. .. 22, 24, 25, 26, 28 ... 20, 21, 22 Part 25 18, 20 do. do. Manvers W. half 1 W. half Vassagaweya.... THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or at the Office of VIOLENT STORM.—Our city was yesterday forenoon visited with one of the most violent storms of wind which we have known for a long time, accompanied by torrents of rain and hail, and thunder, and lightning. The streets in many places were completely inundated, and boxes, barrels, and goods that happened to be out doors, danced many a fandago of fun in the street.

Western ... Plympton ... 128 11 150
27 3 2000
Com'r. Road ... 200
THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or at the Office of Com'r. Road ... 200
The Church, an Instalment of Five per Cent. (being the Fifteenth Instalment) upon the amount of their respective Shares on or before the 10th of July next.

A Divident Storms of wind which we have South Sherbrooke Part 21 2 76
Bathurst ... South Sherbr

TO LET. bet, and the death of one individual.

The gable end of the School House of District No. 9, on Parker street, was blown in, and great injury done to the children. The roof on one side was completely torn off, and a large part of it carried some 300 feet.

The west end of the School House was occupied by the Female Department, and we regret to add that about fifteen of the children were injured by the falling of bricks—some five or six of them pretty severely—and that one was killed!

THE CRUSADES AND OTHER POEMS.

BY JOHN BREAKENRIDGE:

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish Leaded Lights for Church and Cottage Windows, and Hand-Glasses, &c.

Thought a serious accident, which resulted in the injury of a number, and the death of one individual.

The gable end of the School House of District No. 9, on Parker street, was blown in, and great injury done to the children were superior style with Show Windows, for Church and Cottage Windows, and Hand-Glasses for Church and Cottage Windows, and Hand-Glasses for Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest possible rate.

WM. GRIEVE.

Cobourg, June 16, 1846.

THE CRUSADES AND OTHER POEMS.

BY JOHN BREAKENRIDGE:

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish Leaded Lights

modious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store underneal Bank, consisting of a commodious and west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear.

At Wellington Terrace, Kingston, June 25th, the wife of the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, of a daughter.

At Peterboro', on Saturday, the 27th ult., the lady of B. Y.

McKeycs, Esq., of a source, with Show Windows, and Hand-Glasses, with Store underneal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store underneal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Show Windows, and Hand-Glasses, with Store underneal Bank, consist

PETER MORGAN.

Cobourg, January, 1846. 446-tf MASONIC ARMS INN.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and supporters that he has re-opened the above house, where every attention will be paid to the comfort of those who Toronto, March 19th, 1846. JOHN T. SMITH. may visit it.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS. A YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education, wants a situation in a respec-Cobourg, 1st April, 1846.

J. HOLMAN. TAILOR AND BRAPER, AS just received a large and choice assortment of SUM-MER GOODS, to which he respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally. They consist

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, Plain and Figured Cossimeres.

All of which he is prepared to dispose of on unusually

MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2; Wellington Buildings,

\*\*Cc. attached.\*\*
The Shop has Counters, Shelves, Fixtures, &c. &c. Back Store is fitted up to hold several bundred bushels of Grain, &c. Good Cellars under the whole depth of the Shop and Store, and for a family are 6 apartments, kitchen, &c. &c. above the Shop. Possession can immediately be given.

SHAW ARMOUR,

Agent for the property.

Cobourg, 1st June, 1846.

LANDS FOR SALE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe.

No. 2; Wellington Buildings,
(successor to t. J. Preston.)

RATEFUL to the Gentry of Canada West, for the distinguished patronage which he continues to receivs; begs respectfully to intimate, that he has received, per Grood Britain and other vessels, a very superior assortment of the best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., of the best possible styles and qualities; and would particularly ask the attention of Gentlemen to his very complete assortment of Patent Cachmeres, French Elastic Cloths, &c., for Summer Clothing, in qualities which cannot be surpassed.

The want of an Establishment where Gentlemen can at all.

N.B.-Clergymen and Barrister's Gowns, &c. &c., made in the most correct manner. Toronto, May 18, 1846,

HATS! HATS!! JUST OPENED, S Cases Christy's best Black and Drait Beaver, Satin Velvet Nab, French Silk and Gossomers HATS, imported expressly for the SPRING TRADE.

Cobourg, 2d April, 1846.

Merchant Tailor.

TO BE LET; A LARGE and commodious Brick Dwenting-House, is the Town of Cobourg, in an eligible situation, commanding a most delightful view, with an excellent Garden, Coach-house, Stables, Outhouses, &c. &c., attached:

oach-house, Stables, Outhouses, oc. Co.,
Particulars may be known on application to
D. E. BOULTON, Esq.
463-5 EDUCATION.

M RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited frame ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER. to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the under mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated—— THOS. KIRKPATRICK, ESQ., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, ESQ., of Cobourg.

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

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

427-tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. TORONTO, NIAGARA, QUEENSTON & LEWISTON

The Royal Wail Steamers

CITY OF TORONTO. PRINCESS ROYAL AND SOVEREIGN. WILL, on their arrival from Kingston, leave Toronto, for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston, every afternoon; (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock.

RETURNING-Will leave Lewiston every morning, at 7 o'clock, for Queenston and Niagara; and will leave Niagara at 8 o'clock, for Toronto and Kingston. Toronto, 4th May, 1846. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

WILL leave TORONTO for PORT HOPE, COBOURG and KINGSTON, daily (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock; noon, on the arrival of the Steamer Eclipse from Hamilton; commencing on Monday the 13th instant. From Hamilton to Kingston-Cabin.... Deck ...

From Toronto to Kingston-Cabin. From Toronto to Cobourg-Cabin From Cobourg to Kingston-Cabin ..... Deck .... BETURNING. The above Steamers will leave Kingston daily (Sundays ex-cepted), at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Toronto, April 9, 1846. Toronto, Niagara, Queenston, and

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT, WILLIAM GORDON,

AS resumed her trips between Toronto and the above Ports, leaving Toronto every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston; and Lewiston, on her return, on the arrival of the Cars from Buffalo. Toronto, May 7, 1846.

THE STEAMER AMERICA. CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Bochester, (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and intermediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning,

at Nine o'clock.

The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg: Toronto, April 9, 1846. THE STEAMER DESPATCH,

CAPT. EDWARD HARRISON, WILL leave Toronto for Hamilton (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Morning (Sundays excepted) at Half-past Seven o'cluck; will leave Gundays excepted) at Half-past Seven o'clock; will hamilton for Toronto every Afternoon, at Two o'clock.

Toronto; May 4, 1846.

Elizabeth Analy, School Elizabeth Alary, School Elizabeth Analy, School Elizabeth Alary, the 25th alt., at Christ's Church, Etobicoke, by the Rev. C. Dade, Mr. E. C. Fisher, only son of Thomas Fisher, of Millwood, Esq., to Sarah Maria, fourth daughter of E. W. Thomson, Esq., Warden, Home District. On the 22nd ult., at Richmond-square, Montreal, Annie Jameson, eldest daughter of Wm. Hepburn, Esq., aged 9 years SMITH. and 11 months.
On the 7th May, at Madeira, James Henry Barelay, Esq., Ensign in H. M. 93rd Highlanders.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, July 2d Rev. I. Hellmuth; Rev. Dr. Lundy; P. Laurie, Esq.; Mr. R. Jones; G. P. Kerly, Esq., rem.; Lord Bishop of Toronto, (2); T. Champion, Esq.; Rev. T. B. Fuller; Rev. J. Shortt; Rev. Dr. Bethune.

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