From our English Files.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—The replies of Earl De Grey to the addresses of the Lord Mayor and Corpotation of Dublin, and of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, on his appointment, fully support the declaration of Sir Robert Peel, that the policy of the Irish government would be that of the strictest impartiality. "It is my most anxious wish (says his lordship) to merit a continuance of your soud opinion: and I can only hope to effect that object by a Sood opinion; and I can only hope to effect that object by a perfect abstinence from all party feelings, and the strictest impartiality in the administration of the law. I will endeament, he adds, "to form my opinions and regulate my conduct without bias or prejudice—to show neither fear nor favour, and to administrative with a firm and equal-hand to the and to administer justice with a firm and equal hand to the tich and to the poor." These are noble sentiments, and such at must secure the confidence of all classes of the Irish people who are not resolutely bent on disturbing the public peace.—
In the confidence of the interest of the public peace. In thus professing a course of "friendliness and forbearance, calculated to counteract the effects of those who endeavour to alienate do counteract the effects of those who endeathers, alienate one portion of the people from their fellow-subjects, however, his Excellency declares that he will "do his utmost to maintain unimpaired the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland;"—a clear and satisfactory proof that he will not encourage the traitorous and disloyal designs of Mr.

O'Connell and his dupes. It has, indeed, already been seen that the government of Ireland will now be conducted with as much vigour as impartiality; and that, whether the offender be Roman Catholic or Protestant, the dignity of the law will be vindicated with the firmness which is the characteristic of an administration. an administration conscious of the moral power it possesses, and the confidence which is reposed in it.—St. James's Chron.
IRISH POLITICS.—Lord De Grey's appearance at the theatre lately gave an opportunity to the antagonist Irish parties to show themselves. The Radicals, unable to pretend any ground of provocation, such as the display of an orange pocket hand-kerchief, resolved to create a riot as they could not find it, and commenced insulting the Queen's representative by shouting for her Majesty's worst enemy—the worst enemy of her family, her sex, her country, and her Crown—Mr. Daniel O'Connell. The attempt was, however, a complete failure; the Conservatives renlied closely. The attempt was, however, a complete failure; the Conserva-tives replied simply with their voices, and they were, happily, sufficiently numerous to drown the shout of the traitor party.

A "LIBERAL" TYRANT—EARL FITZWILLIAM IN PETERnorduch.—Earl Fitzwilliam has, during the past week, very
decidedly "come out" in a character he has long enjoyed in the
estimation of his political opponents, but which, at the same
time, has been denied him by his supporters—viz., a tyrant,
having given "notice to quit" to four of his tenants, who, at
the last election, had the audacity to vote as their principles
dictated, but contrary to his Lordship's interest. The victims
of his Lordship's liberality are the Rev. Thomas Mills, the Rev.
W. Cape, Mr. W. Speechley, and Mr. F. Ellington, the two
latter being respectable tradesmen of this city. These, who
were threatened by the Whig agent immediately after the
election, are to be followed by many others as soon as the usual A "LIBERAL" TYRANT-EARL FITZWILLIAM IN PETERelection, are to be followed by many others as soon as the usual period arrives for giving notice according to the expiration of their yearly tenancies. Now, Lord Fitzwilliam, it is notorious, professes to be a Liberal of the first magnitude, the champion of political and religious liberty, a very Goliah in all crusades against monopolies or the infringements of the rights of the people, and an advocate for "free trade in corn." This noble Lord is he who but a short time since got up a dinner, and there presided, avowedly to express "his abhorrence of the conduct presided, avowedly to express 'his abhorrence of the conduct of Mr. C. P. Berkeley, who, on his accession to some property lately enjoyed by his Lordship, declined accepting the then occupying tenant of a farm, on the ground of mismanagement, (for which damage 300l. was subsequently paid either by his Lordship or the tenant). This is he who, when possessing a majority in Peterborough in 1837 of 76, and in 1835 of 54, was all generosity and nobleness to his political opponents, the personic personification of true constitutional principles in allowing People to vote as they liked, and therein carrying out the spirit of the Reform Act, and who was then held up to an admiring world, by his friends, as a "liberal nobleman!" But, alas! "a change has come o'er the spirit of his dream," and he has most unceremoniously given his friends the lie, and by his own act Proved the correctness of the opinion formed of him by his adversaries. Lord Fitzwilliam has been well known for a long Period here as having been a party to all the little tricks and petry schemes of Whig political wariare carried on by his agents petry schemes of Whig political warfare carried on by his agents in this city; but he had never yet achieved the unenviable fame that this chef d'œuvre has acquired for him. For the first of these cases he offered a moral excuse; for the latter, his agent gave a political one; and the excuse for the present one, as given by Mr. J. Duncey Simpson (the son of Lord Fitzwilliam's steward) will surely satisfy the most critical casuist; it is this,—viz., "His Lordship is only following the example set him by Mrs. Cornes." Mrs. Cornes, it known, is a dealer in earthen-Mrs. Cornes," Mrs. Cornes, be it known, is a dealer in earthenware, in Peterborough, and who, though of course not a voter, is a zealous partisan of the Conservatives, but who, with a mistaken zeal for the cause she esponses, has given notice to quit to one of her towards, on the ground of voting contrary to her wishes, and has thereby immortalized herself as a worthy object of emulation for the head of the illustrious and proud house of Mills. Descripted of several family seets in Parliahouse of Milton. Deprived of several family seats in Parliament by the Reform Act, fallen to a prosy talker in the House of Peers, his son ("mute inglorious Milton") driven from Northamptonshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the nominee of Lord Fitzwilliam winning his election in Peterborough by only ten votes, (three of which were fictitious), it is easily to be believed that his Lordship should be farious to a degree with degree with a scornful public, and may be allowed all fair and Constitutional means for regaining his senatorial influence; but this oppressive course will advance his interest is to be doubted, since Englishmen will not be driven, and by such a driver too, but will revolt at this attempt to establish mental a driver too, but will revolt at this attempt to establish mental alayery, and will only see the necessity of waging a more unshinehing war against the oppressor. Perhaps the most extraordinary part of the abovementioned cases of ejectment is in the fact that both Ellington and Speechley voted for Lord Fitzwilliam's son, and only refused their second vote to the Radical aominee of the house of Milton, Sir R. Heron. A general feeling of indignation must prevail in the minds of all well-disposed persons of either party in politics, at conduct which disposed persons of either party in politics, at conduct which and a parallel only in Lord Fitzwilliam's religious proceedings in Carnew, in the county of Wicklow; for the particulars of which see Sir Michael O'Loghlen's judgment in the Rolls' Court, June 21, 1841, in the case of "Fitzwilliam v. Moore."—The [In this latter case Lord Fitzwilliam tried to rob the Church of England of some ground on which a School was built, and on the case coming before the Roman Catholic Mart. Master of the Rolls, that upright Judge decided against Lord Fitzwilliam, and administered to him a severe rebuke for his

WHIG PURITY OF ELECTION.—Thursday, at the Dorset Sessions, a true bill of indictment was found by the grand jury against John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge Erle Drax, Esq., M.P., for Wareham, for a misdemeanour connected with the bribery by which he was returned for that borough.

(From the Manchester Chronicle).

ch.

MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—GIANT TEETH.— On Thursday last, the third annual general meeting of the abers of this useful association was held in the society's hat the Nosley-street. It was announced in the advertisement that the Right Hon. Lord Francis Egerton, President, would take the chair, but owing to severe indisposition his lordship was unable to attend. The meeting was numerously attended: amongst the company present we observed several ladies, who seemed to take a warm interest in the proceedings.

Dr. Black having the chair.

Dr. Black having been called to the chair,
Mr. E. W. Binney, the Secretary, read the following letter

from his lordship:-"Worsley Hall, Oct. 25, 1841. "Sir, I regret to have to inform you, that Lord F. Egerton was yesterday seized with another attack of gout, and as it is uncertainty. self; but he desires me to assure you, that, if he should recover in time it. e, it is still his intention to attend the meeting.

"His lordship thinks it will interest you to know, that he, some time since, received intelligence from his Syrian correspondent, of the discovery, in that country, of some gigantic teeth teeth, supposed to be human; and in answer to a request to use every exertion to get possession of them, a letter from this Rentl. stance. Stance of the get possession of them, a letter from this gentleman has just reached his lordship, containing the following information, which I am directed to acquaint you with:

I have great pleasure in informing your lordship, that I have succeeded in obtaining the gigantic teeth which were at the palace of the celebrated Emir Beshir. They are of a most extraording in the content of the palace of the celebrated Emir Beshir. They are of a most extraording in the content of the palace of the celebrated Emir Beshir. They are of a most extraording in the content of the palace of the celebrated Emir Beshir. They are of a most extraording in the content of the palace of the celebrated Emir Beshir. They are of a most extraording in the content of the palace of the celebrated Emir Beshir. They are of a most extraording in the content of the palace of the celebrated Emir Beshir. They are of a most extraording in the content of the palace of the celebrated Emir Beshir. They are of a most extraording in the content of the palace of the celebrated Emir Beshir. They are of a most extraording in the content of the palace of the celebrated Emir Beshir. They are of a most extraording in the content of the palace of the celebrated Emir Beshir. They are of a most extraording in the content of the palace of the celebrated Emir Beshir. They are of a most extraording in the content of the palace of the celebrated Emir Beshir. They are of a most extraording in the content of the palace of the celebrated Emir Beshir. They are of a most extraording in the content of the palace of the celebrated Emir Beshir. They are of a most extraording in the content of the palace of the celebrated Emir Beshir extraording in the content of the palace of the celebrated Emir Beshir extraording in the content of the palace of the celebrated Emir Beshir extraording in the content of the celebrated Emir Beshir extraording in the content of the celebrated Emir Beshir extraording in the celebrated to a content of the celebrated to a content of th extraordinary size, and certainly they are human. They are in beautiful order, and no doubt they must prove the once exis-

believes that they have been brought to Eugland by the Oriental steamer, and he is in daily expectation of hearing of their

arrival in London.

"If you have had an opportunity of looking over the box of fossils which I forwarded to the geological rooms, a few days ago, his lordship will be obliged to you if you will, at your connience, favour him with your opinion of them. I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant, "PETER RAMSBOTHAM."

"- Binney, Esq."

After the usual business of the society, the meeting broke up THE CENSUS OF 1841.—POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—From the results of the census which has just been concluded, it appears that the population of Great Britain and Ireland in the present year amounts to upwards of 27,000,000 of souls. The return for the three kingdoms, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, is as follows:—

England and Wales Scotland Ireland 2,624,586 Guernsey, Jersey, and Man ... 124,079

Total ... 26.856.028

This is exclusive of the army and navy, of merchant seamen affoat, and of all persons travelling abroad, or not under a roof on the night of the 5th of June. Including these classes, the population may be safely taken at 27,000,000, which is an increase of about 2,000,000 since 1831. If to this is added the population of the colonies dependent on this country, it will be found that the subjects of the British Crown are more will be found that the subjects of the British Crown are more numerous than that of any other civilized monarchy or republic on the face of the globe. After making every allowance for possible exaggeration or uncertainty in the accounts of the Indian or Australian population, we may safely say that her Majesty Queen Victoria is the Sovereign of a hundred millions of subjects—a larger portion of the human race than has ever obeyed any one European Sovereign since the downfall of the Roman Empire. The population of the other great powers of Europe and America at the present time is pretty nearly as follows, of whom perhaps 30,000,000 may be of the Russian race, and the rest a mixed multitude of Cossacks, Calmueks, Tartars, and other wandering tribes, or of Poles, Lithuanians, or Caucasian mountaineers, bitterly hostile to the Russians, and either in open insurrection, or only waiting for an opportunity of being so; France, 35,000,000, of whom 33,000,000 are Frenchmen in the proper sense of the term, and about tunity of being so; France, 35,000,000, of whom 33,000,000 are Frenchmen in the proper sense of the term, and about 2,000,000 Algerines or French colonists in the West Indies, Cayenne, Senegal, the Isle of Bourbon, and Pondicherry; Austria, 30,000,000, composed of Germans, Hungarians, Italians, and Illyrians; Prussia, about 14 to 15,900,000 of Germans; and the United States 14,000,000 of freemen, chiefly of the Anglo-Saxon race, and three millions of negroes, phiefly slaves. — Linear Collings chiefly slaves .- Liverpool Times.

DEATH OF DR. FRANCIA, DICTATOR OF

PARAGUAY. Dr. Francia, the author, and up to within the last few weeks the inflexible upholder of the non-intercourse policy of Para-guay, has, by his death, removed the only obstacle to free trade upon the river Parana, and other parts of the rich kingdom of Paraguay. This singular man now rests in the quiet of the grave, having been tottering on its verge for the last three years. Before his time the chiefs of the South American republics, who, under the name of Presidents, had more than the power of kings, succeeded each other with less than the brief sovereignty of Lord Mayors of London. Francia was the first who had the skill to fix himself steadfastly in power, and to retain it against all other men in the state. Francia's early history is that of a scholar and a gentleman. His father, as alleged by himself, was a Frenchman, but generally believed to be a Portuguese, who emigrated first to Brazil, and ultimately settled in Paraguay. Here he married a Creole, by whom he had a pretty large family. Jose Gaspar was his heir, and was born in 1750.

He was originally intended for the church, and he received He was originally intended for the church, and he received the rudiments of his education at one of the conventual schools of Assumption. Thence he was removed to the University of Cordova de Tucuman. Having no taste, however, for theology, he turned at college to jurisprudence, and took his degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law with great eclat. Returning to Assumption, which he afterwards left, he entered his profession, and, as an acute and eloquent lawyer, he soon stood alone. His fearless integrity gained him the respect of all parties. He never would defend an unjust cause, and ever took the part of the poor and the weak against the rich and the strong. His manners however, were generally, and especially to his counthe poor and the weak against the rich and the strong. His manners, however, were generally, and especially to his countrymen, distant and haughty; his studies were incessant, and general society he shunned. He never married; his illicit intrigues were low; he had no friends; he looked with cold contempt on every one around him, and thus gradually grew into that austerity of habit and inflexibility of character which so

that austerity of habit and innextonity of character which so strongly marked his career in after life.

Francia was cruel, heartlessly cruel. Many years before he became a public man he quarrelled with his father, though it is believed the latter was in the wrong. They spoke not for years. At length the father was laid on his death-bed, and the include the propagation has son. He conceived his son, to years. At length the father was laid on the death-bed, and desired to be at peace with his son. He conceived his soul to be endangered by remaining at enmity with his first-born. Francia stubbornly refused. From the Paraguayan bar, Francia, by the voice of the Congress, was raised to the Consulship jointly with Yegros, a mere legislative simpleton. During this jointly with Yegros, a mere legislative simpleton. During this time he paid particular attention to the military troops of the city. He then rode about in gloomy silence, attended by a few of his Quarteleros, and seldom returned the salutation of those he met. At sunset he came back in the same taciturn way.

His progress to final supremacy furnishes an amusing picture of South American simplicity, managed by a dexterous use of means, which is the exact counterpart of Napoleon's memorable scene in the Chamber of "the Five Hundred."— Francia's joint Consulship with Yegros had fulfilled its legal time. A new Congress was now to be called, and Francia summoned not less than a thousand representatives. Not one half of these legislators could read or write, but they could make a Dictator, and he wanted no more. At 9 in the morn ing, on the 3rd of October, 1814, the Congress met. The proposal was made to appoint him to the Dictatorship. This was met by a counter proposal to re-appoint him to office, but with the aid of a Congress to help him under the weight of power. Francia by no means relished the amendment; he was fully prepared to undertake all—for the good of his country. He sent a strong body of troops to surround the church as "a guard of honour for Congress." The Doctor's hint was somewhat plain; besides, it was now five hours since they had tasted a morsel, and dinner waited—patriotism was severely tried. The glitter of the bayonet and the pangs of hunger were too strong for the republican stoics of Paraguay. At this moment a partisan of the Doctor stood up:—"Gentlemen," he exmed, "why should we waste our time here? The Carai (Lord) Francia wishes to be absolute; he ought to be absolute; and I say," striking the table with his whole force, "he shall be absolute." Every man rose and saddled his beast and took his way to his own home. Thus become Dictator, Francia grew austre and vehemently proud. The message beforetime had been, as delivered to any one by his body-guard, "Suplice el Senor Consul que se vaya vuestra a casa del Gobierno." Consul begs that you will go to the Government-house.) Now that he had become Dictator it was, "Manda el Supremo que pase vuestra a verlo." (The Supreme orders that you go and see him.)

Instances of Francia's despotism soon followed. On occasion of the installation of the Junta in Paraguay, which superseded the authority of Spain, the question was agitated by the first citizens whether the Government of the country should be carried on in the name of Ferdinand VII. Francia, whose mind was made up that it should not, entered the hall of deli-beration at the warmest period of debate. Walking up to the table, and taking his place beside several Government func-tionaries, he calmly laid a pair of loaded pistols before him, and uncertain whetcher he will be able, in consequence, to preside at the meeting of the Geological Society on the 28th, I return the inclosed report, in order that, in the event of his absence, you may be prepared with another chairman. His lordship has lost the use of his pen hand, or he would have written to you himself; but he desired a context of the should recover till the morning. The Dictator came early, and found the wood not picked out. "Senor Excellentissimo," began the man -but Francia stamped his foot and sternly added-Leave the Republic within four-and-twenty hours"-and in 24 hours Soloaga left wife, children, work, and property, and was on his way to Corrientes, never to return. Another instance:—Carisimo was thrown into prison and irons because the gutter in front of his house was a little out of repair as the

In Sering them in my hands, and I am sure they will interest bearing them in my hands, and I am sure they will interest bearing them in my hands, and I am sure they will interest bearing them in my hands, and I am sure they will interest bearing them in my hands, and I am sure they will interest bearing them in my hands, and I am sure they will interest bearing them in my hands, and I am sure they will interest bearing them in my hands, and I am sure they will interest bearing them in my hands, and I am sure they will interest bearing them in my hands, and I am sure they will interest bearing them in my hands, and I am sure they will interest bearing them in my hands, and I am sure they will interest bearing them in my hands, and I am sure they will interest bearing them in my hands, and I am sure they will interest be seen the soundary wore his shoulders. He customarily wore on his shoes large golden buckles, and at the knees of his breeches the same. His countenance was dark, and his black eyes very penetrating, which is black eyes very penetrating, by the part of the duebec Post Office, and the was defined by the Post Office and event which occurred yesterdaymorning. From information were his shoulders. He customarily wore his shoulders. He customarily wore his shoulders. He customarily wore his shoulders. He customarily near the stone. The other than the most performed the part of the part of the bullding arrival of a further supply from England, which is daily we have the proof of the bullding hard the part of t Francia's treasury.

Dr. Francia's usual appearance, by one who personally saw

most proud to be known as an algebraint and astronomer. He was, it is true, but as also please and the sections, and it is true, but as also please are not there extended the property of the

Canada.

THE ST. LAWRENCE .- The Buffalo Commercial hints that the St. Lawrence would be a convenient highway to the ocean. This the people of the West are becoming fully aware of.— This the people of the West are becoming fully aware of.—
Articles for a steam navigation company have already been drawn up in this city, and a steam ship designed for navigation upon Lake Ontario will be commenced early in the spring.—
The trade from this city direct to Canada now amounts to more than 600,000 dollars per annum—and the 2,000,000 barrels of flour that can be manufactured in this city would find a convenient and reliable market through the St. Lawrence.—

Resplaces Demograt

a convenient and reliable market through the St. Lawrence.

Rochester Democrat.

ERICSON'S PROPELLERS.—We have been much gratified in learning from one of the spirited proprietors of the barges which have been fitted up with this machinery, that they answered their fullest expectation; and the circumstance of one of the barges (herself being heavily loaded) having towed down the rapids of the St. Lawrence, in perfect safety, two other barges also heavily laden in a very short period to Montreal, is quite conclusive of the advantage arising out of the adoption of the scheme. Messrs. Sanderson & Murray are well entitled to the bardes of the whole community for its application, and we have thanks of the whole community for its application, and we have no doubt their enterprize will lead to the extensize application of the propeller. Several Schooners are already building, furnished with these engines, which will be ready early in the spring, -and which will produce a most important improvement ation with the Upper Lakes and M

Kingston Chronicle. A CHANGE.—The news of the Battle of the Nile, took five nonths and six days to reach York, (now Toronto) whilst unmonths and six days to reach York, (now Toronto) white siege of der the improved mode of modern communication, the siege of Beyront reached this city in 29 days!—Montreal Herald.

ECLIPSES IN 1842.—There will be five eclipses next year,

—viz., three of the sun and two of the moon. On January

viz., three of the sun and two of the moon. On January the 11th, there will be an annular eclipse of the sun, invisible at Greenwich; Jan. 26, a partial eclipse of the moon, visible; July 8, a partial eclipse of the sun, visible, July 22, partial eclipse of the moon, invisible; and Dec. 31, an annular eclipse

HUNTING MATCH .- The annual match undertaken by the hunting sportsmen of our vicinity, came off towards the close of last month during two beautiful days for woodland excursions, but too late in the season, for multitude of game. The parties numbered 39 on a side, and on the game being told over, the successful party produced 757 head of game, counting 1267,
—the other 480 head, counting 765, losing by a majority of
502. Last year the total head brought home, was 1319, counting 2405.—while this year, there were only 1237, counting 2032. The winners, and losers, sat down to a solid and substantial supper at Crosby's, enjoyed their jokes, told their tales, and related their numerous exploits, enlivened with many appropriate toasts, and songs, and finally retired at a moderate and early hour. Elijah Somers,—who was the successful Captain on the occasion, it may be here mentioned has now three times carried off the palm of victory in these hunting matches, and may now confidently retire upon his laurels .- Sherbrooke

ANECDOTE OF MACKENZIE, THE REBEL.—In December 1837, or January 1838, Mackenzie was at Sackets Harbour getting up a force to surprise Kingston, and was accompanied by Mr. Gibson. whom he called Col. Gibson, and who was with him in December '37, near Toronto. Mackenzie had sent to Belleville on the Bay Quinty to acquaint some of his rebel friends there that on a certain day they would move with great force on Kingston, obtained their pledge to turn out on the same day, move on Kingston and join them. As the appointed time approached, Mackenzie and Gibson found their intended enterprize to be a total failure. Mr. Gibson said to him they must send to Belleville and let their friends know. Mackenzie got into a violent passion and said that he would not do anything of the kind. Mr. Gibson said that they must do so immediately or that they (their friends) would turn out on the day appointed, fall into the hands of the Tories and get hanged.

Mackenzie said "that was just what he wanted, for that they never would do any good in Canada until a great many Refor-mers were hanged—that he hoped they would keep their engage-ment (with Mackenzie and Gibson) and get hanged for the more were hanged the better." Up to this time there had not been a single execution. Mr. Gibson then said he had done with him for ever,—so he gave up "Patriot movements" and turned to his profession, and I believe has been in the employment of your State Government as Surveyor on the Genesee Valley Canal, where he can be easily found, and if you or any one else want to know any more on the subject I refer you to Mr. Gibson himself, to be found as above.—From a Toronto Correspondent of the Patriot, signed "A Loyalist."

DESTRUCTION OF THE QUEBEC POST OFFICE, BY FIRE.

most proud to be known as an algebraist and astronomer. He the most valuable books and papers were in Mr. Stayner's room, up

SUMMARY.

Fires.—In our last we noticed the destruction by fire of the premises of Messrs. Whan § M'Lean and Mr. R. Tune, of this town.—The loss caused by this sad calamity is greater than was ever sustained in Niagara from any single accidental conflagration. The total amount in property destroyed and damaged would probably exceed 30,000 dbrs. Messrs. Whan § M'Lean are the heaviest losers; their whole stock, with the exception of about 1200 dbrs. worth, was consumed, and this we presume cannot be estimated at less than from 20,000 to 25,000 dbrs. Mr. Tune's loss is estimated at about 1000 dbrs. It has been succeeded by the succeeding the succeeding of the adjoining houses, and considerable damage was done to several of the adjoining houses, as well as to furniture in moving it for safety. Messrs. Whan § M'Lean had 4,000 dbrs. insurance on their stock, half in the Niagara Mutual, half in one of the Toronto offices. None of the other sufferers had taken the wise precaution of securing themselves against loss.—Niagara Chronicle.—A very disastrons Eiro took place on King Street, at about half-past 2 of clock on Saturday morning, by which several houses were destroyed. We understand that the fire originated in the premises of Mr. M Kennedy, Saddler, corner of King and Hughson streets, which was completely destroyed, together with nearly his entire stock in trade, which was considerable. The fire then spread to the adjoining buildings, t-tally consuming the offices of J. Geddee Esq. Clerk of the Court of Requests, of F. G. Stanton Esq., and for R. O. Duggan Esq., and the Talloring establishment of Mr. S. M'Curdy, as far as the dwelling of Dr. G. O'Reilly, which latter being on fire was saved only by the praiseworthy exertions of the Fire and Hook and Ladder Companies, and the ready and willing support of the alarmed inhabitants. It was thought impossible to save any portion of the block, as they are all of wooden construction, but by the most strenuous efforts, and he continu-d playing of our only Engine, the flames

Vessels. Tons.
1811 1,231 423,662
1840 1,234 444,368 More this year 17 Less., 20,706 More., 6,215
The last arrival this year was on the 14th; in 1840, on the 4th The following is a comparative statement of the schooners, &c. that are arrived from the Lower Ports in the years 1840 and 1841:

10t., which he has bestowed on a blind man resident in the County.—

Montreal Gazette.

Toronto House of Industry.—The number of poor relieved by this excellent charity, during the past year, was 639, besides many casual poor not entered on the books. Its receipts amounted to 1021t. 13s. 112d., and it has a small balance on hand. Of sums contributed by religious bodies we only see two instances,—collection in St. James's Cathedral, 27t. Do. in British Wesleyan George Street Chapel, 10t. At the public meeting, in support of this charity, held on the 26th ult., it was resolved to petition Parliament for another grant of 350t., and the Corporation for a repetition of its donation of 50t. The House is well and economically managed, and each individual relieved, costs only, on an average, about 1t. per annum.

Annuersary of the Rebels' rout at Gallows Hill.—On the 7th Dec. public dinners were held in Toronto to commemorate this event.

event.

PRESETTERIAN COLLEGE AT KINGSTON.—A royal charter has been granted, and the Rev. Mr. Liddell, of Lady Glenorchy's Church, Edinburgh, has been appointed Principal.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.
For the Week ending December 8th, 1841.

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse.

No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive Winter Stock of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the undermentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favourable terms in the beet European and American Markets, they can condidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers:

200 hids Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars,
30 hids London Refined Sugar,
85 cases New York Refined Sugar,
400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong,
and Congou Teas,
200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,
200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins,
20 kegs Spanish Grapes,
20 tierces Carolina Rice,
120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco,
185 pipes and hids Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marsellies Wines,
from the nost respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and
Madeira,
20 pipes and 40 hids pale and coloured Cognae Brandy,

Madeira,
20 pipes and 40 hhds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy,
40 hhds Spanish Brandy,
20 puncheons East and West India Rums,
100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale,
Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles connected with

Toronto, December 8th, 1841.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. 23-tf

CITY NOTICE.

THE Lists of Persons entitled to Vote at the next Election of Aldermen and Common Councilmen, to represent the respective Wards in the Court of Common Council, are now hanging in the City Ball; no alteration can be made in the said Lists either of names mis-spelt or omitted or improperly inserted, unless four days notice is given in writing to the Clerk of the Common Council previous to the application being made to correct the said Lists.

CHARLES DALY.

Clerk's Office, Toronto, Dec. 6, 1841.

A T a Meeting of the Members of the Medical Profession in To-A ronto, it was—

Resolved—That a General Meeting of the Licensed Practitioners of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, in the Western part of Canada, be held at the General Hospital, Toronto, on the second Monday in January, 1842, at 12 merid., for the purpose of adopting Petitions to the Legislature, for the protection of the Profession and suppression of Em-

BOOKS, &c. FROM ENGLAND.

W. ROWSELL will be happy to procure from England connected with their business, for which orders may be left with them either at Toronto or Kingston. They will be making up their orders, for the early Spring Vessels, during the present month.

Dec. 4, 1841.

PRIVATE TUITION IN SCIENCE AND THE CLASSICS. A GENTLEMAN, who has taken the degree of A.B. in Trinity
College, Dublin, and (in addition to a University Scholarship)
has obtained homours in both Science and Classics, is desirous of
giving instruction in either of the above departments,—particularly
in the higher branches of Mathematics,—to PRIVATE PUPILS, at
his own residence. The Advertiser is permitted to refer to the Rev.
Dr. M'Cavu, Principal of Upper Canada College. For particulars
apply, if by letter, post paid, to The Editor of the Church.

Toronto, 1st December, 1841.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF THE PUPILS of this Institution, will be held on Tuesday, December 14, and the four following days, from 9 o'clock to 12, A M, and from 1 to 4, P.M., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—and from 10 o'clock to 12, A.M., and from 2 to 4, P.M., on Friday and Saturday. The Examination will be succeeded by the Recitations and Distribution of Prizes, on Tuesday 21st, at half-p st 1 o'clock.

JOHN MCAUL, LL.D.

Principal, Upper Canada College.

November 25, 1841.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Proprietors of the Napanee Mills will, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of December next, offer the lease of that valuable property to public competition, at twelve o'clock, noon, on the premises.

The property consists of a Grist and Saw Mill, several valuable Building Lots, a d two hundred and fifty acres of Land, or thereshouts. A fall of about thirty-two feet, with an abundant supply of water, can be at all times depended upon, and a succession of privileges can be obtained by the construction of a new raceway.

The Lease will be for Fourteen or Twenty-one years, as may be desired, and possession given on the 1st January next.

A Plan of the Premises may be seen at the Office of the Subscriber, of whom every requisite information can be obtained, either personally or by letter.

JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT.

Kingston, 16th November, 1841.

JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT. NOTICE. 21-4in 3

THE Undersigned are prepared to pay CASH for Lands in various

THE Undersigned are prepared to pay Secretary and the price reasonable, as they are Application must be post-paid and the price reasonable, as they are not warranted by their instructions in exceeding a certain sum per acre.

STRACHAN & BURNS,

STRACHAN & BURNS,

21-tf Toronto, Nov. 24th, 1841.

GEORGE SAVAGE & Co. Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers and Silversmiths, HAVE removed from No. 4, Wellington Buildings, to their Old Sand, WATERLOO BUILDINGS, West end of King Street, between Bay and York Streets, having just received direct from the Manufacturers a splendid assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plated Ware, German Silver Ware, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, 5c. 5c. and which they are determined to sell at unprecedented low prices, for Casil.

e. §c. and which they are determined and restored to their original sound-rices, for Cash.

N.B.—Chronometers repaired and restored to their original sound-tess and precision of performance, also Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, §c.

Toronto, November 27, 1841.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH WILSON, UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.

UNCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, of desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has now Removed into this New Buck Presidence, where he has fitted up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonable charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

by him.

Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the shortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all descriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness and dispatch.

Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841.

Mr. HOPPNER MEYER, Miniature Painter and Draughtsman, LATE STUDENT OF THE British Museum and National Gallery,

LONDON.

Office at the Corner of Temperance and Yonge Streets, Toronto. Mr. Wood, Surgeon Dentist,

Mr. Wood, SHIECON DEBUGGED AND AS returned, and continues his office at the same place as formerly, in Chewett's Buildings, King Street, west, where he may be consulted at any hour of the day.

Mr. Wood is well acquainted with all the modern improvements in the method of fastening Artificial Teeth, by pivots, clasps, spiral springs, atmospheric pressure, double plates, &c.; and with the principles which should govern the treatment of Decayed Teeth, irregularities, affections of the gums, and all operations in Dental Surgery—some few of which Mr. W. has had the honour of explaining to a number of Professional Gentl men and others in this

irregularities, affections of the goins. We has had the honour of explaining to a number of Professional Gentl' men and others in this city—to whom, by their kind permission, he is at liberty to refer any stranger who may wish to consult him.

For Artificial Teeth, Mr. W. makes use of *stockton's *Mineral Teeth, from Philadelphia, which, for strength, and beauty of colour and shape, are preferable to any others; and which are used by many eminent Deutists in London and Paris, and by all respectable Deutists in America.

Mr. Wood takes this opportunity to express his gratifut for for the distinguished patronage he has received during a residence of six years in this city, and begs to assure his patrons that his residence will be permanent here, and that there is no truth in the report that he was preparing to remove from the city.

Toronto, October 27, 1841.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Trade generally, that he is now receiving an extensive and well-assorted stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season. The goods having been selected with great care, and purchased on the most advantageous terms, in the British Markets, the subscriber confidently recommends them to the attention of the trade—to whom he will sell low for Cash, or on approved credit.

JOHN ROBERTSON. Yonge Street, Toronto, October 12, 1841.

THE COLLECTS

FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR,
WITH FORM OF PRAYER FOR MORNING AND EVENING, for the use of Families or Private Persons, taken from
the Book of Common Prayer—Price, 1s. 6d. per dozen—just published
and for sale by and for sale by

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

On the 25th November, by the Rev. William Bettridge, B.D., Rector of Woodstock, Mr. William George Walker, Printer and joint Proprietor of the Woodstock Herald, to Margaret Amelia, second daughter of Captain Daly, East Oxford.

At Niagara, on the 25th November, by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Mr. George Thwaites, to Miss Mary Nixon—both of that place.

Oct. 12, at St. Peter's Church, Tivecton, England, by the Rev. Dr. Boulton, J. W. H. Fitzmayer, Esq. of the Royal Artillery, son of the late Major Fitzmayer, of the same, to Jane Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Major Lane, also of the Royal Artillery, of Greenhill, Stafford-shire, and formerly of Stoke Hill Cottage, near Exeter.

D I E D.

DIED.

At Dunham, in the 75th year of her age, Mrs. M. Baker, widow of the late Captain J. Baker, of Montreal.

treet, speci-Brock
Rev. C. B. Gribble; Rev. A. N. Bethune; Rev. C. J. Morris, add.
Rev. C. B. Gribble; Rev. A. N. Bethune; Rev. C. J. Morris, add.
Bethur, St. C. J. Reid; add. sub. and rem.;
20-tf Z.; Lt. Aylmer; Rev. G. M. Armstrong, rem.; H. W. Jackson, Esq.