Provincial Parliament.

(From the Montreal Gazette.) LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. KINGSTON, Sept. 22.

The hon. Mr. Bruneau said, in the absence of his hon. friend (Mr. Sherwood), who took a great interest in the subject, and as the bill was not yet printed in English, he had no particular

The hon Mr. Washburn was in favour of deferring the Bill until they were furnished with printed copies.

The hon. Mr. Sullivan then rose and said—hon. gentlemen, as the Bill before the House is a very short one, and exceedingly plain and simple in its terms, perhaps it will be more satisfactory to have it read. This measure is not a new one; it was introduced into the House during the last session of Parliament, and elicited a warm and lengthy discussion. It simply allows individuals to accept of a higher rate of interest than at present is allowed by law, but does not compel them to give more than the ordinary rate. The extra interest provided to be given by this Bill, is only to be taken when there is a contract entered into between the parties. In England the Usury Laws have been repealed with reference to bills and notes: in this Prowever, we have continued, much against our interests, to uphold the old system. I remember that it was argued last Session, that as money was an article of value, it could be bought and sold like any other merchantable commodity. Upon this ground, it was proposed to do away with the Usuary Laws altogether; but this is a step which I thought then, and still think grould be highly described. think, would be highly dangerous to the best interests of the Province. In England and old-settled countries, moncy is always to be raised on good security; but in this young Province, persons may be possessed of large estates, and yet be incapable of effecting the smallest loan, in consequence of which they not unfrequently lose the whole of what they have. If, on the other hand, we were to repeal these laws entirely, we should place it in the power of extortioners and money lenders to demand whatever rate of interest they pleased. One would exclaim to the poor unfortunate borrower, "You must give eight pounds per cent," and another, still more rapacious, would demand ten, whereas by the provisions of this Bill no larger amount than £8 for every £100 can be taken. There are two strong reasons which urge us to raise the present rate: 1st, Because there is a great scarcity of money in the Province; and 2dly, Because all, or the greater part of all the loose money affoat is usually invested in the Banks. In business, the ninety useless to the agriculturist: the latter wants assistance for a longer period; and thus, in the midst of difficulties, often promises that which it is impossible for him to perform. I have known numerous instances of agriculturists who were doing well, totally ruined by their meddling with the Banks. (Hear, hear, hear.) What the Bill proposes, is to give capitalists an opportunity of coming amongst us, and getting a good rate of interest for their money, and it is only by this small increase of interest that we can place the country on that elevated and prosus eminence which it ought to occupy. (The hon. Memrespecting Banking.) What we want is the loan of actual money, not of Bank notes or fictitious representatives of money, but of real money, and we are willing to give, for the use of it, what our resources and industry will afford, that is £8 per cent. If money is scarce, a higher rate of interest is required and if plentiful, vice versa. £8 per cent. is a fair remuneration, and will prevent that pressure which would enable credi-tors to ruin their debtors, if an unlimited repeal of the Usury Laws were allowed. I am strengthened in my convictions that this Bill will work well, by the opinion of a gentleman of great

experience, who is connected with the Canada Land Company. knowledge, that if this Bill passes, English capital will soon come amongst us. This is a measure of no ordinary importance: it will effect a great revolution in our affairs-(Cries, of The hon. Mr. Bruneau addressed the House, at considerable length, in the French language, in support of the Bill.

The hon. Mr. De Blaquiere said, honourable gentlemen, I think this country and the House are very much indebted to my honourable friend (Mr. Bruncau), for having revived this Bill, than which, there is no subject of more essential impor-tance. Honourable gentlemen, I make no apology for addressing you, as I consider that a little time is well spent in correcting and setting right any unfavourable erroneous impressions which may be entertained on this question elsewhere. A most luminous view has been taken of the matter by my honourable friend, the President of the Council, but I do not think that the total repeal of the Usury Laws would be attended with the disastrous results he has mentioned; neither do I think that the effect of this Bill will be, to raise the interest of money, recognized from aix to night too raise the interest of money, and the country, would be opposed to the Bill.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Bruneau, the Bill was then resing you, as I consider that a little time is well spent in correcgenerally, from six to eight per cent., as is feared. Honourable ferred to a committee of the whole. gentlemen, it has often struck me, as a matter of the most extraoidinary kind, how any one could ever think of tracing the origin of these Usury Laws-I speak of the principles which gave them birth. Is the law, in fact, effective for the purposes which it boasts to accomplish? Can any honourable member produce a single instance where these laws—a foul blot upon egislation-have been successful in obtaining the end sought for? and why have they not? Because, honourable gentlemen, our ancestors attempted what no human legislation can ever achieve: they endeavoured to counteract the impulses, desires, and opinions of human judgment, not, indeed, where they con-cerned morality, or the rights of others, but in regard to one's own self government. It is obviously absurd to view money in any other light than that of a merchantable commodity; and individual judgment should be left free from all restraint. a wife, or is married, and wants to know how many children he these nice matters; no, such matters are for a man's own consideration. (Laughter.) I know it will be said that we ought to protect the rights of minors; but can any honourable gentleestablishing the rate at a permanent sum, you compel the unlaws and institutions are re-modelling to suit our circumstances-is it creditable, I repeat, that these laws shall remain? Is it not a matter of notoriety to every professional man, that whenever any punishment for the breach of a law is not inflicthis country, at the present time, with reference to agriculture. It is perfectly clear that capital is not in great abundance, and that what the generality of emigrants bring out with them, is almost all absorbed by their first settlement. In a short time, the balance is expended in in provements, and he becomes involved in difficulty; he then applies to the Banks for assistance, and is eventually ruined. But does it follow, that a person in such circumstances could not pay the increased interest provided by this Bill for a permanent loan? It does not. I speak under the correction of my hon, friend when I say, that although an agriculturist could not afford to pay £12 or £15 per

will suppose that my honourable friend is a bachelor, and wants of the Session. man point out an example in which these odious laws have pre-man point out an example in which these odious laws have pre-vented a spendthrift from borrowing money? Not one; but the Ministry at home. He (Mr. S.) was in hopes there would there are numerous instances of these legislative enactments the Ministry at home. He (Mr. S.) was in hopes there would be a unanimous opinion to give adequate protection in both having plunged persons in irretrievable difficulty, because, by Houses, fortunate indicate at a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent sum, you compet the unfortunate indicate that a permanent should be unfortunate indic nent is making such rapid strides, when all our other ted at the time when judgment is pronounceed, it has the effect of increasing crime? Let us look to what are the facts in on faster than they could legitimately go. He must confess he cent, with good markets, he could very well afford to give £8 per cent. Though the spendthrift may get into the hands of the usurers, the farmer will not, because he is too prudent, and thus ends this part of the argument. Hon gentlemen you cannot deny the fact, that the agricultural is the only interest which as bonu fide excluded from the money market—(Cries of hear, hear," from the hon. Mr. Sullivan.) Now let us twen our attention to England, and view it in connexion with this country, as to markets and investments. There, an overwhelming amount of capital is continually seeking investment, either in trade, manufactures, or the funds; but each of these fruitful sources of the employment of capital are driven to such a low ebb, that the capitalist can no longer obtain a fair interest for his money. At this moment, any sum, even to the amount of millions can be borrowed in London for $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Since the passing of the Income Tax Bill, there is an additional inthe passing of the income tax bin, there is an additional in-centive for persons to seek for channels of more profitable investment. For several years past, there has been an enor-mous sum annually invested in American securities, because the rate of interest given vastly exceeds that of England. The quence has been that capital has been drawn from Eng-LAND, instead of finding its way to this country, on account of the existence of the Usury Laws. But, hon. gentlemen, be-tween England and the United States, there is, at this moment, the most undoubted "repudiation;" because, the Americans have broken faith with the English capitalits. Thus, that capital which would have made this the first country in the world, is now dried up. I have, however, no hesitation in saying, that no man living will ever see the day when confidence will be again restored in the American money market. Paris Bridge How different has been the conduct of this Province! In cirenmstances of the greatest difficulty, it has been our constant endeavour to keep good our faith. It does not follow that Brantford Bridge English capitalists will come amongst us, merely because there | Dunville Bridge .. is confidence in payments, unless there also be peace in the country. And, hon gentlemen, is there not peace? The capitalist can now rely with confidence in the public faith, and kingston Penitentiary the stability of our institution. the stability of our institutions, and that the Government | Kingston Hospital . will henceforth be carried on for the advantage of the country. | Parliament Buildings, Toronto I know there is an opinion in the Eastern part of the Province, that it is wrong to take any interest for the forbearance of West Gwillimbury Road and Bridge money, and I am, therefore, peculiarly gratified to have the support of my hon, friend, (Mr. Bruneau) who is a good [R.] Catholic. I am glad that he has brought forward this Bill, because of Montreal. cause it will shew hon, members in the other house that it is Steam Dredge, Montreal Thomas Wilson & Company, for this sum The hon. Mr. Fergusson said-Hon. gentlemen, I will offer but very few remarks on this important measure, because I approach it with the greatest diffidence. It is said "the value of

a thing, is just the money it will bring;" but in ordinary life, DEBTS DUE BY PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS. a thing, is just the money it will bring; but in ordinary life, in our transactions with society, we must not carry out that principle too far, without looking to the consequences which it will entail. With regard to the facetious case put by my hon. friend, of a bachelor wanting a wife, I think it has nothing to do with the subject, as there is a great deal of difference between a man wanting a wife, and a man wanting money. The tween a man wanting a wife, and a man wanting money. The state of the country, we all know, is in pecuniary embarrassment, but I do not think the Bill before us is calculated to reduce the state of the country. We all know, is in pecuniary embarrassment, but I do not think the Bill before us is calculated to reduce the state of the country. The hon. Mr. Fergusson submitted the Report of the Select Committee upon this gentleman's Bill; and after due investigation, recommended that he be allowed to practice as a Barrister, &c., in the courts of Law and Equity. On motion, the Report was ordered to be adopted, and the Bill engrossed, and read a third time to morrow.

THE USURY LAWS.

Bill to repeal them—their general policy considered—conflicting opinions as to their operation on agriculture,—"repudiation" in the States, and its effects, &c.

The hon. Mr. Brungen said in the schenge of his hop. friend.

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The bon, Mr. Brungen said in the schenge of his hop. friend. nore consideration-I cannot consent to the passing of this

The hon. Mr. Sullivan, in reply, said, he hoped to be able to convince his bon, friend (Mr. Fergusson) that there was an ibsolute necessity for the Bill. He did not take the same view of the Usury Laws, and their origin, with his hon. friend (Mr. DeBlaquiere). The Usury Laws in England were not the relics of a barbarous age, but naturally arose out of circumstances, similar to those in which the Province was now placed. There was no money in the country, in consequence of which, recourse was had to foreign countries—to the Jews and Lombards—who had more than they could usefully employ; and such was the enormous sums borrowed, that had it not been for the laws which prevented aliens from holding real property in England, it would have been a very easy matter for these foreign money-lenders, in the course of a century and a half, to have taken possession of all the landed estates in the country in the British dominions, that was supposing public feeling would not—to use the expression of his hon friend—have "repudiated" it. In that state of things, it was found necessary to restrain the avidity of those who had money, because fro to restrain the avidity of those who had money, occause from its exchangeable nature, it became exceedingly valuable; therefore, in England, where capital was scarce, the Usury Laws were necessary. In all countries which were passing from a transition state of poverty to superabundant capital, these laws were deemed essential. The present situation of affairs in the mother country, he traced to the accumulation of spirits from all seates of the world out it at length, the money expital from all parts of the world, until, at length, the means estment were wanting; and in fact, it would always be found, that when capital was superabundant, it then became like any other article, and would only bring in the market just what it was worth; and, therefore, wherever there were means of profitable investment, they would find the money-lenders, where no Usury Laws existed, swallowing up every branch of industry. If the Usury Laws were repealed, the poor would have to work solely for the rich. The money lender would have power to say, "you shall work for me, or you shall not work at all." At the present time, however, the condition of this country is exactly the reverse of the picture which England presents. "We are," continued the hon, gentleman, nting capital, and after mature reflection, have come to the | Civil List, Schedule B, 1841, for balance quiere) has asked me it I ever knew of an instance where the Usury Laws have been effective? In earlier life, I was engaged Warrants issued for the sern the practice of the law, and had considerable experience in this peculiar branch of business, and I can tell my hon, friend, that I have known cases of persons lending money at usurious interest, who durst neither ask for principal or interest, for fear of losing the whole. I feel assured that the great mass of the people of this Province, are not in favour of repealing the Usury Laws. I do not mean to say that it would be prodent for a farmer to go and borrow money, at a large rate of interest, upon the expectation of his return crops; but I have known ma industrious individuals, in the occupation of good farms, who have wanted the small sum necessary to purchase seed, and who, for want of being able to obtain a loan at a reasonable rate, have applied to the banks, and been ruined by it. (In rate, have applied to the banks, and been rulned by it. (In order to illustrate the subject more fully, the hon. President put a fictitious case. He would suppose that a fertile island should spring up from the waters bounding the British isles; in such a case, he wished to know, whether capital would not he worth infinitely more there than in the adjoining countries?) If this Bill passes, I am satisfied that it will have the most be-

neficial effects upon agriculture.

The hon. Mr. Bruneau was proceeding to address the house again in favour of the Bill, but was stopped by the Speaker, as

being out of order The hon, Mr. Washburn complimented the hon. President on the great length at which he had spoken; but notwithstanding the various arguments which he had advanced, he (Mr. W. could not go for the Bill. It appeared to him an extreme dangerous experiment, to add, as his hon. friend in front (Mr. Fergusson) had stated, two per cent. additional upon the agri-cultural interest. He was of opinion, that if the banking institutions of the Province were taken duly into consideration, by both houses of Parliament, they might be so managed as to

CORPORATION PETITIONS.

The hon. Mr. Macaulay reported from the Committee on the subject. The Report recommended that, for the future, it be a rule of the House, that no petition be received from any corporate body, unless it have the corporate seal attached to it. (Ordered to be received and adopted.)

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

The hon. Mr. De Bluquiere presented a petition from the Eastern Townships, signed by 1900 persons, praying for protection against produce from the United States. He begged to ask the hon. President of the Council whether any measure would be introduced by the Government, previous to the closing

The hon. Mr. Sullivan replied, that he was merely enabled a wife, or is married, and wants to know how many children de will have, would be go to another person to consult him about these nice matters; no, such matters are for a man's own consideration. (Laughter.) I know it will be said that we ought a Despatch from Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on this subject, stating the views entertained by

The hon Mr. De Blaquiere regretted that the hon. President would be done. He gave notice that, at an early day, he would move an expression of the House on the subject.

The hon. Mr. Fergusson was as anxious as any man that something should be done; but he would remind his hon, friend of the declaration which he made the other day, and which he could not have forgot, that it was unsafe to push Government could not go with his hon. friend. Monday next was then named for discussing the matter; to which the honourable Mr. De Blaquiere obtained leave to

add the subjects of the District Councils and Education. CONTINGENT EXPENSES. On motion of the Hon. Mr. BRUNEAU, a Committee of five were appointed to superintend the contingent expenses of the Legislative Council for the Session.

The house then adjourned till three to-morrow.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA, ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1841. Loans to Incorporated Companies, and to Commissioners for

Turnpike-Roads, viz.:-			
Home District Toll Roads	£95,723	4	01
Iamilton and Brantford Road	45,804	12	1
Dundas and Waterloo Road	29,246	16	3
Kingston and Napance Road	40,678	9	1
Queenston and Grimsby Road	20,555	2	3
Brockville and St. Francis Road	7,692	17	0
Erie and Ontario Railroad Company	5,514	1	8
Oakville Harbour Company	3,723	16	6
Cobourg Harbour Company	5,211	18	3
Port Hope Harbour Company	3,075	8	0
Desjardins Canal Company	22,415	14	3
Grand River Navigation Company	588	16	11
Tay Navigation Company	1,461	0	2
Grantham Academy	318	2	7
Montreal Turnpike Trust	1,113	16	31
Quebec Turnpike Trust	400	19	75
egacoco zampino zamo			
	£283,524	14	115
PROVINCIAL WORKS.			
Welland Canal	462,856	18	10
St. Lawrence Canal	440,097	11	0
Trent Navigation	23,354	11	7
Inland Waters, Newcastle District	21,660		0
Kettle Cras Harbour	7,500	0	0
Paris Bridge	2,000	0	0
I mile raines		1	-

2,000 0 0 Chatham Bridge 2,000 0 0 2,500 0 0 44.198 15 Kingston Penitentiary 3,000 0 (5,200 0 0

owing the Province

4,528 16 14 4,732 7,242 11 1,291 5 10 £103,204 8 $3\frac{1}{4}$

1,337 2 5 £1,670,142 10 101

Currency..... PUBLIC DEBT. Sterling Debentures, interest payable at Glynn, Mills, Halifax, & Co., Ster-£444,444 8 10 ling, £450,000 Sterling Debentures, interest payable at Baring & Co., Sterling, £438,850... Balance duc, Glynn, Mills, Halifax, & Co. Balance due, Baring Brothers & Co...... 11,703 8 20,000 0 Bank of Upper Canada 6,000 0 Provincial Debentures, Upper Canada ... Lower Canada ... 289,544 1

£1,411,239 Profit on Exchanges sold by the Receiver-General
Interest Account, for Interest on Loans to Public Works

Balance due to Public Accountants— Collectors of Customs 16 9 4

SPECIAL FUNDS. Clergy Reserve Fund, Canada West 311 9 11,606 19 Clergy Reserve Fund, Canada East Clergy Reserve Fund..... School Land Fund Trinity Fund, Quebec 645 10 0 Trinity Fund, Montreal..... Tonnage Duty Revenue Lunatic Asylum Fund Consolidated Revenue Fund, for balance

of that account ... vice of 1841, and credited him, but

unpaid..... £50,524 8 11 £56,998 11 11 63,331 15 41/4 Currency.....£1,670,142 1 1014 F. HINCKS, Inspector-General.

Kingston, Sept. 21, 1842.

(From the Toronto Herald, of the 29th September.) So soon as it was generally known Mr. Sherwood was out of the administration, we applied to him for permission to publish in the *Herald*, the conditions under which he took office—torether with any other correspondence which might have passed etween himself and the Governor General—so as to enable us bility of which rests upon myself, should be such as you canto demonstrate, that in Mr. Sherwood (as a Conservative,) ac- not approve. cepting office, and the Herald, (as a Conservative organ,) sup-

revailed upon him to yield to the Governor General's request, Mr. Sherwood submitted to His Excellency the following memorandum regarding the conditions upon which alone be could accept office, and with which conditions His Excellency was pleased fully to concur :-

(Memorandum.)

"1. I have always professed, and, in my political conduct acted, upon Conservative principles.

"2. My opinions and views have been from time to time declared in my speeches, as a member of the Assembly, in the last Parliament of Upper Canada, and in my several addresses to the electors of Toronto, when I was before them as a candidate for the representation of that city in the present Par-

"3. These opinions, I am aware, have been, and still are in opposition to those entertained by some of the Executive Council; still I cannot consent, under any circumstances, to com-

promise them in the slightest degree.

"4. In the event of accepting office, I shall feel myself bound to support any measure in the Assembly determined upon by a majority of the Council, in accordance with the views of His Excellency, or to resign office.

"5. That upon such resignation, I should feel myself justified in advocating my own views upon the particular question in discussion, and of procuring, if possible, a majority to con-

"6. Upon the question of the Lower Canada elections, alleged to have been carried by unjustifiable means, I should ire in the event of my joining the present administration (as the question is one entirely and exclusively connected with the rights and liberties of the people,) that each member of the government shall be at liberty to take the course which his judgment may dictate, upon any measures proposed for enquiry "7. I am a warm admirer of Sir Robert Peel and his Cabi-

net; and I desire to support to the utmost of my power, on all occasions, the Representative of Her Majesty in this province selected by that cabinet, so long as his acts are in accordance with their avowed opinions. And I therefore feel it to be my duty, at the request of Sir Charles Bagot, to take part in his administration, strictly adhering to the principles by which I duty, at the request of Sir Charles Bagot, to take part in his administration, strictly adhering to the principles by which I have heretofore been guided, for the purpose of obtaining as conservative a government, as the condition and circumstances of the Province will permit. Should, however, the terms I have stated, and from which I cannot consent to depart, appear to His Excellency to be such as he cannot concur in, his de termination will in no way influence my feelings hereafter On the coutrary, he may rest assured that I will use every effort in my power to promote what I believe to be his own perional views, and to assist him in his desire to carry out sound and

constitutional principles, in a spirit of equal justice, towards all classes of Her Majesty's subjects." H. SHERWOOD." " (Signed) Shortly after Mr. Sherwood was sworn in, he was directed by His Excellency to proceed, as Crown Officer, to St. Catherines, to investigate and report upon the disturbances which had taken place there. While Mr. Sherwood was in the discharge of this public duty, those changes in the administration which have astonished the public, occurred at Kingston,—but, of which no intelligence reached Mr. S. at St. Catharines. On Mr. Sherwood's arrival at Toronto, on his way to the Seat of Government, he there for the first time heard the rumours of those changes to which we have alluded; and on Wednesday sept. 14th, he received, from a private friend at Eingston, a copy of the Governor General's letter to Mr. Lafontaine. Mr. Sherwood's course was immediately resolved on, and the resignation of his seat in the Council, and of the office of Solicitor General, was instantly penned. But while this was going or at Toronto, Sir Charles Bagot, with a discourtesy seldom parallelled, had consented to the office of Solicitor General being considered vacant, an act of indecent haste, which the delay of at most a couple of days, would have rendered needless, as by at most a couple of days, would have reinfect included that time Mr. Sherwood's letter of resignation would have reached him. On Friday Sept. 16th, Mr. Sherwood proceeded to Kingston, in ignorance that His Excellency had dealt so unceremoniously with his office of Solicitor General, and on his arrival, learnt, for the first time, full particulars of the recent political scene-shiftings. As Mr. Sherwood's original letter to His Excellency, tendered his resignation on the grounds that he could not approve of Mr. Girouard's appointment, it became necessary to mould the communication in a shape which should, in addition, express his views at the unmerited treatment he had received at His Excellency's hands—in all other respects, and we speak from positive knowledge of the fact, the letter dated at Toronto Sept. 17, was totidem verbis, similar to that drafted at Toronto Sept. 15th. ted at Toronto Sept. 15th. This communication, which, with His Excellency's reply, is subjoined, speaks for itself, and requires no further comment from us—than the final remark—that the confidence we placed in Mr. Sherwood's integrity has by the results been most amply justified.

(Hon. Mr. Sherwood to his Excellency the Governor-General.) "To his Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Charles Bagot, &c. &c. &c.

" Kingston, 17th September, 1842. "SIR,—During my absence from the seat of Government, upon official duty, I heard, by the merest chance, that a change had taken place in your Excellency's Executive Council, of such a character, that I determined at once to tender the resignation of my seat in that Council, and of my office of Solicitor-General for Western Canada, and prepared a communication to that effect to your Excellency; but, upon my 66,140 1 0 arrival here, I found that I had been superseded by your Excellency, without even giving me the slightest notice of £1,225,346 17 34 your intention.

"When I joined the Administration, at your Excellency's solicitation, I was alone actuated by a sense of duty to my Sovereign and to my country; for when I accepted office did it with great reluctance, and at the sacrifice of much per sonal feeling; and, in some measure, of the good opinion of many of my most valuable and esteemed friends. stated to your Excellency at the time, and entered fully into my reasons: but I being assured by you that I was required to make no compromise of my political principles, and that I was not expected to remain in the Government longer than I could approve of its proceedings, and entertaining at the time a high respect for your Excellency's character and standing as a Conservative, I felt I could no longer hesitate to accede to your request, at whatever the personal sacrifice

might be.

"I also felt that among those who were to be my colleagues
there were a few with whom I could act with some degree of confidence, and these, by the recent change, have also been obliged to retire. One reason for my determining to resign was the appointments of Messrs. Baldwin and Girouard to the Council,-to the latter of which I entertain the strongest

objections.

"While, as I have frequently expressed to your Excellency, I am of opinion, that in the present state of the Colony, it is the duty of a wise and prudent Government to inculcate, in every possible manner, forbearance and moderation,—to bring into its assistance the influential and respectable of all parties, in order that, by their common councils, consistent and wholesome measures may be discated, and modified sistent and wholesome measures may be digested, and modified by mutual interest; and while I make this declaration of my opinion, nay, while I go further, and say it is the duty of us all to endeavour to forget former injuries—to bury, as far as possible, the past in oblivion, and to cultivate a feeling of possible, the past in oblivion, and to curvate a range of good will for the future,—I cannot but express my most uncompromising dissent to the appointment, under any circumstances, of an individual to one of your Excellency's confidential advisers, for whose apprehension (as having been contained to the past of the p cerned in the late unnatural rebellion) a reward was offered by one of your Excellency's predecessors; and in the name of the loyal and well-affected inhabitants of united Canada I

"By this act, instead of promoting peace and harmony, your Excellency has done that which, rest assured, will bring about very different results.

"Popular feeling and popular excitement, when unrestrained, may sometimes elerate such men to places of high and important truss; but I have now, for the first time, learned that a Government, and a British Government too, has appointed a man to advise and assist in its administration who had not only been suspected of treason, but for whose capture, as being a traitor, a reward had been offered, and ultimately paid. Can your Excellency be astonished, under such cir-cumstances, at my determination, upon being apprised of the changes, to resign my office? or rather, would it not be matter of surprise if I had continued to retain it, even if it were in

my power?

"My object in now addressing your Excellency is, to acquaint you of what would have been the course I should have pursued if I had been permitted to be present at the Council when your Excellency's determination was made: but the whole proceedings having been concocted and matured during my absence (by your Excellency's command) upon official duty, I have been deprived of an advantage which I

"With your Excellency's permission, I will, together with this letter, when a suitable occasion offers, publish the terms upon which I became a member of your Government, a copy of which terms is in the possession of your Excellency.
"I have the honour to be,

"Your Excellency's obedient
"And faithful Servant,
"HENRY SHERWOOD." (His Excellency's Reply.)

" Kingston, Saturday Morning, Sept. 17, 1842. " SIR,-I have to acknowledge the receipt this afternoon of your letter of this day's date.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND THE HON. HENRY SHERWOOD, LATE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR CANADA WEST.

"I had hoped, that in the communication I had with you this morning, I had fully succeeded in explaining to you, as I had already done in your absence to Mr. Sherwood, the circumstances which had made it necessary for me to anticipate that resignation of your office, by consenting to consider it as vacant, which you now inform me that you were prepared to tender, upon learning the changes and additions which I had thought it for the advantage of the country that I should make in my Council.

"Your resignation is not, I assure you, a matter of surprise cepting office, and the Heraid, (as a Conservative organ,) supporting him therein, neither made the slightest compromise of Conservative principles. This permission Mr. Sherwood has most readily granted, and the documents we shall presently introduce, are those we have received for that purpose.

To prevent the possibility of mistake as to the notives which is resulted unon him to yield to the Conservative organical and important public service, precluded the possibility of mistake as to the notives which is resulted in the conservative organical and important public service, precluded the possibility of mistake as to the notives which is resulted in the conservative organical and important public service, precluded the possibility of mistake as to the notives which is resulted in the conservative of the notive which is not, I assure you, a matter of surprise to me; and I should fully admit the justice of your pretension, that I should have consulted with you in regard to the measures which I have thought it right to adopt, had not the measures which I have thought it right to adopt, had not the measures which I have thought it right to adopt, had not the measures which I have thought it right to adopt, had not the measures which I have thought it right to adopt, had not the measures which I have thought it right to adopt, had not the measures which I have thought it right to adopt, had not the measures which I have thought it right to adopt, had not the measures which I have thought it right to adopt, had not the measures which I have thought it right to adopt, had not the measures which I have thought it right to adopt, had not the measures which I have thought it right to adopt, had not the measures which I have thought it right to adopt have the measures which I have thought it right to adopt have the measures which I have thought it right to adopt have the measures which I have thought it right to adopt have the measures which I have thought it right to adopt have the measures which I have thought it right "You have my full consent to make use, at any time which you

may deem most convenient, of your letter to me of this day;

made you acquainted with the fact that I had consented to consider your office as vacant. "I have the bonour to be. Sir,

e the Lonour to be. Su,
"Your obedient and faithful Servant,
"CHARLES BAGOT." " The Hon. H. Sherwood."

Advertisements.

GOVERNESS. A YOUNG LADY lately arrived in this country, is desirous or engaging as Governess in a respectable family. She is a memor of the United Church of England and Ireland, and is highly ac

ress (post paid) to A. B., care of Rev. W. Brethour, Ormstown WANTS A SITUATION.

A S Book-keeper or Salesman, a person who can give every satisfactory reference. Apply to A. B., care of H. Rowsell Esq., tationer, King Street.

N. B. Applicant has been accustomed to business generally for 10 Toronto, 23rd August, 1842. BANK STOCK. FOR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bauk of British North America
Apply to this Office.
Toronto, September 17, 1842.

BANK STOCK. FOR SALE, 116 Shares in the Bank of Upper Canada. Apply to MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, 8th September, 1842. FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE property of John Barwick, Esq., at Thornhill, Yonge Street. in all respects one of the most desirable residences in Canada for a genteel family.—A SAW MILL. in full operation, about the centre, with a quantity of Pine.

Reference to CAPT. Les, on the spot, or Messrs. GAMBLE § BOULTON, King Street, Toronto.

48-tf

A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hoppner Mever, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pell's Picture Shop, King Street, for the purpose of receiving the names of Subscribers to a highly finished Engraving therefrom. The opinions expressed by the Press, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable. Toronto, June 3, 1842.

AUTUMN AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS. THE Subscribers are now receiving a very large and well assorted stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, suited for the Fall and Winter Trade, and by the middle of this month their stock will be very full and complete.

They have also additional shipments coming forward by most of the regular Fall Ships from Great Britain, which will keep up the extent and variety of their stock during the next three months. They also beg to intimate that their Importations of GROCERIES ADD LIQUORS are very large and well assorted, and that they will continue to receive additions to their stock ducing the remainder of the season, including CROCKERY, in packages suitably assorted for the Living Canada Tanada. the Upper Canada Trade. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. 271-6 Hamilton, 7th September, 1842.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

179, KING STREET. W. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentle-first ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching season.

Pulpit and Church Furniture imported. May 12, 1842. RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE, CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, D'RECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices. Toronto, September, 1842. J. W. BRENT,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED July 14, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET.

Toronto, December 31, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD, S U R G E O N D E N T I S CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842.

DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. DOCTOR SCOTT, ATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET,

TO NEWGATE STREET, Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel. Toronto, May 25, 1842. MR. SAXON.

Attorney, &c. 179, KING STREET, TORONTO. MR. HOPPNER MEYER,

ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET ST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1842. NEEL ELLES, (From 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London

BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL ENGRAVER, NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, -COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING.

TO INNKEEPERS AND OTHERS. IN ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSION: Toronto, 2nd June, 1842.

obtaining Licences for the coming year, may take rother, and gerthemselves accordingly:

IT BE ONDERED—That, for the future, no Licence for keeping a Public House will be renewed, as a matter of course, nor unless they shall have accommodations of a superior description, and an unquestionable character for sobriety and general good conduct, and that when two or more applications are made for licencing houses in the same vicinity, a preference will invariably be given to those possessing the best character and accommodations. And no applications for the continuous meaning that the applicant is a fit and proper person to keep a Puolic House, has sufficient accommodations for that purpose, but that also a necessity does positively exist for a Tavern in that situation.

A true extract.

GEORGE GURNETT,
Clerk Peace, H.D.

A true extract.

GEORGE GURNETT,

Clerk Peace, H.D.

The several Newspapers in the City to insert the above one a month for six months.

49 ALEXANDER HAMILTON & JOSEPH WILSON

TENDER their sincere thanks to their Friends and Customers, at well as the Public generally, for the liberal patronage with which they have been favoured in their individual capacities since their establishment in Toronto; and conceiving it mutually advantageous, and as likely to enable them more promptly and energetically to prosecute their business, they have entered into Partnership—and now offer themselves, under the Firm of HAMILTON & WILSON, to secute any work in the execute any work in the Painting, Glazing, Carving, and Gilding, CABINET MAKING,

UPHOLSTERY, OR PAPER-HANGING Window and Bed Cornices, and Ornaments in Gold or Fancy Woods made to order, of the latest patterns; also, Gilt Mouldings for bordering rooms; Looking-Glass Plates silvered and reframed; Portrait and Picture Frames, of all kinds—Gilt, Walnut, or Mahogany.

And as none but Workmen of integrity and ability will be employed, they have no doubt, as hitherto, of giving perfect satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders, at No. 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street, or at the Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto.

Toronto.

The Subscribers offer for sale several hundred patterns, composing the best, as well as the cheapest, selection of English, Irish, French, and American PAPER-HANGINGS, ever imported into this A CHOICE SELECTION OF FIRE-BOARD PATTERNS.
HAMILTON & WILSON.
5, Wellington Buildings,
King Street, Toronto.

N.B.—Paper-hanging neatly and promptly attended to as usual. JOSEPHI B. BLALL, GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &C. AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA. FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA.

SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,

may deem most convenient, of your letter to me of this day; as well, of course, as of the written terms upon which you became a member of my Government.

"The letter which I addressed to you at Toronto, and which you had not received when I had the pleasure of seeing you this morning, being private, I would request you to consider as confidential in all respects, excepting in so far as it made you acquainted with the fact that I had consented to

No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OFFOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, October 30, 1840.

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 best European and American Markets, they can condidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers:

200 hhds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars,

30 hhds London Refined Sugar,

25 hhds and 70 bbls London Crushed 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 hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines,

from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and

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

their business.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. Toronto, December 8th. 1841.

WM. STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER, STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

KING STREET, TORONTO: DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery carefully repaired, Engraving and Dye-Sinking executed. Br The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

July, 1842.

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED, by consignment, nearly 4,000 pairs of the above articles, made to order by some of the best manufacturers in Europe, and which the Subscriber feels assured require only to be examined to be pronounced the largest, most varied and elegant assortment ever imported into Canada.

The stock consists, in part, as follows, viz:—

Ladies' Boots, in 'Silk, Merino, Prunella, Cloth, Morocco, fur Ladies' Boots, in 'Silk, Merino, Prunella, Cloth, Morocco, fur trimmed and lined; Ladies' Shoes, in Morocco, Silk, Prunella, Kid, Bronze and Black; tog-ther with a beautiful assortment of Victoria Slippers, of the latest fashion, Dressing Slippers, in Worsted, Velver, Slippers, of the latest fashion, Dressing Slippers, and solvent fronts), Cloth ditto, Clarence Boots in great variety, Wellington ditto; Patent Dress Shoes, Albert's Dressing Slippers, and an elegant assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes.

Regard assortment of Children assortment of C N.B.—A separate Ware-room is fitted up for the use of Ladies.

Toronto, July 29, 1842. 264-tf

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PAPER-HANGING.

PAPER-WANGING.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the Gentry and Public in general, for the kind support he has received from them for these last twenty-two years, and begs to inform them that he is still carrying on the above business at his old stand, No. 44, Yonge-street. Curled Hair Mattresses, either is Linen or Cotton Ticks, warranted of the best English Curled Hair, at 2s. 8d. per ib.

Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

EDWARD ROBSON.

41-1y Toronto, April 13, 1842.

J. BROWN,

Toronto, 27th April, 1842.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, Next door to Messrs. Paterson & Son, Hardware Merchants,

KING STREET, TORONTO. HAS a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Carriage and Team Harness, Portmanteaus, and Patent Waterproof Travelling-bags, Shooting-gaiters, Military Belts, Horse Clothing, Stable Utensils, &c. &c.—all at the most moderate prices. Toronto, 20th July, 1842. G. BILTON,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. A LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he imports direct from England.

R. NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGY-MEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best type.

JOHN HART, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER,

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he had received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occur pied by Mr. Popplewell, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, TORONTO. T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. Also—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate erms.

RC3 Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS.

Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. REMOVED.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his friends particularly and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that he has Removed his Tailoring Establishment, from his old stand, East side of the Market Square, to

WATERLOO BUILDINGS,

FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE, and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofore received. His constant study shall always be to give to his customers eneral satisfaction.

N.B.—West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Vestings, c. &c., of the best description, always on hand, which will be put up n the newest fashion and best style, with neatness and dispatch.

Toronto, May 6, 1842.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.-Sleighs of every description built to order. TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to ms and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform hem that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above "stablishment, formerly owned by the late Harvey Sherparo, and recently by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders that to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order. SAMUEL SHAW. Toronto, October 6, 1841.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. THE undersigned having been duly appointed Agent in Toronto for the above Company, is now prepared to effect lasurances against loss by Fire, on the most liberal terms.

This Company is composed of a body of wealthy Proprietors, with a paid up Capital of \$200,000: it has been in operation in the United paid up Capital of \$200,000: it has been in operation in the States and in Eastern Canada for nearly a quarter of a century, and its liberality and promptitude in settling all claims for losses, have been universally acknowledged.

Reference is permitted to be made to

Reference is permitted to be made to THOS. D. HARRIS, Esq., Messrs. J. MULHOLLAND & Co. Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co. Applications to be made to the subscriber, at his residence, New Street, where they will meet with pointed attention.

Toronto 27th, New 1819. Toronto, 27th June, 1842. THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. THIS long-established Institution, incorporated in 1810 with a Perpetual Charter, has an unimpaired Capital of \$150,000, with power of increasing the same to \$250,000. For more than thirty years it has conducted its extensive business on the most just am diberal principles, paying its losses with honourable promptness.

It insures against loss or damage by fire, Public Buildings, Dwelling-houses, Warehouses, Merchandize, Hous chold Furniture, and property generally, on terms very favourable to the assured. Owners of Property in Toronto and its vicinity are in vited to apply to

References, by permission, to— References, by permission, to—
Thos. G. Ridout, Esq.,
Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada.
William Wilson, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Bank of Montreal.
John Camerion, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Commercial Bank, M. D.
A. O. Medley, Esq.,
Int'im. Manager, Toronto Branch Bank of
British North America.

Messrs. J. F. Smith & Co.

September, 1842.

BRITISH ARERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada.

OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO. A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium.

T. W. BIRCHALL, A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had a application at the Office.

Toronto, March 11, 1842.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSUBANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.

(Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to

FRANCIS LEWIS.

General Agent.

General Agent. No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

1842. LAKE ONTARIO. THREE TIMES A-WEEK, FROM TORONTO TO ROCHESTER. THE STEAMER AMERICA.

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching was the Port Hope and Cobourg, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Afternoon; at 1 o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, at 8 o'clock.

The Steamer Britannia, between Toronto and Hamilton, runs in connexion with the America.

Toronto, August 16, 1842. CAPTAIN TWOHY,

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGE-MENTS FOR THIS SEASON;

I. A. IK. E. O. N. T. A. R. I. O. BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Niagara, Elmsley;

> From Kingston: At 7 o'clock, Evening-Monday, and 8 Thursday, PRINCESS ROYAL; At 8 o'clock, Evening-Tuesday and Friday, NIAGARA; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Wednesday and Saturday, CITY OF TORONTO; and arrive at Toronto early next day.

From Toronto: At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, NIAGARA;

At 12 o'clock, Noon.—Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon—Wednesday and Saturday, PRINCESS ROYAL; -and arrive at Kingston early next morning. —and arrive at Angelourg and Port Hope each way.

The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way. Toronto, June 24, 1842.

STEAMER BRITANNIA, CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON,

LEAVES Toronto daily at Two P.M. for Hamilton. Returning the leaves Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A.M. for Toronto, calling at the intermediate Ports both ways, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, May 30th, 1842.

STATUTES OF CANADA. C OPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

THE CANADA GAZETTE, PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, &c. Preceived by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842.

Is published for the Managing Committee, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Friday.

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1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

City of Toronto, Dick;

REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in Canada West, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. The Church

TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, when sent by mail or delivered in town. To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

ORDERS IN CHANCERY,

AGENTS-THE CLERGY in Canada, and SAMUEL ROWSELL, Esq'r