

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The steamer Great Western, Capt. Hosken, from Bristol, arrived yesterday afternoon, after a passage of a few hours over fifteen days, having encountered strong Westerly gales nearly the entire distance from the Banks of Newfoundland. The Western brought one hundred and four passengers, among whom we notice Mr. Derrick who is reported to be the bearer of the ratified treaty, the Hon. V. Maxey late charge d'affaires at Belgium, M. Pigeot, charge d'affaires of France, and M. Louis de Borg, consul of France.

The date by the Western are London and Liverpool to the 22nd of October inclusive.

The iron trade is very dull. The latest accounts from Stowbridge mention that one of the works in that place, which has usually paid from £1,500 to £1,600 for carriage per quarter, now only pays about £70.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The London papers—or some of them at least, foremost among which are the Times, Herald and Spectator—are striving to fasten public attention upon the impolicy of continuing the Chinese war, with a view, apparently, of bringing about its discontinuance, at the very first opportunity. The enormous expence at which it is carried on; compared with the little progress made toward a satisfactory issue, is strongly insisted on as a powerful reason for getting rid of it.

The Herald makes the following remarks, in commenting on the news received of the taking of Chapoo.

We have buried a regiment in Chusan—bombarded, occupied, and evacuated a few seaport towns, taken and sold Canton, and have slain 6,000 Chinese, and these feats we have accomplished at a cost of upwards of three millions sterling. But we have utterly failed in the object of the war; they recede from our grasp as rapidly as we advance; the more blood we shed the more do we unite the Chinese, and the more do we stimulate them to patriotic martyrdom.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.—The *Calabria* sailed from Liverpool on the 19th ult. and arrived at Boston on the 2d instant. The following extracts form the most important items received by this arrival:—

India and China.—The Overland Mail brings dates from Bombay to the 27th of August, and from China to the 29th of June.

The troops of Candahar and Jellalabad have been ordered to move forward upon Cabul.—The Afghans appear to have treated the ladies who are now prisoners in their hands, with great respect. An army of reserve was ordered to assemble in November next, on the Sutledge; and a corps of observation is to be formed in Scinde, to be under the command of Sir Charles Napier. Rumours assert that Akbar Khan, whose great object is delay, had sent on to Jellalabad another of his prisoners, Captain Lawrence, to try and make some further arrangements.

Probably the next mail may bring advices of the occupation of the Afghan capital; for, to the forces which would be directed against it, the Afghans could not possibly offer any effective resistance. It is clear, however, that owing to the indecision which Lord Ellenborough has displayed upon this subject, much valuable time has been lost, and the winter will be at hand before the operations can be brought to a close.

The transports sent from England with the reinforcements had arrived. The 78th Highlanders and 86th regiments, having made rapid passages, reached Bombay the beginning of August.

Some of the men had died of cholera. The 24th Regiment from New South Wales, had also arrived there. The resolution and activity displayed by the British Government on this occasion, has infused new vigour into the whole of the Hon. Company's service.

The examination into the causes of the Cabul disasters was continuing, under the superintendance of Mr. Cameron, the law commissioner.

By a letter from Jellalabad, by the last mail, it would appear that the Afghan war is, in all probability, by this time at an end. The negotiations which Akbar Khan had opened with General Pollock would, there was every rea-

son to believe, be immediately brought to a successful termination.—Akbar had proposed to surrender his captives at once on receiving an assurance that Dost Mahomed would be released by the Indian government, and that Afghanistan would be evacuated by the English army. These terms had been so favorably received by Generals Pollock and Sale, that they were about to be accepted by those gallant officers.

The writer of this letter adds that the release of the British captives might be expected shortly, and that the war in Afghanistan was in reality terminated. The writer was himself a party to the negotiations, and his letter is addressed to a near relative in this country, deeply interested in the happiness and comfort of one of the captives.

CHINA.—The news from China is not, and indeed, could not reasonably be expected to be very important, as the last of the reinforcements from India and England had only just arrived out when the advices came away; and it would probably be about the 20th of June before the troops would be concentrated at or in the neighborhood of Chusan, and ready to undertake operations of a more decisive character than those which have been recently carried on. The city of Capoo, the seaport from which the Chinese trade to Japan is carried on, and which was defended by 10,000 men, has been taken by the forces under Sir Hugh Gough, after some loss sustained in subduing a body of 300 Tartars who had shut themselves up in a building; and fearing that no quarter would be given by the English, made a very desperate resistance. Generally however, the Chinese commanders and troops engaged in this affair showed just as little skill or progress as in any of the previous encounters which have taken place during the war.

With respect to the plan for future operations, nothing to be at all relied upon appears to have transpired at Macao.

The reports contained in some of the newspapers of a difference of views between Sir Henry Pottinger and the military commander, are but too well founded. Sir Henry appears not to have approved of the way in which the military operations in the north have been carried on during his absence at Canton; and he seems to have been particularly averse to the virtual abandonment of Chusan to the Chinese (Sir Hugh Gough having merely left the garrison of 300 men in a small fortification.) after the envoy had announced in a proclamation that the island would be retained under British authority; and that merchants might safely resort thither for purpose of trade. It was hoped that the arrival of Lord Saltoun, who went out with the reinforcements from England, would have the effect of introducing a better understanding between the civil and military authorities.

If the expedition should move upon Peking, we can hardly expect to hear any news of consequence from it before the beginning of January.

HYDROPHOBIA.—The following is from the pen of Mr. J. A. Ainslie, the eminent veterinary surgeon:—

"My predecessors, Messrs. Blaino and Youatt, as well as myself, have been bitten by a rabid dog, and we are still alive; and we have operated on some hundreds of human beings who have been bitten by rabid animals, and in no case has there been loss of life.—The preventive is as follows:—The person bitten should as soon as possible thoroughly wash and cleanse the bitten part; not suck the poison from the wound as is too commonly done, for inoculation may take place by an abrasion on the lip. If the wound be superficial and rugged, let the edges be removed with a pair of scissors, and then apply freely to every part the nitrate of silver, commonly called lunar caustic, and which may be had at any druggist's shop. If the wound be punctured one, as in some cases it is from the tusk of the animal going deep into the flesh, the stick of caustic must be carefully pointed, that it may reach the bottom; if necessary the wound should be enlarged, care being taken in the use of the knife or the poison may be carried by it over the fresh surface of the wound, and neutralises the poison, which comes away with the destroyed surface without the absorbents acting upon it, and if freely applied to the part affected, the patient may feel himself perfectly safe. I do not recommend the application of a poultice after the operation, but let the wound remain exposed to the atmosphere, and should any inflammation ensue, it may be relieved by dressings of olive oil."

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Of every description always on hand, and their stock of Printed Books embraces the standard works of the day on almost every subject. Orders from the Country punctually attended to, and books obtained direct from England or the United States, to complete Libraries.

A. H. ARMOUR, & Co., King Street, Hamilton.

November 1, 1842. Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Hamilton, 15th October, 1842.

WITH reference to the following order passed by the Magistrates of this District of Sessions in January of this year, viz:

"In open Court, 12th January, 1842, ORDERED, that a public notice be put in each of the Hamilton papers immediately after the sitting of the next October Sessions, notifying all persons in the District, that no License to retail Spirituous Liquors will after that date be granted to Groceries, or persons keeping Groceries under the same roof, and that the notice be continued in the said different papers until the regular licencing day, being the 20th December."

By the Court. W. B. VANEVRY, Chairman.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned to govern themselves accordingly.

ARTHUR GIFFORD, Clerk of the Peace.

LETTERS AND CASH RECEIVED. Hamilton—Lady McNab, 15s.; Ed. Alton, 7s. 6d.

MINISTRICAL CALCULATIONS. What a noisy creature man would be were his voice in proportion to his weight, as powerful as the grasshopper's which may be heard at the distance of one-sixteenth of a mile. The Kolibri weighs about an ounce, so that a man of ordinary size weighs about as much as 4,000 kolibris. One Kolibri must weigh at least as much as four grasshoppers. Assuming, then, that a man weighs as much as 16,000 grasshoppers, and that the voice of one of these may be heard at the distance of one-sixteenth of a mile, that of a man, were it in proportion to his weight, would be audible at the distance of 1,000 miles; and when he sneezed he would run the risk of bringing the house about his ears, like the walls of Jericho at the sound of the trumpets. Assuming, further, that a flea weighs a grain, which is something above its real weight, and that it is able to clear one inch and a half at a spring, a man of 150 pounds weight would by the same rule, be able to make a spring over a space of 12,500 miles, and, consequently, leap with ease from New York to Cochin China, or round the world in two jumps.

GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.) M. C. G. & P. E. B.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just received an extensive and general assortment of **DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; English French and American Chemicals, and Perfumery, &c. &c.**, which he will sell by **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,** at the smallest remunerating profits for Cash.

M. C. G.'s thorough knowledge, combined with his experience in the Drug business, warrants him in saying, that all those who may favor him with patronage may confidently rely in procuring at his Store, almost every article in his line of business of very superior quality. He would, therefore, earnestly solicit a share of public patronage.

M. C. G. is Agent for the American Phrenological Journal,—and keeps constantly on hand Fowler's System of Phrenology, and Busts accompanying the work, with the organs raised and marked; Fowler on Matrimony, Temperance, the Phrenological Almanac, and the Phrenological characters of Fanny Elssler, the Actress, and J. V. Stent; the Sculptor,—all works of acknowledged worth.

Hamilton, July 22, 1842. 46

CABINET, FURNITURE OIL AND COLOUR WAREHOUSE,

KING-STREET, HAMILTON, Next door to Mr. S. Kerr's Grocer.

MESSRS. HAMILTON, WILSON, & Co., of Toronto, desire to announce to their friends and the public of Hamilton and its vicinity, that they have opened a Branch of their respective establishment in this place, under the direction of Messrs. SANDEAS and ROBINSON—and that they intend to manufacture all kinds of Cabinet and Upholstery Goods, after their present acknowledged good and substantial manner.

—ALSO— Painting in all its branches, Gilding in oil and burnished do., Lettering Signs, &c. &c., Paper Hanging, Rooms Colored, &c. &c., which they will execute cheap and good. To their friends, many of whom they have already supplied, they deem it superfluous to give any further assurance; and to those wishing to deal with them, they would respectfully say "Come and try."

ALSO, a quantity of Berlin Wool and Ladies' Work Patterns, kept constantly on hand.

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Warranted in all cases.

THE best remedy ever yet discovered for **WORMS.** It not only destroys them, but invigorates the whole system, and carries off the superabundant slime or mucus so prevalent in the stomach and bowels, especially those in bad health. It is harmless in its effects on the system, and the health of the patient is always improving by its use, even when no worms are discovered. The medicine being palatable, no child will refuse to take it, not even the most delicate. Plain and practical observations upon the diseases resulting from Worms accompany each bottle.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by J. WINER, 10 CHEMIST, King street, Hamilton.