



Canada, its Financial Position, and Resources. By the Right Hon. Francis Hincks, &c., &c., addressed to the Hon. Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The pamphlet exhibits, in a clear and lucid manner, the financial position of the Province; the rapid increase in the wealth of the country; the stability of its institutions; and, its full and perfect ability to meet all its engagements. The appearance of this work is most reasonable; and its effects, we have good reason to believe, will be highly serviceable. Canadian resources only require to be understood in the London money market to make them a more favorable subject of investment for capitalists than they have hitherto been.

The pamphlet explains that the whole amount of the Canadian debt is less than the amount expended on the public works of the country, by about half a million sterling; and that the entire revenue derived from those works, "after deducting £33,000 currency per annum, is permanently appropriated for a Sinking fund, for the redemption of the debt." It also exhibits the rapid progressive increase in the revenue derived from those public works, and slightly touches on the circumstances now in progress of development which must infallibly cause that increase to be almost indefinitely extended.

The following passage places in a clear light the views of the writer, and the object of the pamphlet:—"I have, I trust, shown conclusively that Canada possesses ample resources to enable her Government to make good all its engagements. I can affirm with confidence that the great mass of the Canadian people are thoroughly loyal to their Sovereign, and deeply imbued with the feeling that at all hazards faith must be kept with the public creditor. It is much to be regretted that an opinion prevails rather extensively among certain classes of the people of England, that the separation between the colonies and the mother country is likely to ensue at no distant period, and that the connection is not profitable to either. Such views are, as I shall endeavour to prove, very erroneous; but I affirm that even were a result, which I should much deprecate, to ensue, the public creditor need be under no apprehension. It cannot be doubted that one of the conditions attached to any acknowledgment of independence on the part of Great Britain, would be the recognition of the claims of the public creditors. No apprehension, then, ought to exist with regard to the effect of a revolution on the value of the securities. I maintain, however, that such an event is as improbable in Canada as in any settled government in the world. The sentiment which animates the public mind in Canada is well expressed in a late address of the President of the Board of Trade, when the Right Hon. Gentleman said, that 'He placed a high value on the connexion of interest in the narrow sense of the word, but one of honor, duty and affection; a connection that neither party had any right, on light and insufficient grounds, to dissolve.' But, setting aside all sentiments of loyalty to the Crown, attachment to the institutions handed down to us by our ancestors, pride in forming a constituent portion of the greatest empire in the world, it seems to me clear that the connexion is mutually advantageous to establish it, and I should feel that I may hope that they remain, and have a beneficial effect. I put entirely on one side all the advantages to be derived from protection. Without entering into any discussion on the subject, I shall content myself with stating my belief that the connexion can only be maintained on the principle of Free Trade. What then are the advantages which Canada will derive from the connexion? I answer, the connection down to us by our ancestors, pride in the diplomatic relations of the United States, while the Canadian people would be taxed directly for all local purposes. 'As I am treating the subject as matter of pecuniary interest, I shall not dwell on the evils that would result from being connected with a country where slavery exists in all its horrors, and where it will in all probability continue to exist until the question is settled by revolution. Many other arguments might be adduced to prove that an annexation would be injurious to Canada, and I know of none in favour of such a measure. The Canadians enjoy all the advantages of self-government, with the additional one of being protected free of cost by the greatest nation in the world. Under the enlightened administration of the Noble Earl at the head of the Colonial Department, which has been in no way more clearly exhibited than in a choice of Governors, the people of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, have been loyal and contented, while Europe has been convulsed with revolutions. The advantages to the mother country from the connexion are equally obvious. It is an undoubted fact, that the commercial policy of the United States is hostile to English interests. Let the North American Provinces be annexed, and all ingress by the St. Lawrence be prevented, and the American protectionist party be able to carry that policy into practical operation, which they can never do, so long as the Canadian frontier is in the possession of a foreign power. It is in the fashion to despise the Canadian trade because it is insignificant in comparison with that of the United States; but it is notorious that in proportion to population the Canadians consume British manufactures to a much greater extent than the people of the United States. Canada is rapidly increasing both in wealth and population. The emigrants to the North American Provinces are consumers of British manufactures, and attached by motives of various kinds to the mother country. Those who settle in the United States are in every respect, aliens, and are treated as such. With regard to the expense of the Colonies I would say a few words. The entire civil expenditure, including the salary of the Governor is borne by the Province. It may be doubted whether, if the Colonies were abandoned if England would reduce her military expenditure by the cost of a single regiment; if not, it can be of little importance where the troops are stationed. This subject however, I shall not attempt to discuss. Believing, as I do, that the subsisting connexion between the North American Provinces and the mother country is mutually advantageous, I cannot believe that it will be dissolved in order to save the expense of a few regiments of the line. It cannot be denied that the late riots were very greatly indeed calculated to create some alarm among those interested in the

Province. There has been great political excitement, which, I fear, has not yet entirely subsided. No unanimity, however, exists among the disaffected parties. The addresses of the British League have hitherto been characterized by expressions of loyalty; and but for such expressions they would have no influence. If there be in the ranks of the party which has lately committed excesses, which are very generally discontinued and disavowed, any individuals who have as an ulterior object in view, the severance of British connexion, an avowal of that object will insure their complete discomfiture. The leaders of the Opposition have on occasions professed the most devoted loyalty to their Sovereign, and I should be sorry to attribute to them any sentiments of an opposite character. There is no just cause, therefore to apprehend that any serious demand for annexation will be made, and, if it were, it would be discontinued by the great mass of the people. The object of this publication being solely to place the financial affairs of the Province in a proper light, and to show, if possible, prevalent errors which have affected the public credit, I shall abstain from all political discussion. I believe that, in the greater portion of the foregoing remarks, the majority of those who are interested in the Administration of which I have the honor of being a member would concur."

Mr. Hincks then proceeds to take up the financial question of the projected railroads in Canada. He briefly points out their utility, and the beneficial results which their completion would produce to the Colony. He states the nature of the guarantee which the Provincial Government offer to capitalists by the Act passed last Session, in the following terms:—"With regard to the Montreal and Portland, and the Great Western Railroads, I simply observe that the Companies incorporated for the construction of these lines are entitled by an Act of last Session to the guarantee of the Province for the interest at 6 per cent, on debentures issued by them, to enable them to complete their roads. This guarantee, however, cannot be given until each company shall have completed one half of its entire road. I may observe, that when these guarantees were given, the Legislature in amending the Customs' Act, gave authority to the Governor General to add five per cent, to the Customs' duties whenever he should deem it necessary to do so. The guarantee, therefore, is not one of mere parchment, but the ways and means have been provided beforehand to enable the government to fulfill their obligations." Appended to the pamphlet are tables explanatory of the finances of Canada—of the cost of public works, and the progress in the population of the country. These are extracted from the Parliamentary papers of last Session.

We repeat, this pamphlet is calculated to produce a most beneficial effect.—Pilot.

CANADA.

INDISPOSITION OF GOVERNOR GENERAL.—We learn with much pleasure that His Excellency the Governor General is recovering from the effects of the last three days.—Herald this morning.

SENSIBLE CONDUCT.—We have much pleasure in noticing that our active Board of Sanitary Commissioners, Physicians to the Militia, and other gentlemen, have taken a most wise and prudent precaution, admirably calculated to prevent the spreading of the cholera. We have extracted from the every household will readily throw his doors open for the visits of these medical gentlemen, who have no other object in view but the general health.—If the Board of Sanitary Commissioners, and the energy and activity they have commenced, we feel confident that the sickness cannot continue much longer. Already we are informed, the cases are fewer in number and easier cured.—Quaker.

MERCURY.—Would it not be advisable to adopt the above mentioned system in Montreal? No sensible person could object to such visits, and from that acknowledged fact, that almost every case of the cholera which has occurred has been attributable to the neglect or ignorance of the premonitory symptoms, much good might be expected to arise from these precautionary visits.—Transcript.

FIRE.—On Saturday night about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in some of the offices of the Hon. Wm. R. B. Esq. The flames speedily communicated with the adjoining stables, and with the house itself, which was untenanted and the whole of these buildings were entirely consumed. The residence of Mr. Hincks, Holmer, and Mrs. Bowman, adjoining the Beaver Hall House, were for some time in great danger, and the furniture and effects were removed from them, but the wind fortunately blowing in the opposite direction, they were saved.—We regret to learn that two horses, the property of Mrs. Bowman, were burnt.—The property is, we understand, insured to the full amount of damages.—Herald.

DEBENTURES PAID IN CASH.—We learn that the debentures issued last year are being redeemed in cash, as they became due, at the Government House.—Herald.

FATHER CHINQUY.—On Sunday the Sons of Temperance presented Father Chinquy with a gold medal, to mark their high esteem for him as a Christian teacher, and as a token of their gratitude for the zeal he has shown in this cause. The Father has just returned from a short tour in the county of St. Maurice, where he enrolled 8350 of his inhabitants under his banner.—Transcript, Tuesday.

From the St. John's News, N. B. A number of Orangemen came to the city from the upper country, with banners and emblems, march through the streets in procession. Some of the party were armed with muskets, doubtless anticipating a disturbance.—The procession started from Netherby Hotel about 11 o'clock.—Some persons of opposite feelings had erected a green arch across York Point, so that the Orangemen would either be obliged to pass under or demolish the structure, which would be the signal for war. The procession passed under without disturbing the arch.

The Mayor proceeded to the place, and in attempting to have the arch removed, was struck in the back of the head, and otherwise severely injured, and he became overcome by the city bleeding. The procession finally passed along the point, when an excitement was created—stones and pistols were fired several persons were wounded—but none mortally. With the cessation of this skirmish, the procession crossed the bridge unobscured.

The authorities now interfered, and a company of about 60 men was marched up from the barracks, and stationed on the platform, where ball cartridges were served out. It does not appear, however, that the military fired a shot. The News continues the account as follows:—"On the return of the procession, and when near Rankin's bakery, a number of guns were fired, upwards of fifty shots at least were heard, and resulted in some ten or a dozen persons being killed immediately, and many more wounded. The shots were fired into the Orangemen and the Orangemen again into the crowd—but on occasions professed the most devoted loyalty to their Sovereign, and I should be sorry to attribute to them any sentiments of an opposite character. There is no just cause, therefore to apprehend that any serious demand for annexation will be made, and, if it were, it would be discontinued by the great mass of the people. The object of this publication being solely to place the financial affairs of the Province in a proper light, and to show, if possible, prevalent errors which have affected the public credit, I shall abstain from all political discussion. I believe that, in the greater portion of the foregoing remarks, the majority of those who are interested in the Administration of which I have the honor of being a member would concur."

It is impossible now to get a correct statement of the number of deaths. A person of voracity, however, informs us that he saw ten corpses himself. Some say there were at least twelve killed—but we put the number down at ten. The procession passed on into the Market Square. The military were still on the platform, directly opposite. Another awful shout was raised by the crowd. After some little time the procession passed up King street, every sixth man carrying a gun.

The city continued in a disturbed state throughout the remainder of the day. A number of arrests were made in the course of the night. No list of the killed and wounded is given.

FIRE IN SMITH'S FALLS.—On the morning of Wednesday the 11th ult. the premises of Mr. Jackson, occupied by Mr. Johnson, were discovered and on fire. The inhabitants assembled, but every effort to extinguish the flames proved unavailing, and the premises were burned to the ground. We understand Mr. Johnson had went down in his cellar to get some high-wines, which, coming in contact with the candle, ignited and fired the premises. The buildings were insured, but we are informed that the insurance cannot be recovered on account of the manner in which the fire originated.—Herald Courier.

At a meeting of the County of Essex, holden in the Town of Sandwich, on Monday, the 16th July, instant; the following resolutions were passed, with addresses to the Hon. Mr. Cameron, and Joseph Cauchon, Esquire, M. P. for Montmorency, who were requested to attend for the purpose:—

Moved by William D. Babt, Esquire, seconded by Francis Caron, Esq. Resolved, that this meeting having full confidence in our Governor General and Administration, beg most respectfully to express their sentiments to the Hon. Mr. Cameron, a member of the Government, in order that he may have in his power to convey these sentiments to the Governor and the Administration; and to assure him and them that the moderation and forbearance which the Government have shown in the unfortunate occurrences, appear to this meeting to be the line of conduct dictated, not only by the spirit of christianity, but also the best calculated to produce ultimate good to the Province.

Moved by John Sloan, Esq., seconded by Edward Boinier, Esq. Resolved, that as we have been favored at this meeting by the presence of the Hon. Mr. Cameron, a member of the Government, we deem it a duty incumbent upon us to tender him our sincere thanks for coming so far to visit us, and beg to assure him that we look above and beyond mere sectional distinctions and races to one grand, united, and indivisible Province, where all men are equal in their rights and privileges, both civil and religious.

Moved by John Ray, Esquire, seconded by Oliver Maisonneuve, Esq. Resolved, that this meeting is desirous to express its approval of the principles of the Assessment Bill, introduced by the Hon. Francis Hincks, and a confident hope that it may be brought forward with success at the next Session of Parliament.

[Signed], FRANÇOIS BABY, Chairman. We learn that a Public Dinner was given to the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, and Joseph Cauchon, Esq., at Amherstburg, the particulars we design to give in our next.—Examiner.

REFORM DINNER.—A Reform Dinner was given by a portion of the LaRonde Liberals to the Hon. Wm. R. B. Esq., a member of the Government, on Tuesday last. At 3 o'clock about 100 persons sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared by Mr. Lavallee, in a pavilion erected for the occasion, decorated with flags and banners, and illuminated to the full satisfaction of all concerned, and the soul-stirring sentiments of some of the speakers were listened to with the utmost attention, and met with enthusiastic applause. The manner in which our worthy Governor's health was drunk, and the loud, hearty cheers that followed told in language that could not be misunderstood, the deep esteem and regard in which His Excellency was held by those present on that memorable occasion, and not only by those present at the dinner, but it is the sentiment and feeling of every Reformer in the County of Lanark. Meetings for social enjoyment, mutual intercourse, and political converse, should ever be held by the Government, and such as to insure additional life and vigor into those who have espoused the cause of political Reform.—are well calculated to deepen conviction of the truthfulness of our principles. At no time should Reformers be united more than now—at no time should they be more vigilant and active than the present. They should talk up their principles to all that will hear, and send the Reform Junta from hand to hand, and from house to house. The Tory Journals are determined if possible, to prevent their dupes from being enlightened, and, basely endeavor to make them believe things not having the slightest shadow of truth in them. We were pleased to see some Tories looking on, hearing the speeches from without the pavilion, and doubt not what they there heard, if honest men, will have an effect on them. The bursts of honest indignation manifested as Mr. Bell our member was relating the workings of Toryism in Montreal—its brutality and baseness—showed in what deep detestation such conduct was held by the Reformers of this District. The Tories, who were the only ones who responded to the "Army and Navy"—was truly patriotic and affecting. Altho' at the call of his country he was in the engagements at Waterloo, Baljoo and other places, for which he had met with marks of Her Majesty's approval—by the medals accorded to him for his service—yet he was

still ready, to risk life and limb in defence of the constitution. We regret that the Hon. Mr. Wylie was obliged to retire a short time after sitting down to dinner owing to indisposition. Although the dinner was conducted on Temperance principles, there was not less conviviality on that account.—Herald Courier.

PESTILENCE AND IMPATATION AT CINCINNATI.—We have already given most gloomy pictures from the Globe and St. Louis papers, of the terrible ravages of Cholera in those cities, greatly the result of indiscretion; and also (in St. Louis especially) of the exceedingly great number and dressed condition, which emigrants were constantly arriving, who had been hurriedly transferred at New Orleans from fifty ships to overcrowded steam-boats.—We were not prepared, however, for such evidence of the infatuation of the people generally of Cincinnati, amidst the pestilence, as is given in the following from the Cincinnati Gazette, of the 6th instant.—Bulletin.

The heathen maxim, "Whom the gods doom to destruction, they first make rich" is forcibly brought to mind at this time in Cincinnati. With a daily mortality in the midst of more than 150, caused chiefly by the prevalence of a pestilence, immunity from whose deadly touch is distinctly and loudly proclaimed, by its history and character, to be in all personal habits, and especially in eating and drinking, the mass of the people yet abandon themselves to indulgence in food the most unwholesome of any they can eat, and to exposures the most care.

Market baskets are still crammed full of green, indigestible, poisonous vegetables, and all embodied in conquest and acts of cruelty. These notions have come down from generation to generation through a long train of hoary and venerable traditions, and have become as sacred and as dear to them as the name and honor of their respective tribes. Hence, we say, an apology might be offered for what appears to be the necessary results of these notions, and were they, and its barbarities confined to savages, there would be less cause for astonishment and disgust, and more room to hope that the curse would decline with the progress of civilization. But although we have no authentic or written records of the wars of savages, it may safely be presumed that the slaughter of the arrow and the spear of rude barbarism, would appear very insignificant if compared with the gunpowder butcheries of civilization—in fact four-fifths of the whole history of civilized mankind is only a record of battles, bloodshed and untimely death. There is perhaps no species of human profligacy which enlightened men are more prone to boast, and on which they build a stronger claim to superiority than History; the power of transmitting to posterity an authentic record of their own times. But when we read a history, the acts of wisdom, of philanthropy, of charity—the achievements of mind in the amelioration of man's physical condition, or in the development and elevation of his moral feelings, in short—the deeds that enable his nature and exhibit him in the character of a rational and responsible being, are like precious gems, which can only be discovered by wading through a wilderness of wicked oppressions and revolting atrocities.—War! war! is the beginning, and the middle, and the end—the continuous burden of all history. Conquest, the downfall of empires—the slaughter of thousands—fire—desolation and death are the deeds which history uniformly transmits to posterity for imitation!

In reviewing the annals of nations calling themselves civilized, we find such an extraordinary space occupied in the record of deeds of blood and devastation, that we can scarcely avoid the conclusion, that the grand primary design in the creation of our race was that they should kill each other! and that our acts of reason and humanity should occur merely as remarkable digressions in the great drama of carnage! We repeat it again, without fear of reasonable contradiction, that war has constituted such a large proportion of all human conduct, that, compared with any other single object or pursuit, it is entitled to be called the business of life!—As though mankind have passed through a variety of stages in their progress of civilization—through their habits, manners, customs, modes of action, and modes of thinking have all been changed, again and again; though the process of labor in all its branches has been altered and improved. Though they have lived under every different form of civil Government, adopted every variety of social institutions, and worshipped under countless versions of religious faith.—Yet the predilection for war—the disposition to kill each other is unchanged—is as strong and active in the civilized christian nations of today, as it was in the Pagans of barbarism three thousand years ago. In fact, one of the chief features of civilization, one of its distinguishing superlatives is its improved and scientific facility of killing large numbers in little time!

There is certainly something peculiarly pleasing to the minds of good men to hear of the progress of civilization—to hear that the Arts and Sciences, Religion and Literature are going forward with might, conquering and to conquer the rude customs, and barbarous usages and superstitions of the less favored portions of our species—to know that men from the purest motives of philanthropy, are uniting in large numbers and putting forth gigantic exertions for the amelioration of human ignorance and human wretchedness, and to believe that the truths of nature, and the lights of religion are beginning to dispel the harsher errors of benighted savagism, and are already pouring their benignant influences into the darkest recesses of human depravity.—But after reading of hundreds of Missionsaries and Teachers sent abroad at an expense of thousands of pounds; after reading of the dangers and difficulties which they boldly encountered and bravely surmounted—after being delighted with accounts of conversions, and details of the progress of industry and the arts of civilized life, we learn that the Missionsaries and the Military went out in the same ship, that the Bibles and the bullets were fellow passengers, and that the hundreds of converts were baptised with the blood of thousands of their own countrymen!—In short, the beautiful narrative winds up with a revolting, sickening description of carnage and death.

The ideas and arguments that perpetuate this awful anomaly in the character of mankind arise from either a perversion or neglect of the powers of reason. And what renders it still more remarkable, is the fact, that the error does not belong to the ignorant and the wicked, in civilized nations, war is the production of the wisdom, learning, talent and wealth of the respective countries! Even many who are called good men—men of piety and moral rectitude, are not satisfied with coldly looking on, and neglecting to lift up their testimony against the withering iniquity, but are actually found aiding and abetting it! The truth is, that, in the practice of their true interests, they are actually practicing as thousands of others, being guided and misled through a following influence over the evil. The moral perceptions of all classes have become dimmed and habituated to the error; and those who do not exactly approve it, content themselves with merely regretting it as a necessary evil! an indispensable attribute in the character of fallen mankind!

It has been customary to attribute war to the ambition of the rulers of nations, and frequently to even far worse motives than ambition—for instance, it has been often alleged that the grand design of national hostilities, was to draw the attention of the masses from the study of their true interests, the bubble of "national glory" was merely held up as a delusion, and the millions were so elated with the prospect of conquering others, that they remained totally blind to the fact that they themselves were the abject slaves and dupes of the very men who were leading, or rather driving them on to victory.—Nay, it has even been alleged that the chief design of war was to thin the population, so that a larger portion of the good things of this life might fall to the lot of the noble proletariat!

That, all these results are necessarily secured by the continued practice of war, must be admitted; but that they constitute the sole design is very doubtful. We think it is more charitable, and more in conformity with reason and experience, to suppose that the main for war is an universal delusion, and that Kings, Princes, &c. &c., are the more prominent actors under the delusive influence. As a proof of the accuracy of this supposition we have only to refer to the fact, that all good men feel a sort of secret horror, on hearing of large numbers of their fellow-creatures being suddenly swept from existence by fire, water, earthquakes, or accidents; yes, even when pestilence stalks forth and lays its numbers in the dust, men tremble with regret and quake with terror. But even good men can read deliberately of thousands slaughtered on the battle-field—of blood, and groans and cruelties, worse than a thousand earthquakes, or a thousand plagues—and no tear is shed—no sigh is heaved. We do not say they are delighted with the narrative, but we do say that the calm, cold manner in which they listen to it, is ample proof that they regard war as a necessary ingredient in the destiny of humanity!

SIR ALLAN THE STATESMAN AND THE LATEST HOAX. It appears that the desperate dyke infestation of Canadian Toryism has decreed, that poor Sir Allan shall not be allowed to die his political death, quietly beneath its burthen of contempt which his own impudence at the Vauxstray Dinner, and his mysterious connection with the Hoax had procured for him. His friends seem determined to add ridicule to derision, and to load him with the sayings and doings of common idlers or mean knavery. Somebody has thought proper to write something to somebody, and attached Sir Allan's name to it, it purports to be a Letter from the gallant Knight of Nova Scotia, to his friend or friends in Toronto—and contains the following striking evidences of great Statesmanship!

"The opinion here is, that the Government are dead beat, and that instructions have gone to Lord Elgin that if in any expected and believed here that not a rebel will be paid—and under that conviction Her Majesty has not withdrawn at present her assent to the Bill—yet the Bill is not confirmed, but the decision suspended."

"Notwithstanding the character Messrs. Hoobuck, Hincks, and Haveson gave us in the Times, I have received the most gratifying attentions in all quarters. Lord Grey has been very civil and polite to me on all occasions. I have good reason to believe the Times regret their allowing the articles to be inserted in their paper."

"LET ME IMPRESS UPON YOU ALL NOT TO RELAX IN YOUR EXERTIONS." Now as we could not by any species of reasoning, or sophistry or stupidity be led to believe that Sir Allan McNamee ever penned, or even saw this luminous production, we do not hesitate to assert that the author is either slightly removed from idleness, or is entitled to be known as an ardent rascal if he intended this trash to be believed in Canada. "The Bill is not confirmed, but the decision suspended!" What Bill? What decision? The evident intention of these ambiguous phrases is to convey the idea that the Indemnity Bill is still a subject of deliberation with the Home Government; and that Her Majesty has not exactly given the royal assent to it in her own person! Now the man who could be guilty of palming such contemptible stuff upon the people of Canada, is to say the least of him, an object of disgust and pity. Every man who knows anything of the affairs of Canada, knows that the Indemnity Bill received Her Majesty's assent or confirmation through Lord Elgin on the 25th of April last! Every man who knows anything of the matter knows that on the 16th of May last Her Majesty publicly expressed her unqualified approbation of that act of Lord Elgin; and to talk now of the Bill not being confirmed, is only to insult the understandings of the people of Canada, and to cast derision on the dignity of the British Crown. The Indemnity Bill occupies exactly a similar position in the Statute Book of Canada with the new Customs Bill, or any other of the 200 Acts which received the royal sanction by the Governor General, and which, in all probability, Her Majesty never saw nor even heard of, and were Her Majesty to interfere with any of these Acts, even to confirm them, Her act is so doing, would be a virtual denial of Lord Elgin's authority as Her Representative. The Indemnity Bill is now the Law of the land, it is in full operation for some weeks past, and every sensible man in Canada is aware of this fact. The simple and, in fact, the sole pretension of the Bill, was to appoint a Commission to enquire into and investigate the claims of the Lower Canadians, for compensation for Losses sustained during the late Rebellion. That Commission has been appointed some time ago, and has been furnished with instructions for its guidance. It

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1848. ESSAYS ON WAR.—NO. I.

On the numerous anomalies that characterize the career of the human family, war is certainly the most striking; not exactly on account of its peculiar absurdity, but on account of the expense, the cruelty, and the extreme wickedness of it. There may be some apology offered for the revolting cruelties of that portion of our species which we call savages—they may hunt down with the spear and the bow, their rival tribes—they may glut their revenge by scalping, torturing, roasting and even eating their conquered foes, and may dance and yell, with a frantic enthusiasm, around the night fire that has consumed the skulls of their fellow creatures.—They are savages. The light of reason and philosophy has never dawned on them. They have no higher aim than the gratification of the mere animal propensities—and their animality, aided by the faint glimmerings of uneducated intellect which appertains to their nature, without the restraining influence of any moral sentiments, renders them more ferocious and more efficiently cruel than any other portion of the animal creation. Their notions of virtue are all embodied in conquest and acts of cruelty. These notions have come down from generation to generation through a long train of hoary and venerable traditions, and have become as sacred and as dear to them as the name and honor of their respective tribes. Hence, we say, an apology might be offered for what appears to be the necessary results of these notions, and were they, and its barbarities confined to savages, there would be less cause for astonishment and disgust, and more room to hope that the curse would decline with the progress of civilization. But although we have no authentic or written records of the wars of savages, it may safely be presumed that the slaughter of the arrow and the spear of rude barbarism, would appear very insignificant if compared with the gunpowder butcheries of civilization—in fact four-fifths of the whole history of civilized mankind is only a record of battles, bloodshed and untimely death. There is perhaps no species of human profligacy which enlightened men are more prone to boast, and on which they build a stronger claim to superiority than History; the power of transmitting to posterity an authentic record of their own times. But when we read a history, the acts of wisdom, of philanthropy, of charity—the achievements of mind in the amelioration of man's physical condition, or in the development and elevation of his moral feelings, in short—the deeds that enable his nature and exhibit him in the character of a rational and responsible being, are like precious gems, which can only be discovered by wading through a wilderness of wicked oppressions and revolting atrocities.—War! war! is the beginning, and the middle, and the end—the continuous burden of all history. Conquest, the downfall of empires—the slaughter of thousands—fire—desolation and death are the deeds which history uniformly transmits to posterity for imitation!

In reviewing the annals of nations calling themselves civilized, we find such an extraordinary space occupied in the record of deeds of blood and devastation, that we can scarcely avoid the conclusion, that the grand primary design in the creation of our race was that they should kill each other! and that our acts of reason and humanity should occur merely as remarkable digressions in the great drama of carnage! We repeat it again, without fear of reasonable contradiction, that war has constituted such a large proportion of all human conduct, that, compared with any other single object or pursuit, it is entitled to be called the business of life!—As though mankind have passed through a variety of stages in their progress of civilization—through their habits, manners, customs, modes of action, and modes of thinking have all been changed, again and again; though the process of labor in all its branches has been altered and improved. Though they have lived under every different form of civil Government, adopted every variety of social institutions, and worshipped under countless versions of religious faith.—Yet the predilection for war—the disposition to kill each other is unchanged—is as strong and active in the civilized christian nations of today, as it was in the Pagans of barbarism three thousand years ago. In fact, one of the chief features of civilization, one of its distinguishing superlatives is its improved and scientific facility of killing large numbers in little time!

There is certainly something peculiarly pleasing to the minds of good men to hear of the progress of civilization—to hear that the Arts and Sciences, Religion and Literature are going forward with might, conquering and to conquer the rude customs, and barbarous usages and superstitions of the less favored portions of our species—to know that men from the purest motives of philanthropy, are uniting in large numbers and putting forth gigantic exertions for the amelioration of human ignorance and human wretchedness, and to believe that the truths of nature, and the lights of religion are beginning to dispel the harsher errors of benighted savagism, and are already pouring their benignant influences into the darkest recesses of human depravity.—But after reading of hundreds of Missionsaries and Teachers sent abroad at an expense of thousands of pounds; after reading of the dangers and difficulties which they boldly encountered and bravely surmounted—after being delighted with accounts of conversions, and details of the progress of industry and the arts of civilized life, we learn that the Missionsaries and the Military went out in the same ship, that the Bibles and the bullets were fellow passengers, and that the hundreds of converts were baptised with the blood of thousands of their own countrymen!—In short, the beautiful narrative winds up with a revolting, sickening description of carnage and death.

The ideas and arguments that perpetuate this awful anomaly in the character of mankind arise from either a perversion or neglect of the powers of reason. And what renders it still more remarkable, is the fact, that the error does not belong to the ignorant and the wicked, in civilized nations, war is the production of the wisdom, learning, talent and wealth of the respective countries! Even many who are called good men—men of piety and moral rectitude, are not satisfied with coldly looking on, and neglecting to lift up their testimony against the withering iniquity, but are actually found aiding and abetting it! The truth is, that, in the practice of their true interests, they are actually practicing as thousands of others, being guided and misled through a following influence over the evil. The moral perceptions of all classes have become dimmed and habituated to the error; and those who do not exactly approve it, content themselves with merely regretting it as a necessary evil! an indispensable attribute in the character of fallen mankind!

It has been customary to attribute war to the ambition of the rulers of nations, and frequently to even far worse motives than ambition—for instance, it has been often alleged that the grand design of national hostilities, was to draw the attention of the masses from the study of their true interests, the bubble of "national glory" was merely held up as a delusion, and the millions were so elated with the prospect of conquering others, that they remained totally blind to the fact that they themselves were the abject slaves and dupes of the very men who were leading, or rather driving them on to victory.—Nay, it has even been alleged that the chief design of war was to thin the population, so that a larger portion of the good things of this life might fall to the lot of the noble proletariat!

That, all these results are necessarily secured by the continued practice of war, must be admitted; but that they constitute the sole design is very doubtful. We think it is more charitable, and more in conformity with reason and experience, to suppose that the main for war is an universal delusion, and that Kings, Princes, &c. &c., are the more prominent actors under the delusive influence. As a proof of the accuracy of this supposition we have only to refer to the fact, that all good men feel a sort of secret horror, on hearing of large numbers of their fellow-creatures being suddenly swept from existence by fire, water, earthquakes, or accidents; yes, even when pestilence stalks forth and lays its numbers in the dust, men tremble with regret and quake with terror. But even good men can read deliberately of thousands slaughtered on the battle-field—of blood, and groans and cruelties, worse than a thousand earthquakes, or a thousand plagues—and no tear is shed—no sigh is heaved. We do not say they are delighted with the narrative, but we do say that the calm, cold manner in which they listen to it, is ample proof that they regard war as a necessary ingredient in the destiny of humanity!

SIR ALLAN THE STATESMAN AND THE LATEST HOAX. It appears that the desperate dyke infestation of Canadian Toryism has decreed, that poor Sir Allan shall not be allowed to die his political death, quietly beneath its burthen of contempt which his own impudence at the Vauxstray Dinner, and his mysterious connection with the Hoax had procured for him. His friends seem determined to add ridicule to derision, and to load him with the sayings and doings of common idlers or mean knavery. Somebody has thought proper to write something to somebody, and attached Sir Allan's name to it, it purports to be a Letter from the gallant Knight of Nova Scotia, to his friend or friends in Toronto—and contains the following striking evidences of great Statesmanship!

"The opinion here is, that the Government are dead beat, and that instructions have gone to Lord Elgin that if in any expected and believed here that not a rebel will be paid—and under that conviction Her Majesty has not withdrawn at present her assent to the Bill—yet the Bill is not confirmed, but the decision suspended."

"Notwithstanding the character Messrs. Hoobuck, Hincks, and Haveson gave us in the Times, I have received the most gratifying attentions in all quarters. Lord Grey has been very civil and polite to me on all occasions. I have good reason to believe the Times regret their allowing the articles to be inserted in their paper."

"LET ME IMPRESS UPON YOU ALL NOT TO RELAX IN YOUR EXERTIONS." Now as we could not by any species of reasoning, or sophistry or stupidity be led to believe that Sir Allan McNamee ever penned, or even saw this luminous production, we do not hesitate to assert that the author is either slightly removed from idleness, or is entitled to be known as an ardent rascal if he intended this trash to be believed in Canada. "The Bill is not confirmed, but the decision suspended!" What Bill? What decision? The evident intention of these ambiguous phrases is to convey the idea that the Indemnity Bill is still a subject of deliberation with the Home Government; and that Her Majesty has not exactly given the royal assent to it in her own person! Now the man who could be guilty of palming such contemptible stuff upon the people of Canada, is to say the least of him, an object of disgust and pity. Every man who knows anything of the affairs of Canada, knows that the Indemnity Bill received Her Majesty's assent or confirmation through Lord Elgin on the 25th of April last! Every man who knows anything of the matter knows that on the 16th of May last Her Majesty publicly expressed her unqualified approbation of that act of Lord Elgin; and to talk now of the Bill not being confirmed, is only to insult the understandings of the people of Canada, and to cast derision on the dignity of the British Crown. The Indemnity Bill occupies exactly a similar position in the Statute Book of Canada with the new Customs Bill, or any other of the 200 Acts which received the royal sanction by the Governor General, and which, in all probability, Her Majesty never saw nor even heard of, and were Her Majesty to interfere with any of these Acts, even to confirm them, Her act is so doing, would be a virtual denial of Lord Elgin's authority as Her Representative. The Indemnity Bill is now the Law of the land, it is in full operation for some weeks past, and every sensible man in Canada is aware of this fact. The simple and, in fact, the sole pretension of the Bill, was to appoint a Commission to enquire into and investigate the claims of the Lower Canadians, for compensation for Losses sustained during the late Rebellion. That Commission has been appointed some time ago, and has been furnished with instructions for its guidance. It

INTERMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 23. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH. The Board of Health have received the following reports from the different cemeteries, for the interments for the week ending Monday, July 23:—

Elwood Cemetery, Wm. Hudson, Sexton. Six interments. Stomach complaint, 2; disease of heart, 1; Cholera, 3. Mt. Elliott Cemetery.—Twenty-two interments. Cholera, 1; other diseases, 11. City Cemetery, F. Donck, Sexton.—Twenty-four interments. Cholera, 25; other diseases, 9.

The whole number of fatal cholera cases reported by Sextons, for week ending July 23, is 81. The whole number of fatal cholera cases reported by Sextons, since first appearance of disease, is 81. Published by order of the Board of Health, JEN VAN RENSBALDE, Sec'y. [Bulletin.]

RUSSIAN BORROWING.—Russia is to borrow of the Rothschild 50,000,000 silver roubles, which is equivalent in dollars to about thirty-four millions and a half. Hereupon there is great speculation, and, as usual, great mysteries are involved. It is a usual, a rare, say some; it is to embarrass the market, and keep the Republicans from getting the money, say others; others regard it as an inexplicable wonder. How, they ask, can the Czar, who bought so largely in the stock of other nations, not long ago, now want to borrow, except for some deep and dark reason? All this is possible enough, but we suggest whether Nicholas has not gone into the market as others do, because he is short of funds.—This may seem a rash conjecture, but perhaps it is not the less true. He is just now spending money pretty freely, and as for his being so flush at home, they may believe it who have evidence to believe it on.—Tribune.

One of the toasts drunk at a recent celebration, was—"Woman! She requires no eulogy"—she speaks for herself! There are only three ways to get out of a scrape—write out, talk out, and back out; but the best way is, keep out.

had nations, war is the production of the wisdom, learning, talent and wealth of the respective countries! Even many who are called good men—men of piety and moral rectitude, are not satisfied with coldly looking on, and neglecting to lift up their testimony against the withering iniquity, but are actually found aiding and abetting it! The truth is, that, in the practice of their true interests, they are actually practicing as thousands of others, being guided and misled through a following influence over the evil. The moral perceptions of all classes have become dimmed and habituated to the error; and those who do not exactly approve it, content themselves with merely regretting it as a necessary evil! an indispensable attribute in the character of fallen mankind!

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THE GRAVE OF A SUICIDE.

From the Bathurst Courier. THE GRAVE OF A SUICIDE. BY H. J. P. O. Who is that nameless grave, unmarked, by simple flower or stone? Why lies it in that dreary spot, desolate, and alone? Beneath the frown of those dark trees, whose heavy branches ring Around the dark deserted spot, a gloomy shade...

AGRICULTURE.

BOOK FARMING.—The objection that is made to what is termed "Book Farming," is, to say the least of it, very absurd. Farmers in general owe much to the agricultural books and periodicals. The results of experiments made by successful, are reported in these publications, and cannot fail to be useful to every farmer who reads them, however skilled in his business. If, occasionally, a man who is a good farmer, happens to meet in a book, or periodical some statements that he knows or supposes to be incorrect, there is no danger that he will be led into error by them. The farmer who understands his business will know what is useful from what is not, and he must be an extraordinary man indeed, who will consider himself so perfect in his business, that the experience of all other farmers taken together would not be equal to his own, or capable of instructing or enlightening him on any point. It must certainly be a great loss to agriculture that farmers who know themselves to be perfect in the practice of every branch of husbandry, would not be so generous as to enlighten their brother farmers, by communicating their ideas to an Agricultural publication, which they might do without giving their names. Information from such sources would put an end to all the objections against "book farming," because objections cannot be supported upon any other grounds, except that "book farming" does not contain the best information and instruction on the subject of agriculture. We do not pretend to say that every man might become a good practical farmer by reading agricultural publications, without other practical instructions, but we do say, that there is not a farmer in the country who does not derive much more than he might from a dollar's annual subscription, from taking and reading this Journal. We have, at our disposal to select from, the very best agricultural publications that are high priced in all parts of the civilized world; and if from these we cannot make this Journal as useful, the fault must undoubtedly rest with us. We shall, however, be perfectly satisfied if the Journal is productive of benefit to those who know that their system of husbandry is defective, and is for the advantage of every man who publishes and sends to all sections of the country. It is a publication that every man, that it is a publication that every man can have no other object than the general improvement of Canadian Agriculture; and every man who speaks to the subject will admit how necessary and desirable it would be to effect such an object. One would imagine, under such circumstances, that there is not an intelligent man in the country that would not be anxious to support such an object, by one dollar's annual subscription; but we know the fact to be otherwise, and more particularly with the agricultural class, and this is the more extraordinary, as there are many advantages to be derived from the publication for the improvement of agriculture, all of whom we might reasonably expect would be disposed to support the only Agricultural Journal published in Lower Canada, and which we have the most satisfactory proof in our possession, is now producing a great desire for improvement amongst many of the Canadian farmers. This journal is the only means of connecting the Lower Canadian Agricultural Society with the farmers in every section of the country. It is sent to the Roman Catholic Clergy, and to the School Commissioners of every parish, thus reminding the people that there is a Provincial Society organized to provide such instructions and information as would enable them to produce improvement in their agriculture that would be advantageous to them, and to the country at large. The Provincial Society can only be productive of good, and if they are instrumental in creating a spirit of inquiry and desire for improvement amongst the rural population, which they have already done to a certain extent, they will do more for the benefit of the country than any Society that has ever been formed in Eastern Canada. Of course abundant fruits could not be expected in the commencement, but the seed is sowing that will be sure to prove most advantageous to the country.—Agricultural Journal.

OVERFEEDING HORSES.

It is one thing to give the horse enough to eat and another to over feed him. A Scotch Journal contains a report of a conversation at a meeting of an Agricultural Society, on this subject. Professor Dick said he had been induced to come forward to offer a few remarks on the consequences arising from injudicious feeding of horses, which, if made known might be prevented, and much disease avoided. His stomach was small, and able only to contain small quantities at a time, and if it was overfed, disease was at once induced. He observed a gentleman, now in

the room, who had in one year lost about a dozen horses from these causes. The horses were allowed to be indulged by servants with an extra portion—the stomach was not allowed to rest—digestion was suspended—and death was frequently produced in a few hours; if not, some other disease, such as acute founder, ensued. Now, all this might be prevented by a very slight attention to the practice of feeding. If horses were allowed to stop and feed twice a day, instead of being worked six hours, and then allowed only one, or at most two hours in the forenoon to feed—or were the day divided into three portions—the digestive process would go on regularly. Even in more time were allowed, the division of his feeds would be more in accordance with his nature; but when he is fatigued by long continued fasting and hard work, the powers become exhausted, and the natural processes do not go with the same readiness; and rest and time are required. When a person is on a journey, and pressed for time, he frequently gives his horse some oat meal and water instead of corn—forgetting that digesting takes time, and is re-established and set going, otherwise disease is likely to arise in another form, and the stomach is often burst by the generation of gas from suspended digestion. But the greatest harm is done by overfeeding. The ordinary allowance being given over the men have left the stable, and unless the noise he makes is heard by chance, he is found dead in the morning. After the day's work is over, instead of a painful scarcely lost any, and these only when, from some accidental cause, the proper precaution had not been taken. There was another circumstance which he wished to bring before the meeting. He would call attention to the practice of giving horses food of an improper description. In the neighbourhood of mills, hicks were sold as food for horses; this was always dangerous, and was the common cause of an accumulation of gas in the stomach and intestines. He called the attention of the meeting to specimens which he laid on the table. These balls were often found in large quantities. He exhibited four balls of large size taken by him from the same horse, and had several others of a smaller size, those on the table taken from one horse, which must have been formed in about six weeks, as the horse had never tasted the kind of food until within that period. This disease was most common in Scotland, in England, especially in the chalk districts, another form of concretions was found: there, instead of the dust, or as some call them, dung-balls, calcareous concretions, are found, specimens of which were shown. The progress of the disease was sometimes slow, at others very rapid—fresh coatings grew with fresh applications of the same food, and ultimately the passage through the intestines was generally stopped, causing inflammation and heat in the stomach, the balls remain stationary in size and situation, if the kind of feeding is withheld. He suggested the propriety of doing away with such food—it might be used for years without any effect; but some accident, or cause might produce a nucleus for the formation of a dust ball from the particles of barley or oats. Another circumstance, which he found to be attended with much evil, was giving roots, such as turnips, carrots, and potatoes, without being washed. Some thought that these roots should not be cleaned at all—they believed that earth promoted digestion. He, no doubt, was sometimes fond of it; instinct taught them to eat earth when they were young in the stomach, they might, however, take too much; and though a remedy for a disease to a certain extent, it was not to be given when the disease did not exist. He would, therefore, recommend that all roots, when given to animals, should be washed. Farmer and Mechanic.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of the District of Huron, and the neighboring Districts, that he has Established himself in Stratford, and is prepared to give Plans and Specifications of Public Private Buildings, Bridges, Mill Dams, &c. &c. &c., and will take the superintendence of such Erections, on the most reasonable terms. His thorough knowledge of his profession and his practice as a Builder, qualify him for any undertaking in the kind. Address post paid, PETER FERGUSON, Builder, &c. &c. Stratford, C. W. Stratford, March 16th, 1849. 2v-271f

FOR SALE.

LOTS Numbers TWENTY-SEVEN and TWENTY-EIGHT in the Eighteenth Concession of the Township of Fullerton, Huron District. The Land is well timbered and Watered, and is bounded on the west by the Harris & Co. Hamilton, or to the subscribers, at their offices in Goderich and Stratford. STRACHAN & LIZARS, Goderich, 2nd April, 1849. 2v-29-m3

VALUABLE LOT OF LAND.

FOR SALE. LOT 8, Lake Shore, township of Ashfield, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO ACRES, within two miles of the thriving Village of Port Albert, in which there is a Grist Mill, a Saw Mill, and an Oat Mill. The Lot is bounded on the west by the Lake, and on the east by a cut road, and is well watered. For particulars apply—if by letter post paid—to IRA LEWIS, Esq. Barrister, Goderich, Goderich, 2nd July, 1849. 2v-2921f

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by William Chalk, Esq., Warden H. D., on the part of the District of Huron, until Saturday, 18th August at 12 o'clock noon, when the Tenders will be opened at the British Hotel, in the town of Goderich, for the following work, viz:—For building a BRIDGE across the River Mattland, nearly opposite the Division Road, in the township of Colborne. The Bridge is 330 feet across the River, and to be divided in five equal spans with stone Abutments and Piers, with a Timber frame and superstructure. Mr. Benjamin Miller, at the Saw-mill near where the New Bridge is to be built, will show the situation and where material can be got. Plans, Specifications and Form of Tenders may be seen at the British Hotel, one week before the day of letting or at the office of the subscriber, in Goderich, on or before the said 18th day of August next. The works will be laid out in Sections: Tenders must specify the number of Sections Tendered for, and must be in the form of a contract, and must be in the form of a contract, and must be in the form of a contract. The time for finishing the above work, will be stated in the Specifications. (Signed,) DAVID SMITH, H. D. DISTRICT SURVEYOR, O. W. Goderich, 16th July, 1849. 2v-2924

AGRICULTURE.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the DISTRICT SURVEYOR, O. W. Goderich, 16th July, 1849. Best Stallion for Agricultural purposes, Prize awarded 14th April to Mr. John Rattenbury, £6 0 0 Brood Mare and Foal, £10 0 0 2nd do, £10 0 0 3rd do, £10 0 0 Three year old Filly, £15 0 0 2nd do, £10 0 0 3rd do, £10 0 0 Two Year do, £13 6 0 3rd do, £7 6 0 2nd do, £7 6 0 Two year old Gelding, £15 0 0 Span of Farm Horses, (Geldings) or Mares, £10 0 0 2nd do, £10 0 0 Three year old Bull, and not more than seven, (see By-Law for double premium), £3 0 0 2nd do, £2 0 0 3rd do, £1 0 0 Two year old Bull, £10 0 0 2nd do, £10 0 0 One year old Bull, £10 0 0 2nd do, £7 6 0 3rd do, £7 6 0 4th do, £7 6 0 5th do, £7 6 0 6th do, £7 6 0 7th do, £7 6 0 8th do, £7 6 0 9th do, £7 6 0 10th do, £7 6 0 11th do, £7 6 0 12th do, £7 6 0 13th do, £7 6 0 14th do, £7 6 0 15th do, £7 6 0 16th do, £7 6 0 17th do, £7 6 0 18th do, £7 6 0 19th do, £7 6 0 20th do, £7 6 0 21st do, £7 6 0 22nd do, £7 6 0 23rd do, £7 6 0 24th do, £7 6 0 25th do, £7 6 0 26th do, £7 6 0 27th do, £7 6 0 28th do, £7 6 0 29th do, £7 6 0 30th 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