

THE LIBERAL. Thursday, March 9, 1837.

Behold the contrast. Behold the difference between being governed by a King identified with and living in the midst of his people...

Such was the answer of Sir Francis Head to the late House of Assembly. He was not aware of His Majesty's answer; and therefore we know what he would do if he could.

During the present session, the same subject has been brought under his notice. He transmitted to us by message certain documents from Lord Glenelg; and an Address drew from him some further information on the same topic.

But he did not choose to exercise His Majesty's prerogative; and with such facts before me, can I justify myself to the country if I vote for the adoption of this Report, which acquits him of directly or indirectly countenancing the Orange violence and influence brought to bear against the people at the late elections?

The extent of the influence exercised by means of recent patents, may perhaps never be fully ascertained. It is among the secrets of the Government, and we have upon this occasion only as much information as they choose voluntarily to disclose.

Application has been made to Sir Francis by Address for what you consider the necessary information respecting the patents. This information is to acquit or convict him. The charges must be true or false; for if you refuse to admit the alternative, the investigation is childish.

This is your ordinary course of justice. It is founded upon the maxim, that accused cannot be witnesses for their own acquittal. Yet with boasting and exultation you spread out certain returns furnished by a Government impeached for reason, and call upon us to admit those returns as the means of exculpation.

Do you not feel it to be still more incredible that the number would fall with all alacrity and zeal punctually to obey that summons? And suppose further, that they had themselves with previous notice, paid the same Agent to bring evidence, and that they would stay away with indifference?

The evidence upon this subject, furnished by the committee, is open to suspicion. Take the testimony of Mr. Ritchie as an example. It is not very long; and I will read it.

Mr. Ritchie Esq. Agent to the Commissioners of Crown Lands lives at Barrington Lake Simcoe. I took out some deeds for the persons settled in that part of the country the settlement of which had been superintending. Many of the persons for whom he took out deeds had been on their lands for four years and upwards, and none less than three.

This witness presents himself in the two-fold character of "agent to the commissioners of crown lands," and private agent for other persons. This mixture of public and private agency, often produces conflicting duties. He had in this case to serve diverse masters; and if the allegations against the government are true he had to accommodate a corrupt executive conspiring against the freedom of the elective franchise, and numerous electors of all tempers and of all creeds in religion and politics.

He informs us "that he took out no deeds unless he was authorized to do so by the owners of the land." We afterwards are told he took out "130 patents" of which twenty three were called for.

This is a rather mysterious. One hundred persons give special instructions to their agents for their deeds; and yet are so indifferent upon the matter as not to call for them! I have often remarked the eagerness with which our farmers lay hold of the King's Patent for their title.

Suppose one hundred and thirty persons of my good old friends in Middlesex, had been on their farms three or four years; that they had made the stubborn oaks, with their numerous rivals in the forest, to lay prostrate at their feet under the sweat of their brow; that they had paid the fees and performed the settlement duties; that they had with all the labor and

under all the privations incident to a new settlement, cleared a comfortable farm, erected a house, and filled it with children which constitutes the charm called home; and that they were then told the deed would await them at London every day. Do you believe one hundred of that number would fall with all alacrity and zeal punctually to obey that summons?

It appears from the Report (page 12) that besides the above 130 patents, others also destined for the election of Simcoe were placed in this witness' hands, making a total of 303. Mr. Ritchie had delivered to him "all the patents remaining in the office, some of them not a few years old, and not knowing whether they were intended to be returned, or if of this number 170 were returned, the owners not having applied for them."

Those admissions are important, and force a conclusion the very opposite to what they were intended to induce. During the last fifteen years there have been six elections; at neither of which so much officiousness was manifested by the public functionaries, as to send these deeds "in a wild goose chase" after their negligent owners. The very fact that Government patents were thus crowded at the Simcoe poll at "hap hazard" to the voters, betrays a very suspicious activity; it is, too, an Executive activity exerted on this occasion only, and inseparable from the prevailing complaints of corrupt Executive influence.

Of the above deeds, 170 were returned. For what purpose were they sent? Let any farmer in the country imagine himself at the hustings, either as a candidate or an elector, and that when the polling began, a Government Land Agent arrived loaded with 303 patents, direct from the Secretary of State, and that he should be asked to produce an instantaneous answer? Would not the electors be immediately disposed to retire from an unequal contest? And would not the popular candidate withdraw from, apparently, an unavailing struggle? These is offence enough, to my mind, in exhibiting at an election such an array of Government deeds in the significant custody of a Government Agent.

The witness states "that he distributed the same openly and without reference to whom the patents would vote;" this singular phraseology. When the question is asked, "to whom would the patents vote?" The grammatical answer is, the Returning Officer. He is the person who receives the vote, or to whom it is given. But it is not said to have been done without reference to the voter to know for what candidate he would vote. Admitting that though not so expressed, it was so meant; it is long evidence from a committee on which have sat five lawyers! But concede to Sir Francis the benefit of giving to his evidence in his favor an import which it does not really bear; still there is the absence of the cross examination which was necessary to elicit the truth and the whole truth clearly and unequivocally. Hence this ambiguous sentence not only remains unexplained, but rendered still more ambiguous by the very next declaration of the witness, "that he mentioned to the Lieut. Governor that he thought the grantees would vote for constitutional franchise."

You will admit, Sir, that while there is ambiguous evidence of Executive influence at an election, there is positive evidence of an antecedent ascertainment of their disposition to vote for "constitutional candidates," an imposing title lately assumed by the Tories. There is no sitting examination by the committee, and mode of getting this information. He might have anything that appears in the examination to the contrary, to peddle through the settlement of the vice regal patents, to be presently noticed, to the hopes, and the fears and the passions of the electors; or they might have been worked upon in various ways, which could only have been elicited by a faithful cross examination. The fact, unexplained and unverified by so learned a committee, allows room for unfavorable surmises.

It is impossible, Sir, that he would not put them under all the influences of a faithful cross examination. The fact, unexplained and unverified by so learned a committee, allows room for unfavorable surmises. Assume for example, any County of the Province, and where is the man who could vouch for 303 electors? The witness does not think that many or even most of them would vote for the Tories, but he expresses an unqualified opinion about all. In a country like this, with great diversity of political opinion, and no small share of party feeling, it appears incredible, impossible that 303 electors could in any assigned limits be found with this almost miraculous unanimity. But this unanimity, Sir, might have been secured and insured by a communication with them, a signed and sealed lecture of their deeds coming to the poll, and the matchless excellence of Sir Francis' "bread and butter."

The witness was of course, "strictly commanded not in any manner to interfere as government agent or use any influence his situation gave him at the Election." The whole evidence, (loose, unverified, and unsatisfactory) is without any date or approximation to dates. But no matter when the "command" was given why was it limited to the expression, "at the election?" Every man, much more every government agent, knows that little mischief can be done "at an election," when compared with what can be accomplished before an election. It really seems to me, from this garbled evidence in the appendix, that the witness had explained to Sir Francis more in detail than we have it, the sense he had rendered, the deeds he had in a bushel, and the votes he had secured; when Sir Francis being the witness might commit himself at the hustings, cautioned him to suspend all operations "at the election." It was good advice as far as it went. But it did not go far enough. The limitation might be taken by a zealous partizan to give him every scrap, except the interdicted time and place, "at the election."

A conversation between Sir Francis and Mr. Ritchie is partially related. I confess, I should like to know the whole of it; and regret it was not more fully related. It was a very interesting one; but how came it to pass? Men may have a chance meeting in a bar room; or a club; or, in a state of society less civilized than that of Toronto, a vulgar person, summing the door always to be open, might violate its threshold and unceremoniously betake himself to a little chit-chat even with a superior. This sort of obstruction and undefined intercourse, would be insufferable to a personage of monarchical refinement, and wholly inconsistent with the deportment every where conceded to Mr. Ritchie. This important interview therefore, must have been commanded by Sir Francis; and there must have been a motive, an object, or as lawyers call it, an inducement to it.

This inducement can only be collected from what transpired at this gracious interview; and what was it? The whole conversation, the whole subject matter and particulars of it, comprehended a general election, the number of deeds he had, and the candidates for whom the grantees would vote; to which is added some demi royal advice, after the fashion of Lord Chesterfield, about "his good behavior at the hustings." What, Sir, is all this, but a clear, positive and definite interference with our elections? The above is but a peep into things as they are and what should we not see, if we had a full and fair view? I cannot bring myself to believe that Mr. Ritchie was the first to offend Sir Francis' delicacy with so impertinent a topic. It is incredible that as soon as he was ushered into his presence, he volunteered as welcome news...

"I have entered into no bond or agreement of any sort with my present Executive Council and I do not possess, nor does there exist in Council any document of such a nature between two or more of the said Council."

ROBERT CRIBB having retaken his old establishment in the town of St. Thomas, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has studied the latest fashions, and will be enabled to make Coats, Overcoats, Vests, Pantaloon, &c. &c. in the very first style, and with the utmost expedition.

R. C. takes this method of returning sincere thanks for former favors, and hopes his strict punctuality and superior workmanship will ensure him a continuance of the patronage of his discerning public.

the vice-regal dignity is insulted by a conversation, the very introduction of which implied a confidence in his corruption. And the mystery is, that there is no rebuke. It can only be accounted for, upon the supposition there was a good understanding about the whole matter between the two—Sir Francis was the principal Mr. Ritchie truly the agent. Had the former needed any official information within the sphere of his duty, that information could have been effectually and authentically obtained from the head of the department, the Hon. Mr. Sullivan, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

"Sir F. B. Head strictly commanded witness not in any manner to interfere as government agent, or use any influence his situation gave him at the Election." I should like to know what the witness had said to induce a suspicion in Sir Francis' mind, that he would act otherwise. To tell a man not to steal, implies that you think him a thief—and unless Mr. Ritchie in his interview, had addressed certain services, which even Sir Francis thought of a questionable character, he would scarcely have insulted even an inferior, with such a caution. If he thought him capable of corrupt conduct, he ought immediately to have dismissed him instead of commending him to an Election.

The prohibition, too, merely restricted him in the exercise of his influence, "as government agent." This would be latitude for ninety-nine men out of one hundred. As "government agent" he did nothing; as "Mr. Ritchie" he did every thing! Of the "influence his situation gave him," he made no use; of the influence which vanity ascribed to Mr. Ritchie as Mr. Ritchie, he made every use! It was a neat application of the "Bond." It is the discovery of a new art, viz.—to be and not to be at the same time!

"Copies of any bond or agreement between your Excellency and any of your present Executive Council, or between any two or more of the said Council, by which it is stipulated in what manner the government shall be administered, or who shall administer the government of this Province in case of the above named occurrence."

"I have entered into no bond or agreement of any sort with my present Executive Council and I do not possess, nor does there exist in Council any document of such a nature between two or more of the said Council."

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The Provincial Parliament was not prorogued on Tuesday the 8th ult. At the request of the Legislative Council the session was prolonged till Saturday to allow that Hon. body time to dispose of the business sent up within a few days previous by the Assembly. The best part of the first two or three months was expended in long speeches and specifications, and now at the end of the fourth month, the longest session in the annals of Canada, measures, some of them the first mentioned on the journals, are brought forward, and passed or rejected with seemingly inconsiderate haste.

What flattering thought would not compliment to the untiring zeal of the Radicals. Their most zealous advocate need say no more. The Tory members conscious of the protection and gaping for the "bread and butter" of Sir Francis Head, attend their parliamentary duties more to suit his and their own sinister views, than to watch over the interests of their constituents and country. They care not a farthing for the people. The people indeed—they never pronounce the word people, without a sneer, inasmuch as they fancy it carries along with it a dash of Republicanism! What, say they, have the people to do with government but to obey it? The King reigns by right divine, he delegates authority to Lord Head, who makes and unmake officers and office holders by the mere breath of his nostrils. Is it not therefore, they argue, unparliamentary in the people to meddle with power so awful, and so far beyond vulgar comprehension? Gentle reader, you need not single out a certain official in this District to identify him with this language. The whole Tory tribe act on the principle. And now the first Tory paper in the Province lets out the truth, that the "Conservative members are harum scurum, everywhere scattering to the four winds of Heaven," at the very time the contingencies, the supplies, and Revenue question are before the House. Is this any thing new? The Patriot says no, it has always been so. And yet still, such men claim, and gain the confidence of freeholders. A poor fiery strolling freeholder in Britain would be ashamed to vote for such men.

There has been varying in Ancaster or Dunlop for perhaps two or three years a man named Thomas Rolph, a Doctor of physic we believe, and a bit of a phreologist, better known however as editor or constant contributor to a delectable print, sometimes defunct, called in his life time "the Hingham Journal."

He is to swear lustily that the Government of the United States is all going to the deuce and that General Jackson is an old fool! Well, the mode of proceeding being thus plainly chalked out by Sir Francis, it was very natural for the malignant writer of the Dundas Post to swell beyond the narrow bounds of propriety and truth at seeing or pretending to see "the fields white to the harvest," and at being puff'd off by the Patriot as a fit and proper person to convey a flood of light across the Atlantic ocean from Bond Head to the benighted British Isles!

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Having now introduced this Quixotic Ambassador to our readers, performed by Bond Head and puff'd and powdered by Tom Dalton, we will let the gentleman speak for himself. Here follows his own letter to My dear Lord, with a few explanatory words from the Correspondent and Advocate.

"We give below place to the Ancaster Dr. Rolph's letter to Bishop McDonnell, which we have extracted from the Kingston Chronicle. The Doctor it will be seen is very zealous about his emigration project; but it appears he has made some awful blunders doubtless in the excess of his zeal. He states that Mr. Cartwright contributed £50; Mr. Prince £25; and Mr. McNab £25, towards his expenses, which we are told is debited by some of these gentlemen! Will he be so good as to favor the public with an explanation of this affair before his departure? Of Mr. Dunn's contribution of £100 we know nothing more than the statement in the letter.



POETRY.

From the London Morning Chronicle. A CHANT FOR TORY FESTIVALS.

Pass the bottle round, boys, The lights are growing dim, We'll drink another bumper, So fill up to the brim, And this shall be our toast, boys, Confusion to Reform!

The Radicals and Whigs, boys, Do nothing but complain, That through Tories such as we, Have been the death to them.

In Church and State and Parish, Those laws are still the best, Which have allowed us Tories To foster well our nest.

Many a wedded pair, who find their happiness transmitted into a joint-stock of enmity, are at a loss to divine the cause.

A young planter in the upper part of the State of Mississippi, lately married a beautiful and highly intellectual lady.

THE subscriber, in order to neutralize the evil effects of Harbor toll, on the prosperity of this place, acquaints the Merchants, Traders and Farmers in general that he has reduced his prices to the following rates, viz.

Blank Deeds and Memorials With and without the Bar of Dower, For Sale at this Office.

graily bear, told of John Day, the Kentucky hunter, but which happened at a different period of the expedition. Day was hunting in a company with one of the Clerks of the Company, a lively youngster, who was a great favorite with the veterans, but whose vivacity he had continued to keep in check.

Prices Current At G. J. Goodhue's CASH STORE, ST. THOMAS, 9th March, 1837.

Cheapest Cash Stores At ST. THOMAS ARE McKay's New Cash Store, Talbot Street Scotch Store.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION THE subscriber, in order to neutralize the evil effects of Harbor toll, on the prosperity of this place, acquaints the Merchants, Traders and Farmers in general that he has reduced his prices to the following rates, viz.

Storage, For receiving, storing and forwarding Merchandise, per bbl. bulk, 3

Blank Deeds and Memorials With and without the Bar of Dower, For Sale at this Office.

BLACKWOOD'S Cash Store. SALT, \$4 1-2 per Barrel, York, per lb.

Unclaimed Goods. THE Schooner Matahite left at the Port Barwell Ware-House the following GOODS, in the autumn of last year, subject to the payment of Lake Ontario and other charges which she had advanced, viz.

Dissolution OF PARTNERSHIP. THE Partnership heretofore existing between Leonard Bisbee and Henry Stringer, was dissolved on the 23rd of December last, by mutual consent.

DESIRABLE FREEHOLD FARM For Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale, on favorable terms, that excellent farm whereon he now lives, in the township of Howard, in the Western District of Canada, containing Two Hundred Acres, of which 70 are under good improvement; with an orchard of 150 bearing apple-trees and the rest very valuable woodland, lying within a quarter of a mile from Lake Erie.

Land Agency. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an Office, being No. 162, on the North side of King Street, in the city of Toronto, nearly opposite the Commercial Bank, where every kind of LAND BUSINESS in the Government Office shall be performed on the shortest notice, such as locating all Claims, taking out Deeds, and claiming Land under the Heir and Devisee Act &c. &c.

Boards and Shingles. PART Cash will be paid for good Boards and Shingles. Apply to SHAW & Co. St. Thomas, Jan. 17, 1837.

Sugar Kettles. SHAW & Co. have, for Sale, 200 Sugar Kettles. Also, a general assortment of Kitchen Ware. St. Thomas, Jan. 17, 1837.

Timothy Seed. GEORGE J. GOODHUE wishes to purchase, at his Cash Store, St. Thomas, One Hundred Bushels Timothy Seed. Jan. 23, 1837.

TO EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS. Village Lots for Sale. IN the village of New Sarum, six miles east of St. Thomas, situate on the London, in the London District, Upper Canada, and ten from Lake Erie shore.

Eligible Property FOR SALE. 100 Acres, being south or front half of Lot No 6 in the 5th Concession, Yarmouth. There are about Sixty Acres cleared and a good Barn and Log House.

A Farm to be Sold. AND immediate possession given. A Part of No. 1 in the 9th Concession of the Township of Bayham, three miles north of Talbot Road, consisting of 100 Acres of prime LAND.

To be Let. AND entered on, on the 1st day of January next, a DISTILLERY with a good Dwelling House, situate at New Sarum, six miles east of St. Thomas, on the Talbot road. This Distillery has been built within two years and is fitted up in the best manner, and equal to running twelve bushels per day.

To be Sold. A FARM of 240 ACRES, with in one mile of St. Thomas, on the Port Stanley Road. There are on the premises a Frame House & Barn.

For Sale. A FARM on Talbot Road, about three miles from St. Thomas, containing Fifty Acres of excellent land, with a good Frame Dwelling House, and a Log Barn. Twenty-five acres under cultivation, and well fenced. For terms apply to the Subscriber, BELA SHAW. St. Thomas, August 1, 1836. \$31*

For Sale. WITHIN half a mile of the flourishing village of St. Thomas, a large HOUSE, partly finished, with LAND to suit the purchaser. For terms, enquire of the subscriber, on the premises. ANDREW H. THOMPSON. Yarmouth, Jan. 18, 1837. 3*

AXES. VANNORMAN'S warranted Cast Steel AXES, wholesale and retail. By retail at 12s. York each. JAMES BLACKWOOD. St. Thomas, Feb. 14, 1837. 7*

The Colborne Furnace. A T Gosfield, Western District, Upper Canada, formerly owned by Field & Cahoon, has recently been purchased by B. D. Townsend, and will hereafter be carried on under the Firm of B. D. Townsend & Co.

Hathaway's Patent Hot Air COOKING STOVE. IS, in all respects, far superior to any Stove or Fire-Place which they have any knowledge of. This opinion has induced them to make arrangements with Mr. Hathaway to manufacture these Stoves of sufficient quantities to supply the market. They will be cast from new patterns, and will not be inferior in workmanship and appearance to any thing of the kind in market.

PLOUGHS. They have erected a Capola Furnace, at which they are casting Ploughs from the best models, which they will sell at low prices, Wholesale and Retail. B. D. TOWNSEND, & Co. April 16, 1835. \$19*

ST. THOMAS CABINET & CHAIR FACTORY. THE subscribers having purchased the stock in trade, of Collins & Lemon, take this method of informing their friends, and the public, that they have opened a good store.

E. Mihell. TAKES this opportunity of acquainting his numerous friends, and the public in general, that he has made a new arrangement at his general STORE, in the village of Devonport, and in future it will be conducted under the name or style of E. Mihell, & Co. where they are determined to do business on as good terms as any house in the District; and as it is their intention to encourage, as much as possible, a Cash Trade, a very small advance on the cost of every article will be charged.

To Those Concerned. THE subscriber having relinquished all connexion with the Liberal Office, the settlement of those accounts due previous to the first of January 1836 can be no longer delayed. The proprietors of the Liberal for the years 1834 and 1835 have accordingly authorised him to give notice to subscribers, and persons owing for advertising, &c. for the years aforesaid, that unless their accounts be paid by the first of January next, they will be taken to costs without fail.

Important Notice. THE subscribers wish to be distinctly understood that all unsettled accounts must be immediately adjusted by note or otherwise, and payment of demands that have become due will be rigidly enforced. SHAW & Co. St. Thomas, Jan. 15, 1837. 3*

Sugar Kettles. WILL be received at Goodhue's Cash Store St. Thomas, in a few days and sold for 5 cents per pound. St. Thomas, Feb. 20, 1837. 8*

Middlesex Brewery. THE Proprietors of this establishment inform their customers and the public, that they are supplied with ALE of the usual quality. As they are about to lay in their stock of GRAIN, &c. for the ensuing year, payment of all outstanding Accounts will be thankfully received.

Beer. THE Subscribers inform Tavernkeepers, Grocers, and the public generally, that, on account of the high price of Barley, they are obliged to raise the price of their BEER, proportionably. Beer until further notice, will be Seven Dollars per Barrel, in the village, and when sent out of the village, Seven and a half. WEIR & BLACK. Middlesex Brewery. St. Thomas, Nov. 14, 1836. \$46*

Barley. FIVE Shillings per Bushel, paid for Barley at our Brewery in St. Thomas. WEIR & BLACK. November 8, 1836. 4*

Ploughs. THE subscribers have on sale at their Store-house a number of superior PLOUGHS from Niagara and Buffalo. A quantity of IRON suitable for wagon tires, and a number of grass SCYTHES. Also 100 barrels PLASTER. WINTEMUTE & THOMSON. Port Stanley, June 8, 1836. \$23*

For Sale. THE Subscriber offers For Sale, Cheap For Cash, or any kind of Grain, 100 Bundles of Warranted Shingles, ALSO, A quantity of Dry Lumber, At his STORE, in Troy and Aylmer. P. CLAYTON. June 23, 1835. \$28*

Paints and Oils. JUST received, by the subscribers, a complete assortment of Paints, Oils, Brushes, &c. LYMAN, FARR & Co. London, June 9, 1836. 23*

Tobacco. 6000 lbs. Plug and Cavendish Tobacco just received by LYMAN, FARR & Co. London, Oct. 26, 1836. 44*

Strayed. FROM a Hedges Town, in October last, a Red Cow, with a white face, and the tops of her horns sawed off; She is about fifteen years old. Any person bringing her to the subscriber, or giving such information to him, or to D. V. Nickerson, at the Five Stakes, as will lead to her recovery, shall be handsomely rewarded. FRANCIS GARY. Cargyle, near Delaware, Feb. 6, 1837. 6*

A Yearling Bull. CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about a month ago, a yearling Bull. He is a kind of roan color, a little more white on the back and belly than on the sides. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away. WM. DRAKE, secy. St. Thomas, J. M. 31, 1837. 6c0*

THE LIBERAL. ESTABLISHED TO ADVOCATE PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATION, AND TO PUBLISH GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY. John C. Kipp... Printer. TERMS. The price of the Liberal, when sent by mail, is fifteen shillings per annum, when paid in advance; or seventeen shillings and sixpence if not paid till the end of the year. To village subscribers, or companies of thirteen or more, who take their papers at the office, twelve shillings and sixpence per annum, when paid in advance; or fifteen shillings if not paid till the end of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor. Advertisements inserted at the following rates: two shillings and sixpence per square, first insertion, and one shilling and threepence for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. * Advertisements without directions, inserted till forbid and charged accordingly. Agents: D. S. Dolan, Chatham; H. D. V. Hinman, Harwich; E. Elisha Hall, Oxford.