

THE UPPER CANADA TIMES: AND LONDON DISTRICT GAZETTE.

PUBLIC MEN MUST HAVE PUBLIC MINDS AS WELL AS SALARIES, OR THEY WILL ALWAYS REMAIN AT THE PUBLIC COST.

Vol. 2

London, Upper Canada, March 5, 1836.

No. 9.

Miscellaneous.

SOAP MAKING.

For the benefit of Housewives in particular.
Much difficulty is often experienced by those who manufacture their own soap; frequently indeed the operation succeeds well, but sometimes it totally fails from unknown causes. Often when every precaution has been apparently taken, complete failure has been the consequence; and the time is not long past when some have even declared that they believed their soap was bewitched. But if the rationale on which the process is founded, is but well understood, the whole becomes simple and easy—and may be performed with an absolute certainty of success.

Common soft soap is composed of (or fat) and potash. The potash is obtained from common wood ashes, by causing water to run thro' it, which dissolves the potash contained in the ashes and leaves the residue behind. The manner by which the oil, or grease, is obtained, is well known. These are made to unite and form soap, by being boiled and well stirred together.

One of the first requisites in soap making, is that there should be a sufficient quantity of potash dissolved in water, or in other words, that the lye should be strong; this is easily ascertained by an egg: if the egg floats, the lye is sufficiently strong; if it sinks it is too weak, and must be increased in strength by evaporating a part of the water by boiling, or by passing it again through ashes.

But it not unfrequently happens that the lye is found by trial to be strong, and yet good soap cannot be produced. This is almost always owing to the potash of the lye not being caustic, or capable of corroding the skin, which state is absolutely requisite to success. Potash in its pure state, is highly caustic; but where ashes have been for some time exposed to the air, they gradually absorb from it a portion of the peculiar kind of air existing in small portions in it, known by the name of carbonic acid, which destroys the caustic properties of the potash, and renders it unfit for the manufacture of soap. Now as quick lime has a stronger attraction for carbonic acid than potash has, it is only necessary to place a quantity of lime, in the proportion of half a bushel of lime to a hoghead of good ashes, in the bottom of the leach before filling it, and it will abstract the carbonic acid from the potash of the lye, as it passes down leaving it in a comparatively pure and caustic state. In order to prevent failure, therefore, this should always be done. In order to ascertain if lye contains carbonic acid pour a few drops of sulphuric or nitric acid into a wine glass of the lye, when it contains much, a violent effervescence (or boiling up of bubbles) will instantly take place, owing to the escape of the carbonic acid. The carbonic acid may be removed from the lye, and render it fit for soap making, by boiling the lye with quick lime.

If the lime be strong, if it be rendered caustic, and if there be a sufficient quantity of tolerably clean fat, there can be little danger of success. The proportions should be about three pounds of fat to eight or ten gallons of lye.

Hard Soap consists of soda instead of potash, united with fat; and is commonly made by adding common salt (which consists of muriatic acid and soda,) to well made soft soap, while it is yet boiling. The soda of the salt unites with the fat, and forms hard soap, while the potash unites with the muriatic acid of the salt, and separates by falling to the bottom of the vessel. Different degrees of hardness in soaps are obtained by using potash and soda, at the same time, in different proportions. Hence grease from salt meat has a tendency to increase the hardness of soap, unless the salt be previously removed by boiling in water.

Soap of tallow is made in England, and largely in the United States, and is the best in common use;—when scented with the oil of caraway seeds and cast into a mould, it is used for the toilette, and is called Windsor soap. Other toilette soaps are made with butter, hogs lard, or with almond, nut, or palm oil. Sometimes fish oil is used for coarse soaps, as well as linseed oil; and rosin is often added to give a yellow colour, and odor. The following proportions (by weight) have been given for a good yellow soap: tallow 25, oil 4, rosin 7, barilla (soda) 18, settlings of waste lye, evaporated and calcined, 10, and palm oil 4 part.

Soaps are coloured blue, by indigo, yellow by turmeric, &c., and mangle or remade soaps are made thus, to the soap just separated from the spent lye, new lye is added, and then copperas dissolved in water; red oxide of iron (or colcothar) mixed in water, is stirred in, and by manual dexterity, is so mixed as to produce the peculiar appearance.

A SURPRISE.

We find the following startling incident in a Boston paper:—
"A couple of resurrectionists started for a subject one cold night, in a small covered wagon, and succeeded in finding one—when they had disinterred the body, they dressed it up in a frock coat, hat, &c. placed it between them in their wagon and started home. The weather being very cold, and coming in sight of a tavern, they concluded to stop and 'take a drink,' which they did leaving their inanimate companion sitting erect upon his seat with the horses reins lying in his lap—the ostler observing three individuals in the wagon when it was driven up, and noticing that but two went into the house, thought he would inquire of the third why he did not follow his companions—so he walked up to the wagon and asked the reason for his remaining behind—no answer was returned—after questioning the dumb gentlemen for some time,

he took hold of him, and found that his hand was upon a DEAD MAN! Although terrified at first his mind soon solved the mystery, he recollected that one of the individuals who was sipping toddy at the bar, was a Medical student—So, says the ostler, 'I'll have some fun with these larks.' He hoisted the body from the wagon and carried it into the stable, where he took off his clothes put them on himself, and then placed himself in the wagon; after a short time the students returned—one of them jumped up beside as he supposed, his dead man, and in merriment struck him upon his knee, exclaiming, 'How would you like some flip my old fellow?' The moment the words had passed his lips, he observed to his companion in a low and trembling voice, 'Ben, he's warm!' This startled Ben, but he recovered his self-possession in a moment, and after reproving his friend for frightening him unnecessarily, stepped up and touched the ostler himself; in an instant, choked with fear, he repeated what his companion had just said—'He is warm, by heaven.' 'And so would you be,' replied the ostler, in a measured and ghostly tone, 'if you had just been stolen from—', as I have!' The students took to their heels and never returned to claim their horse or wagon."

ALL HOLLOW, HOLLOW, HOLLOW.

From J. W. Lake's "Vagaries in Verse."

I stood beneath a hollow tree,
The blast it hollow blew;
I mused upon the hollow world,
And all its hollow crew;
Ambition and its hollow schemes,
The hollow hopes we follow,
Imagination's hollow dreams,
All hollow, hollow, hollow!

A crown it is a hollow thing!
And hollow heads off wear it;
The hollow title of a king,
What hollow hearts off bear it!
No hollow wiles, no hollow smiles,
No hollow hopes I follow,
Since great and small are hollow all—
All hollow, hollow, hollow!

The hollow patriot but betrays
The hollow dupes who heed him;
The hollow courtier vends his praise
To hollow fools who feed him;
The hollow friend may grasp your hand,
The hollow crowd may follow,
But hollow still is human will—
All hollow, hollow, hollow!

Marriage, Botany Bay.—A late number of the Sydney Gazette contains the following matrimonial advertisement:

"The advertiser, a gentleman Grazier, wishes for an alliance with a lady who can forego the tediousness and formality of a courtship; her personal attractions, with a liberal share of *ton*, are the only requisites, as the advertiser's philosophy warrants him in saying that he can insure happiness to a lady of any description that might offer. The gentleman can be seen on the barrack parade this morning dressed in full dress, viz: blue coat with a velvet collar, black pantaloons, white gloves, accompanied by a small poodle dressed as a radical, with a silver six curb chain round his neck, of low stature, and mustaches like his master. Applications after this day must be made to H. H. junior, Lake Bathurst, care of Miss S——, Monitor office."

From the British Whig.

NOVEL MATCH.—Some time since a young girl who had lived in service in this town, removed to the vicinity of Toronto, and became acquainted with an old lady, who had six sons living with her at home all old bachelors. The girl, thinking it desirable, that some or all should marry, most disinterestedly recommended to the youngest of the brothers, a fellow servant of hers whom she had left living here. Upon this hint he wrote to the Kingston damsel and received a reply. The correspondence continued until last Wednesday, when a tall man apparently about 40 years of age knocked at the door of a Rev. Dignitary's house in this town and was admitted by herself. An explanation ensued; he acknowledged himself her correspondent, introduced a friend as voucher to his respectability, proposed marriage and was accepted. The happy couple were united by licence on Friday morning last, spent the joyful evening at the house of a widow lady not one hundred miles from Point St., and on the following morning left town for home in a stage and pair.

"He paid like a prince, gave the widow a smack,"
"Then flopped in his *Straight*, at the door like a sack,"
"While the *gay widow*, touching the chink,"
"Cried, 'Sir, should you travel this country again,"
"I heartily hope that the sweetest of men"
"Will stop at the widow's to drink."
OLD SONG.

SWAN RIVER NEWSPAPER.—In my perambulations I fell in with the written newspaper of the place appended to a stately eucalyptus tree; where, among other public notices, I observed the Governor's permission for one individual to practice as a notary, another as a surgeon, and a third as an auctioneer. There did not appear to be an opposition tree, and so much the better as although a free press may do good to a community arrived at a certain state of perfection, yet I think it may be doubted how far it can be serviceable in an incipient colony, where private affairs are narrowly noticed and advertised on; hence spring jealousies, ill feeling, and their numerous train of disagreeable attendants.—*Wilson's voyage round the World.*

A young lady of Marseilles lately brought an action against the *Sieur L.*—for unhand-some usage on his part. The day of judgment

approached—the court was crowded with a fair proportion consisted of that sex just immortalized by Milton, as "heaven's last best work." The usual questions were proposed to the pretty plaintiff by the President. "Quel âge avez-vous?" "Dix-neuf ans, Monsieur." "You mistake, Mademoiselle," interrupted her counsellor, "you are of age. The lady, however, persisted that she was a minor; and in spite of the earnest appeals of her advocate, still adhered to "Dix-neuf ans." Nothing could induce the fascinating descendant of Eve to pass the rubicon of nineteen years; and there being no proof before the court to the contrary, the complaint against the *Sieur L.*—was dismissed, and the "young lady" in her teens, was ordered to pay the costs. Register reports that the beautiful maid has attained the respectable age of 25.

DISTRESSING.—It appears there was an Indian camp in the vicinity of Black Lake, where a number of Indians were encamped. Among the number was a lad about twelve years of age who made a practice of hunting alone; and being so small his father was in the habit of following the report of the gun, to bring in whatever game he might have caught. "Some time last week he left the lodge, having left word for his father to come to him should he hear the gun. After being absent a short time, the gun was heard, when the father started in pursuit. He soon came up to the lad, and found him lying in the paws of a panther, the panther wagging his tail, much pleased with his prize. The boy told his father that he had shot at the panther and wounded him, and that he had sprung and caught him; and as there was no chance for his life, he advised his father to fire and make as good shot as possible. After hesitating what to do, he fired with deadly aim at the panther, but before he died, he succeeded in tearing the boy to pieces.—*Ogdensburg Republican.*

Torpedo.—We find, in the New York Times, the following description of a new means of destroying human life. We believe that the opinion generally prevails, that man is less sanguine in proportion to the destructiveness of the weapons used—if that is indeed the case, we ought to hail the new torpedo as an engine of humanity.

We understand that Mr. Clinton Roosevelt, of this city, has invented an invulnerable Steam Battery calculated to do great service. It is rendered invulnerable, as we are told, by making the bows and stern of the vessel alike sharp, and placing them with polished iron armour, with high bulwarks and a sharp roof, also plated in like manner, with the same polished iron balls, which can be done if the angle incidence be sufficiently acute. The means of offence are a torpedo, which is made to lower on nearing the enemy, and be driven by a mortar into the enemy's side under water, where by a fuse it will explode. There is also a large cannon at each end of the battery, to use in case circumstances should render an attack by the torpedo impracticable. There are also mortars to throw all kinds of combustibles upon the sails and decks of opponents. The mode of approach, is always to keep one of the ends of the battery opposed to the enemy. There are means to prevent balls from reaching any part of the machinery.

THE NEW PAVEMENT.—The hexagonal blocks of wood with which a small section of Broadway was, during the last summer, paved, have we believe, been effectually tested to satisfy the public, that they are the best species of pavement known amongst us. We daily drive or stop on our passage up and down town, and observe with satisfaction this new and novel experiment. What a contrast is presented in the numberless carriages thronging the greatest thoroughfare on the continent, passing over the demi-barbarous stone pavement, and gliding rapidly across the new; the former almost dislocating the limbs of riders, breaking down vehicles, and wearing out prematurely the best of horses, and numerous accidents frequently attended with deplorable consequences; while the latter is smooth as a bench, noiseless and clean and affording for the contrast a delightful sensation in passing over it. We know not who was its projector, but take pleasure in awarding due credit to the Common Council, for its introduction as a substitute for the old material. It has stood the test of two months or more, and there is scarcely a doubt of its ultimate success. We hope next year to see the whole of Broadway paved with wood and suggest to the proper authorities the propriety of substituting wood instead of stone for all new pavements, and extensive repairs of old ones. It will become necessary in a very short time to repave Pine street from Nassau to Broadway, the widening of that portion of the street being partially completed. Let the next trial of wooden pavement be made on that spot.—*New York Paper.*

Locality of Greatest Cold in the U. S.—France in New Hampshire, seems to be the limit of extreme cold in the United States. The quicksilver there, Feb. 2d, sunk into the bulb 40 degrees below zero. It is believed the spirit thermometer would have indicated 50 degrees.

Mr. Desage, the magician, has been for some evenings past exhibiting his ledgerman tricks at the Theatre Royal, to houses very far removed from those generally described by Editors, as numerous respectable brilliant and overflowing. Having had an opportunity of witnessing his performances, we think him deserving of a greater patronage than any which he has yet received. In many particulars he is equal to Adrian, whose celebrity, perhaps has prevented many from visiting Mr. Desage.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Political Opinions.

The following Letter from Daniel O'Connell, was written in answer to one addressed to him by some prisoners in Paris. The sentiments he expresses demand the most serious attention and consideration.

To D. A. J. Beaumont, St. Pelagie, Paris.
Derrymane Abbey, Dec. 8, 1835.

Sir—I beg leave, thro' you, to reply to the address, signed by you and other prisoners confined in the prison of St. Pelagie, in Paris which, altho' written on the 8th of Nov. has but recently reached my hands.

Your request (in terms too flattering to be repeated by me) that I should undertake as counsel, your defence before the chamber of Peers, at least as far as relates to the preliminary question of the competence of that extraordinary and very unsatisfactory tribunal. I am truly proud being deemed worthy of such a request, and would consider it a great honor to undertake the task of your defence, but I am restrained from attempting it by one motive only—the conviction of my sheer incapacity to perform that duty effectually in the French language. It is true that I understand that language well; but I cannot speak it with that abundant fluency which so important an argument would require. I never write out any discourse beforehand, nor could I do it without utterly crippling the force and nerve of the very limited talents I possess; and my command of the French language is not sufficient to enable me to translate my ideas as I went along in speaking, without embarrassing my powers of thought, and diverting them into the search for words from the attention necessary to reason the points with effect.

I am thus minute in the detail of the cause which prevents my accepting, as I otherwise would with pleasure and pride, the office of your advocate, and that of your fellow prisoners; and I am thus minute that it may be distinctly understood that if I felt myself competent to that honour, I should deem it a duty as well as an office to accept it.

If I were competent in point of language, I should be exceedingly glad to undertake your defence, because I have the most profound conviction, as a lawyer of many, very many years experience, of the utter incompetency of the Chamber of Peers to try you; an incompetence which can be removed only by an outrageous violation of the constitutional law, of individual right and of universal justice.

By the charter, won with the blood of the French people, trial by jury was in all its integrity consecrated as their surest protection and most precious right; by that charter the authority of the Chamber of Peers over treasonable offences was reserved for jurisdiction and definition to a future law—a law which was not enacted until long after the period of your arrest, nor indeed, until the passing of that concentration of tyranny and injustice—the *Franco Code*. But it cannot be contended for without an abandonment of all right reason, and a subversion of every principle of justice, that the *Franco Code* can have a retrospective effect, and involve in its coils imputed offences said to have been committed years before that code existed. An *ex-post-facto* effect of that description would be the consummation of all injustice.

Deprived of giving you my personal assistance, allow me to proffer my advice. Should the Chamber of Peers overrule your plea to its jurisdiction, it seems to me that you should not take any further part in the trial; leave them to work out their iniquity of themselves; that Chamber is at best only a new edition of our ancient but abolished Star Chamber—a species of tribunal which the English were too wise and too good to tolerate, but which, I am sorry to say, Frenchmen have not the love of liberty or the moral energy, or the moral worth, to abolish.

The first fact in the judicial history of the chamber was the murder of the gallant Ney—murder in violation of the faith of treaties; a murder which covered with infamy not only its perpetrators, but all those who, having the power to prevent, yet permitted it to take place. I see nothing in the recent history of that chamber to induce me to think that it has mitigated the propensity to cruelty and to the violation of good faith which it exhibited in the slaughter of the lamented Ney. But whilst I express my sympathy for your sufferings, and my regret that I am unable to afford my untalented, but honest and zealous services in your defence, let me not be misunderstood, as I should be if I were conceived to concur in your political views as Republicans. I acknowledge that France has no sufficient guarantees for her liberties—nay, scarcely any at all. I do admit that Frenchmen are political slaves; and that, with the exception of a few forms, the French are as completely devoid of political freedom as were recently the Algerines before they were conquered by France.

You have no adequate representation—no sufficient check to the avarice of your deputies—no reasonable protection for your personal safety, and your properties are at the mercy of a majority of your legislature, which majority is actually in the pay of your hard-hearted Ruler. Your press is bound in fetters of steel, and Frenchmen are insulted by that atrocious libel law, which directly and in terms violates the charter and tells you that you are too worthless to be allowed to listen to the truth. It is quite true that the French are the slaves of him who ought to be their servant—but still I am convinced that a Republic is not the remedy.—The territory of France must be distributed into federal states before it could form a peaceable and parental republic. Liberty now requires the localization of power, not its centralization;

besides, allow me to say, that there is not in France enough of political knowledge, or enough of political morals, or enough above all of religion for a Republic. Believe me, that the sole, safe basis of a great republic can be found only in the deepest sense of accountability for an eternity of weal or of woe, which religion alone can inculcate and preserve.

Pardon if these expressions are considered offensive. You have addressed me in the style of "citizenship," which, altho' not only innocent, but friendly, as used by you, yet was once in France employed by the worst and most sanguinary of men. I am aware how entirely you and your party differ, both in theory and in practice from such men; nor am I misled or affected by the outrageous calumnies published against you; but on my part, and enter into no compromise with the faults or the crimes of monarchs or rulers, so I never flatter the views or encourage the mistakes of the people.

You, Sir, will perceive that I have mixed you with the other persons who are Frenchmen; you have a different case, however, which belongs to yourself alone amongst the accused—namely your rights as a British subject—rights which, in my sober and solemn judgment, will be grossly and illegally violated if the Chamber of Peers presume to try you.—In that case it will be for the British Ambassador to interfere, and insist on affording you protection.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient humble servant.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

☆ We make the following extracts from an address of Mr. Mackenzie "To the Electors of the County of York." It was needless for us to say, after having so strenuously supported similar opinions since the commencement of our paper, that the sentiments therein expressed meet with our most cordial, heartfelt approbation;—our prospectus proclaimed them as the very grounds on which we rested our claim to support; and we have maintained them since. To Mr. Mackenzie then we would say "Go on; advocating such opinions—thus throwing oil on the troubled waves of party—thy course must be onward; and under every circumstance depend on our support. But call not civil or religious liberty a "boon"; we are entitled to "as much freedom and happiness as is possible to be enjoyed under the subordination necessary to civilized society." It is no boon; it is our right; it is the inheritance and the birth right of every free-born Briton."

To the Electors of the County of York.
"I congratulate you, my friends, on the very important change introduced into the system of government in Upper Canada by His Excellency Sir Francis Head, in calling to his councils three gentlemen well known as the tried friends of reform, and who deservedly enjoy the esteem and confidence of the Province, of the General Assembly, and of the worthy Representative of our sovereign. Already has the introduction of the English system of responsibility into the Executive Government been productive of the most desirable results."

"We must not expect miracles from the new cabinet; but it is reasonable to presume that so long as reformers continue to hold seats in it, the good work will be in progress. With a prudent Council to carry the gracious and benevolent instructions of their Sovereign into effect, the despatches of the 8th of November, 1832, and of the 15th of December, 1835, will prove invaluable concessions; without such a council, they would have been a delusion."

"The tenor of this letter is so unlike many I have written to you, that some will think I have changed my views; but my friends it is not so. The Government has changed from a bad course to a good one, and it is my duty to uphold it in so doing. Of the three new councillors I may truly say I have not exchanged a word with one of them for the last three months. But I have confidence in them because of their principles, and rejoice that they are near the Governor to warn him of danger."

"In conclusion, let me advise you to help on the good cause of reform, in your department of the work, by cherishing a spirit of peace and kindness among yourselves. Celebrate the happy era now announced to you, by offering the right hand of fellowship to those with whom there may have been discussion and strife; celebrate it by being lenient to your unfortunate debtors; celebrate it by acts of generosity to your poor neighbours; celebrate it by giving a portion of the superfluous goods Providence hath blessed you with to the destitute emigrants from other shores, who, like your fathers of old, have 'sought a home and freedom here;' let feuds about national distinctions of religion and origin be forever forgotten; and when on the morning of a coming Sabbath you meet in your churches and chapels, to worship Him who in health and sickness, in infancy, youth, manhood and advanced years, in the hour of danger and in time of difficulty, hath been to you a guardian and a bountiful benefactor, let the gratitude of cheerful hearts be shown abundantly. There are many who doubtless have made preparations for leaving the Province, like their brethren who of late years have gone to seek a quiet home in other lands. Bid them wait yet a little longer, and see whether the British sceptre stretched across the Atlantic wave will not be powerful enough, in the hands of a patriot King, to unite contending interests, and secure to a flourishing and grateful people, the boon promised by our first Lieutenant Governor, of 'as much freedom and happiness as is possible to be enjoyed under the subordination necessary to civilized society.'"

I remain, as ever, your faithful servant,
W. L. MACKENZIE.

THE TIMES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5th, 1836.

Mr. HAGERMAN.—Since the publication of our last number, the additional documents sent down with the Lieutenant Governor's Answer to the "Removal address" of the House, have been published in the Correspondent and Advocate. Among others, the documents relating to the charge of defalcation made against the gentleman whose name is at the head of this article, have been laid before the public; and they fully prove, that if there is one man more than another, who has reason to complain of the treatment he has received from both the Government and the Commons House of Assembly, that man is Mr. Hagerman.

The facts of his case are these:—Several years ago, representations were made to Mr. H. who was then collector of the port of Kingston, that great injury was done to the British vessels engaged in the coasting trade on the lakes, by American vessels engaging in the same trade in violation of the law, and requesting him to notice the matter. Mr. Hagerman accordingly wrote to the then Attorney General for advice on the subject, who gave it as his opinion that vessels so engaged were liable to seizure. This opinion Mr. Hagerman caused to be published for several weeks in the public papers. Some months afterwards, however, a vessel owned and manned by Americans, made its appearance in Kingston, laden with a cargo of flour from Burlington Bay, and on complaint, was seized by Mr. Hagerman, his assistants and deputies; and the moment such seizure was effected, that moment Mr. Hagerman became entitled to his proportion of the proceeds of the sale of such vessel and cargo. A petition was, however, sent up to the Governor by the master of the vessel and the owner of the flour, praying the release of the vessel and cargo on ground of ignorance of the law, and showing that even Government Officers had assisted in previous infringements of the law, by allowing Government stores to be transported from one port in the Province to another on board foreign vessels. Under all the circumstances, the Government considered it a case of hardship, and ordered the release of the vessel and cargo, on the bonds of the owners to stand the issue of a suit so far as respected the claim of Mr. Hagerman, the Crown being willing to give up its claim at once. This was done; the vessel and cargo were valued and released; and on a subsequent trial, the seizure was declared illegal and the vessel and cargo forfeited, thus at once transferring the claim of Mr. Hagerman from the vessel and cargo (which had been released by order of Government) to Government itself. His claim was never denied.

Some time after this, Mr. Hagerman having been appointed to the office of Solicitor General, settled up his accounts, as Collector, with the Government, paying over all the monies received for duties, then in his hands,—also all moneys to which the Crown had a right on account of seizures, handing in his claim against the Government as part of the payment. This, it is evident ought to have closed the transaction so far as Mr. Hagerman was concerned; how provoking then must it have been to see his name year after year returned as a public defaulter; and how little does it speak for the independence or candour of the Commons House of Assembly, that with a full knowledge of all the circumstances, they should ever have adopted any proceedings that would seem to sanction the belief that Mr. Hagerman was a defaulter. We only wish that every one in the House under any similar circumstances, may come out as unscathed from the fire as the Solicitor General has.

Government was wrong in ever allowing Mr. Hagerman to be reported as a defaulter; but it is due to Sir John Colborne to say, that as soon as he fairly understood the case, he at once drew his warrant on the Receiver General for the amount. This, at any rate, ought to have relieved Mr. Hagerman from further responsibility, as when once settled, it is evident the House could have no farther right to call him to account; nor could the interests of the Province be subserved thereby: we must, therefore conclude, under all the circumstances, that the public good was not the object to be attained; but that even every honorable feeling was departed from in the hope of injuring the character of a political opponent.

The Editors of the LIBERAL really appear to have got themselves into hot water, and moreover appear to feel it. The severest, but at the same time the most gentlemanly lecture they have received for some time, is the letter in their last number from the Rev. Mr. Cronyn. In a former number, the character of that gentleman had been assailed in the most dastardly manner, and every misrepresentation that could be made, was strung together, for the purpose of bringing Mr. Cronyn, his church, and the Church of England into disrepute. We heard

that Mr. Cronyn was going to write an answer to the article, and we felt sorry to think that he should descend so far as to notice so scurrilous a publication; but we now think different; we believe the letter of Mr. Cronyn is calculated to do much good, not only by exposing the falsehood and misrepresentation of the article in the Liberal, but by correcting many erroneous impressions entertained by far more respectable prints.

In remarking on Mr. Cronyn's letter, the editors of the Liberal, while tacitly acknowledging its truth, observe,

"However, as our motives in all our public proceedings are pure, we are as unwilling to remain under the slightest imputation of having acted disingenuously, as we are above making a representation which we did not conscientiously believe to be true. We shall therefore take notice of some passages in Mr. Cronyn's letter, to show that his version of the business differs very little from ours."

We have nothing to do with the first section of the extract; the high sense of honour and strict regard for truth, that have always characterized the Liberal newspaper, are too well known to need our comment. But we will take notice of some passages in Mr. Cronyn's letter, to show that his version of the business differs a "very little" from theirs. The Liberal says,

"Mr. Cronyn got for the year 1833, £130 in addition to £33 6 8 which he got from the Home Government; in 1834 he got £100 0 0. We have no returns for 1835, but we presume that he was paid as much at least as for the year 1834. Besides all these notions, he has got 600 acres of glebes well situated in London, which he has let at a yearly rent, for his own special benefit."

Now for the very little difference. Let us see what Mr. Cronyn says,

"I shall inform you what monies I have received for my services since I came to this country; this will be the best way of correcting the above errors. For the months of November and December of 1832, I got £15 0 0.—For 1833, I received £100 0 0 and no more. For 1834, I received £100 0 0 and no more. For 1835, I received £100 0 0 and no more. You might easily, sir, have ascertained this, and also that I never leased a glebe lot in London, or elsewhere, so that I have never received one single dollar from any quarter, for my services in this country, in addition to the £100 paid by the Home Government. Thus it is apparent that the people of Canada have never been taxed directly or indirectly for my support as you would insinuate."

A "very little" difference truly. But it were useless to proceed in comparing the versions—this is by no means the most glaring contradiction; and with the exception of the single instance in which they happen to have got the amount of land correct which Mr. Cronyn received in payment for his improvements, he conceals them throughout of the grossest misrepresentation. We will conclude this article with Mr. Cronyn's statement of how it happened that Government purchased his property.

"Sir, I did not make the proposal to the Government to buy the glebe, or otherwise to sell the house," as you assert. When the mistake into which I fell, by relying on the opinion of Edward Allen Talbot, Esq. as to the limit between the glebe lot and my own farm, was discovered by Deputy Surveyor Springer, I immediately applied by memorial to the Council, to be allowed to purchase the lot, or a part of it, but received for answer that this could not be allowed, as it was a glebe and had been refused to several applicants. I then prayed to be remunerated for my expenditure, as it was customary in such cases, and was informed that the Government would pay me in wild land for my improvements, provided I released to the King a sufficient portion of my own land to make the house available as a Parsonage. To this I consented, with the understanding that I was to select the lands where I thought fit, and that I should get them at the upset price. As I had expended my money two years previous to the time of making the arrangement, I did not regard this as any favour whatsoever."

We would direct attention to the letter of Daniel O'Connell, Esq. on our first page. It will be seen from it, what are his opinions on the necessity of religious instruction and information to a free people; and we agree with him, for we believe that nothing but the sound religious principles of her people ever could have raised England to the height of grandeur and power to which she has arrived.

Mr. Mackenzie's address to his constituents is also well worthy a careful perusal. We hope Mr. M. has not too late become convinced that mutual forbearance and domestic tranquillity contribute essentially to the happiness and prosperity of a people.

We are absolutely tired of politics, and completely sick of following day after day the manoeuvres of the Provincial Parliament. Almost two months in session, they have done nothing worth mentioning. They have passed an act to pay lawyers for defending felons, and "resolved" that £50,000 be applied towards repairing the roads in the Province. This, with a couple of bills of a more private nature, is the sum total of what has been perfected. Mr. Mackenzie says the 1st of May will probably see them in session: we think it more than probable; and we are afraid that even the 1st of May, unless the Governor can prevail on the House to quit quarrelling and attend to business, will find the members able to give but a very poor account to their constituents. It is a shame, with such an overwhelming majority as Reformers possess in the House, that some measures for the public good are not brought forward and carried through. The internal improvement of the country is in their power, and should be the standing subject of discussion

until every measure that can be enacted to advance the most desirable of all objects, shall have been attended to; then, if they have any spare time on their hands, let them play at hide and seek with the Governor, request copies of despatches for no other earthly purpose than to perplex his Excellency, and be refused, and quarrel with the Council.

The House, as a body, are making every effort to overturn the Constitution of the Province, and each member has solemnly sworn to uphold it. The constitution guaranteed by the British Empire to the innumerable immigrants who have peopled our wilds, is made the constant subject of attack by thirty or forty individuals in whose election not one in fifty of those immigrants had even a voice, and by men too, the greater number of whom have come to this country with a full knowledge that the constitution of the Province was established so firmly that it could not be changed. And can it be altered? We say it can not. For if we grant that the British Parliament can alter it, we at the same time grant that it has the power to recall the privileges it grants, and as a consequence to deprive us of it altogether. But cannot our own Parliament alter it? It can not, most certainly the Commons House has no right to interfere with it. That House is the representative of property, not of the People; the poor man, whatever may be his talents, is unrepresented in that House, and his only guarantee for "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," rests in the Legislative Council and the Constitution of the Province. If the Constitution of this Province ever is altered, it must be by a Convention authorized by our Parliament, then sanctioned by the Parliament of Great Britain,—such Convention to be chosen by the people not property, and their labours again receive the sanction of both Parliaments and the King. When this is done, it will have the appearance of justice.

We are glad to perceive that these principles are spreading far and wide, and that Constitutional Associations, composed alike of all rational reformers, are springing up in every direction—their motto, "The Constitution and Constitutional Reform."

OURSELVES.—The next number of the TIMES will complete our half year; and we would most respectfully request the attention of distant subscribers to our "conditions." We cannot possibly furnish the paper to any subscribers after the next number, who have not thus far paid for it.

From Europe.—By the packet ship the St. Andrew, at New-York from Liverpool, dates to the 8th of January have been received.

The dispute between France and the United States may be considered as settled, the French Government has expressed its readiness to pay the money as soon as the Government of the United States should designate some person to receive it, the French ministry having declared the explanations contained in the President's message at the opening of the session of Congress to be satisfactory. The mediation of England, which has been accepted by both countries, has been exerted to bring about the settlement of the business, and a renewal of friendly intercourse.

A letter from Baron de Rothschild, the great Banker in Paris, to his correspondents in New York, says:—"We feel much obliged for your kind attention in sending us the message, and have great pleasure in announcing to you that that document, so admirable for the consideration, dignified, and conciliating manner in which it presents the facts bearing on the point about which so much anxiety was felt on all sides, has produced here the most favorable sensation in every quarter, raised the scruples of this Government, and determined them to inform yours, through the English Cabinet, that they are ready to fulfil the financial as well as the other clauses of the treaty without delay. We expect soon to receive the instalments due, and have no doubt that this happy result will be received by the American nation with as much joy as it has created generally here."

The British Parliament were to meet on the 4th of February, and a circular had been issued by Sir John Russell, requesting a full attendance, as business of importance was to be immediately brought forward.

The clause in the Act of Parliament limiting the labour of children in factories, under thirteen years of age, to seven hours per day, came in force December 17th.

The municipal elections have resulted most decidedly in favour of the Whigs; from calculations carefully made, it appears that out of 1898 Councillors elected, 1445 are Whigs, and 453 Tories.

Captain James Ross has sailed on his expedition to relieve the ice-bound whalers in the North Sea. Two bomb vessels were in preparation to follow him.

Another of the whalers, the Harmony of Hull, has escaped from the ice, and got safe home. The first and second mates of the ship Dordon came on board the Harmony. They report that the Dordon was wrecked in the ice, on the 20th of October, and that the crew were divided among four of the other vessels.

The Queen Regent of Spain has issued a decree in vindication of the memory of Riego. He is replaced in his good name, his family are to enjoy a pension, and they are to be under the special protection of the Queen.

A bill for the abolition of the Slave Trade has been presented in the Spanish House of Peers by the ministry, and it is supposed will be carried through.

Talleyrand, the long celebrated Talleyrand, is said to be at his last gasp. The bulk of his property is to go to Madm'le de la Perigord, daughter of la Duchesse de Dino, Talleyrand's niece.

The Marquis de Saint Paer, formerly possessor of a fine and immensely valuable estate in Normandy, having squandered his patrimony in early life, was found dead of cold and starvation on the 16th of December, in a hovel on the confines of his ancient estate, in which he had lived for twenty years, deriving his subsistence from charity.

Mohemet Ali has prohibited the exportation of Egyptian antiquities. A museum is to be

formed at Cairo, and placed under the care of one of the young Arabs who are now prosecuting their studies in Paris. Mohemet, therefore, not only prohibits the exportation of antiquities, but proposes to purchase all that are in possession of private individuals.

The Emperor of Russia has all but threatened to break off alliance with France, should the King make any reference to Poland in his message. Louis Philippe accordingly took the hint, and said nothing about it.

The Turkish government is arming at all points, by sea and land, for some great effort. The object would seem to be Syria, where the greatest exertions are to be made for restoring the Ottoman power.

The Sultan has directed some of his officers to visit England, France, and Belgium, for the purpose of inspecting the manufacturing establishments.

A *mont de piete*, or public pawn broking office has been established in Limerick to do away with the enormous exactions of the private pawn brokers. This is the first establishment of the kind in Great Britain, although they have long been common on the continent.

It was reported in Paris that the government would declare an amnesty for political offences on New Year's day, in honor of the victory gained at Algiers.

The total receipts for passengers on the short rail road from Dublin to Kingston, (about seven Irish miles,) have been this year over \$129,000.

UNITED STATES.—The New Orleans Bee says:—"According to the opinion of a military gentleman who is intimate with the habits and haunts, the numbers and tribes of the Seminole Indians in Florida, there are 2000 warriors, and 1000 able bodied negroes belonging to them—independent of about 600 runaways who aid and abet them in their present insurrection."

Silk.—Timothy Smith of Amherst, in this State, raised the present year about ten pounds of reeled silk, for which he obtained a premium of ten dollars, at the Brighton fair, and five dollars at Northampton. The silk was sent last week to Mr. Barrett of this city who sold it for fifty three dollars. The owner has thus realized about seventy dollars for nine pounds and twelve ounces of silk.—(Boston Courier.)

The abolition question settled.—The House of Representatives in Congress has voted by a very large majority that all memorials, on the subject of abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia shall be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report, that congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere with the institution of Slavery, in any of the States of the Confederacy; and that it ought not to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be a violation of public faith, unwise, impolitic, and dangerous to the Union.

Middletown, Conn. Feb. 10. Sleighting extraordinary.—A party of seven ladies and gentlemen visited our city from Hartford on a sleigh ride last Wednesday. Fifty four of the party came in one vehicle—and a queer looking affair it was too. There were ten fine horses attached to a box as long as a short man's memory, mounted on two pairs of runners, and filled with ladies and gentlemen packed as snug as Dutch Herrings. We thought at first it might be the sea serpent from Cape Cod bound to New York and taking an overland journey to avoid the ice. After partaking of a sumptuous entertainment at the Central Hotel they left the city in high spirits.

The Seminole war.—Repulse of the Indians, and death of Powell their Chief.—By the New Orleans True American, received yesterday, we learn that an engagement has taken place near Fort King, between the forces under General Clinch, and a body of about six hundred Indians and negroes, commanded by Powell in person, which resulted in the defeat of the latter with the loss of sixty killed. Among those left dead upon the field, was their leader Powell.—The loss on the part of the United States troops was four killed and fifty six wounded. General Clinch received several shots through his cap and clothing.

Capture of a Slave.—The schooner Creole, arrived at New Orleans from Havana, spoke, Jan. 15th, the British ship of war Champion, which informed that on the 12th on the North side of Cuba, she chased ashore a Spanish Guineaman, and got her off after forty hours hard work. She had on board 130 slaves.

New York and Erie Rail Road.—Mr. Yates from the committee on rail-roads, reported to the house on the 18th ult. a bill to expedite the construction of a Rail Road from New-York to Lake Erie.

It provides that when the N. Y. and E. Rail Road company shall have constructed a continuous single track from the respective points therein stated, and shall have produced satisfactory proof to the Comptroller, he shall issue and deliver to the Company special certificates of stock to the following amounts, bearing an interest of four and a half per cent, payable quarterly yearly, viz:

From the Delaware and Hudson Canal to the point where the road crosses the Chenango canal, \$600,000.

From the Chenango canal to the Allegany river, \$700,000.

From the Allegany river to Lake Erie \$700,000.

And when the company shall have constructed a continuous line of double track from the Hudson river to Lake Erie, \$1,000,000.—Alb. Evening Journal.

Bath Analytical School.—Mr. Dean, Post-Master at Bath, has lately opened an Academy under the above name, where in addition to other important branches of education, he pays great attention to the instilling into the minds of his pupils a thorough practical knowledge of Arithmetic. Many of his scholars being of tender age, we took the liberty of questioning the fact of their capability to comprehend abstruse arithmetical sums. Mr. Dean's answer was,—

"Try them yourself, Doctor," and accordingly as a test, we requested an intelligent looking boy, about 11 years old, to multiply £19 19s. 11d. 3 farthings, by £19 19s. 11d. 3 farthings,

and send the product to Kingston. Mr. Dean assured us he would give the lad no assistance, and has since written word that the sum has been done by the following young ladies and gentlemen, including the original proposer:—Misses Maria Dean and Sarah Field; Masters Clarendon Lamb, Stephen B. Dean, David Forward, David Murdock, James Price, and George Rouse. The product is £399 19s. 2 1-3840d. and with this foreknowledge, we recommend the multiplication of this sum to such "children of a larger growth," as may be inclined to try their hand.

By way of showing they comprehend what they have done, we request Mr. Dean to ask some of his pupils to explain to us, by letter, the principle of their solution; and also, the reason why 19s. 6d. multiplied by itself, gives so much greater a product than one pound multiplied in like manner.—British Whig.

KINGSTON AWAKE.—We congratulate the town upon the erection of no less than three superb wharves for the reception of steam boats and schooners during the ensuing season. The first at the foot of Store Street, to be called the "commercial wharf," is in a forward state of completion; it comprises the water lots belonging to the Honble. Messrs Kirby & Macaulay, and when finished, will be the most magnificent in Kingston, with the solitary exception of the Town wharf. It will extend 150 feet into the harbor, with a length of nearly the same, and in addition to the warehouses already erected, several new ones are to be put up. The wharf is leased for ten years to A. Traux, Esq. who with Mr. Barton Phillips, is reported to have made extensive preparations for a brisk forwarding trade.

The second wharf now building is at garden or Cameron's Island, on the opposite side of the harbor. This wharf is intended for the purpose of schooners and other crafts discharging staves and lumber, to be forwarded to Montreal and Quebec, by the "Kingston Stave Forwarding Company." The wharf is being erected at the south-east end of the Island, between that shore and Long Island, a situation remarkably well sheltered and easy of access to every description of vessels navigating the lake. The shore favors the erection of the wharf and harbor for the reception of the Staves. Nine piers, each fifty feet apart, are built running in an easterly direction, which are met at the extreme point of the Island by a wharf and two other piers, having a southerly direction, and area enclosed is of sufficient magnitude to contain and secure all the Staves and other lumber, that could possibly be accumulated for rafting in a reasonable period of time. Within less than a quarter of a mile from the works, is a commodious tavern, lately built by Mr. Cameron for the convenience of parties of pleasure resorting in summer time to the Island. The house is handsome and abounds in conveniences unknown to country houses of entertainment. It is at present kept by a person of the name of Ellsworth. In respect to the stock of this Company, it is proper to observe, that it has long ago been taken up, and is already at a premium.

The third new wharf, properly speaking, more an enlargement of a wharf, than a new one. It belongs to Mr. Counter, who in order to participate on equal terms in the anticipated summer trade, is now making some important additions to his lately erected wharf and premises.

In addition to these symptoms of wakefulness on the part of our townspeople, we have the pleasure of stating, that the Marine Railway Company is perfected, and means have been taken to procure a capable architect to superintend the work, which is to be immediately prosecuted. This site chosen for the Railway is on lake shore to the eastward of Mississauga point, where nature is very favorable for the sheltering of schooners and steamboats waiting to be hauled up. We cannot approve of sending to the States for an architect, which we understand has been done by the committee, but if, as we learn there is no person in this vicinity who thoroughly understands the formation of a durable Railway, there is some excuse for their conduct. The "fact," which is contradicted by truth is "lamentable."—Whig.

It is generally rumoured through town, that W. L. Mackenzie, Esq. is to have the appointment of Postmaster-General of this Province, after the enactment of the new Post Office bill. His active, industrious, and persevering habits, are not among the least of his qualifications for this important situation, and his past services to the country well entitle him to the salary attached to it, which will, it is said, amount to £750 a year.—Correspondent & Adv.

The Address on Trade (the Resolutions of Mr. Mackenzie published in this paper when first reported to the House,) was presented to His Excellency on Monday of last week, when His Excellency said that he would with great pleasure, have it transmitted to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to have it laid at the foot of the Throne.

The Report of the Standing Committee of the Assembly on Public Improvements, which relates to the improvement in the navigation of the St. Lawrence, to meet those carrying on in Upper Canada, had been laid before the House. The report represents the obstacles in Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis from banks and the great shallowness of the waters, to be so great that they cannot be overcome; and the whole that has been done is to recommend a grant of £500 to ascertain depths, &c. Mr. Papineau, however, who appears in high good humour with the Assembly of Upper Canada, will not allow these obstacles to be insurmountable, and condemns any thing which may indicate a backwardness on the part of the Lower province to go hand in hand with Upper Canada in improvements for the advantage of both. Here we must do the Speaker the justice of saying that his views on this head, not only in the present but in former Sessions, have been liberal enough. We shall therefore feel happy to find his good wishes in this respect realized, by his giving his influence to the exploration of the channel said to exist on the north side of Montreal, which has suffi-

cient water for vessels navigating the sea. We have often heard it spoken of, and a writer in the old Gazette of last night, who treats of this subject, speaking of its depth of water, says:—"It is known to have ten feet fully, and which is established by military surveys." This, if correct, and from of ten before having heard it we feel inclined to believe it, will do away with any excuse for reducing the canal in Lower Canada, so as to render the magnificent improvements in the Upper province comparatively useless. Quebec Mercury.

Mr. Emmons, of Georgia, has lately made an invention which promises to be of the greatest utility to the cotton planters of the South. It is a machine for picking out the ball of cotton, which operation has heretofore been performed by the hand.

The King's annual premium to the Royal Geographical Society has been awarded this year, to Captain Back, for his recent discoveries—especially of a large river—running beyond the Great Slave Lake, a distance of 500 miles. Sir John Barrow thinks that the south land seen by Captain Back, was the coast of North America, and is certain that a north-west passage is practicable.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

HAVING made arrangements to attend to the collection of Debts and Demands in the Court of Requests in this Town, the Subscriber will punctually attend to all business that may be entrusted to his care.

The many suits that are now lost in this court through informality, and the large amount of costs in consequence uselessly incurred, will thus be avoided. His commissions will be in every instance as moderate as possible, and being on the spot, he will have an opportunity in almost every instance, of saving both expense, time, and trouble. He will also attend to the filling up of Deeds and Drawing of Agreements. EDWARD GRATTAN. London, March 5th, 1835.

DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, With and without the Bar of Downer, For sale at this Office.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, On Wednesday, April 13th, In the Town of London, to the highest bidder.

THAT well known entire Horse, RATLER, rising six years old. Ratler was sired by Old Fox-Hunter, that is noted for his Stock Dam a Bay Mare from the State of Pennsylvania, of Large Bone and good shape.

Ratler has proved himself a first rate Horse, and his stock cannot be excelled if equalled by any in the District. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms of Payment—One third of the purchase money down, the remainder in two annual instalments without interest, upon giving good approved Notes. JOHN ROBSON. London, March 2, 1835.

SEALED TENDERS, (marked "Tenders for Supplies at Colborne on Thames") will be received at this Office till Friday the 11th of March, 1835, for the supply and delivery of the following articles to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Colborne on Thames, in Delaware, on or before the 31st of March, 1835, for the use of the Chippewa Indians, viz: 200 Barrels common Pork, 196 lbs, each 113 do Primo Pork 200 " 800 Bushels Indian Corn, (flint.) 200 do Pease, for cooking.

The articles to be subject to the approval of the Superintendent, who will require a written warranty of the Flour for six months from the date of delivery, and a certificate from the Miller that it has been manufactured from the best quality of sound wheat. Payment will be made at this office to the Furnisher, in person, or to his Attorney duly constituted, upon production of acknowledgment from the Indians, countersigned by the superintendent, of the due supply of the articles. Commissariat, Toronto, 17th Feb'y. 1835.

For Sale, THAT valuable lot of land in the Township of Westminster, with, in 4 miles of London. Lot 16 4th Concession, containing 200 acres of first rate land, timbered with Beach and Maple, having a fine mill seat on it, with a permanent running stream of water. The contemplated rail road from London to Catfish runs directly through the centre of it. It will be sold on the most liberal terms. Nothing more need be said. For particulars apply to JOHN STUART. Attorney and Counsellor of Law London. February 18th, 1835.

NOTICE. THE Partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned, as Tavern Keepers, in the Town of London, carrying on business under the Firm "Lytle & Shoebottom," was dissolved on the 23d. day of November last. WILLIAM LYTLE. THOMAS SHOEBOBOTTOM.

NOTICE. CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber about the 1st of October, a large Brindle Cow with a bell on, about 8 or 9 years old, and a Red Cow with a white spot in her face, about 4 or 5 years old. The owner is requested to call for them pay charges and take them away. JOSEPH ELSON. Lot No. 24, 2d Concession of London. January 4th, 1835.

BOARDING. P. CASTLE, HAVING taken that excellent Tavern and Boarding House, near the residence of Lawrence Lawson, Esq., on Dundas Street, lately occupied by Mr. Ayres, he has fitted up and furnished it in the best manner, and can now accommodate eight or ten steady Boarders with good rooms and every comfort and convenience.

The pleasant situation of the House, and its many conveniences, render it also one of the most eligible situations for gentlemen visiting the town to stop at; and if a good table and every attention, in conjunction with its other advantages, will ensure a share of Public patronage to his house, he pledges himself they shall not be wanting. London, January, 1835.

CAUTION. THE Public are hereby notified not to receive or negotiate a note drawn by Daniel Frazer, for three pounds with interest, payable in one year from some where about September, 1834, as said note has been lost by the subscriber. THOMAS SHOEBOBOTTOM. January 22, 1835.

CAUTION. THE Public are hereby notified, not to receive, pay over, or negotiate either of the following notes, as said notes were lost by the subscriber in the month of November last. One note drawn by Robert Kelly, for \$10. Two notes drawn by Wm. Kelly, amounting to \$25, all three notes in favor of S. H. Tibbits, also, an order on Alexander McGuffin for a note, by S. H. Tibbits. JACOB LESTER. January 21st, 1835.

Masonic Notice. THE Officers and Members of the Provincial Grand Lodge will assemble at Masonic Hall in London, on Tuesday, the 23d of February next, for the purpose of installing the Officers elect. By Order of the R. W. D. G. M. WELCOME YALE, G. Sec. Oxford, Jan. 1835.

NOTICE. THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. & B. VAN NORMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Benjamin VanNorman leaving the establishment. All those having unsettled accounts will please call and arrange the same. JOSEPH VAN NORMAN. BENJAMIN VAN NORMAN.

The Business will, as usual, be carried on in all its branches, by the subscriber on his own account; and while he tenders his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, he would respectfully request a continuance of the same. JOSEPH VAN NORMAN. Normandale, Vittoria, January 1st, 1835.

THE First Annual Meeting of the London District Temperance Society will be held in OXFORD, on the First Tuesday in February next, the meeting to be open for the transaction of business at 2 o'clock, P. M. Auxiliary and other societies in the District are earnestly and respectfully solicited to take timely measures for the appointment of Delegates, and also for the preparing reports, which should contain as much statistical and important information on the subject of Temperance as possible. G. W. CLARK. Editors favorable to the cause are requested to copy the above.

TO SAWYERS. WANTED, A Sawyer who understands the Machinery of a reacting Mill, with U; right and Circular Saws. Any person capable of attending such will be employed by the proprietor, by his producing testimonials of character and capability from his last employer. As a liberal salary will be given, it is requested that none will apply unless they are able to shew the required certificates. All applications to be made to Mr. Cronyn, King Street, London, U. C. or at his Mill. London, 11th December, 1835. 141f

PLOUGH. WARD'S Patent Ploughs, direct from the Manufacturers, for sale by DOUGLAS & WARREN.

TO LET, Or Lease for Seven Years. A CAPITAL Improved FARM in the Southern part of the Township of ADELAIDE, being Lots 15 and 16 on the 7th Concession. The Bear Creek River runs through the Lots, which are also well watered by two other permanent streams. About 60 acres are cleared and well fenced, with a Dwelling House, Stables, Barn, and other outhouses; the land is of the first quality, partly cropped with wheat, and a considerable portion laid down as Pasture. The farm is situated on a good and established Road, 12 miles from Delaware, and joins the village of Katesville, through which the mail from Adelaide to Delaware passes weekly. The Bear Creek Flats afford excellent pasturage in summer and good hay for winter.

For terms apply to the Proprietor, R. J. HAWKE, on the premises. Possession will be given the 1st of March, or sooner, if required.

Middlesex Brewery, ST. THOMAS. THE Subscribers are now ready to supply the Public with ALE, PORTER, and TABLE BEER of a superior quality. WEIR & BLACK. Cash paid for Hops and Barley.

NOTICE. HEREBY caution any person or persons from either purchasing or bargaining for a Yoke of Four Year Old Oxen of Black and white Colour, from Mr. JOHN LINSE, of Missouri, as I have a Bill of Sale on the said Oxen. ORANGE CLARK. November 2d, 1835.

Drugs and Medicines. THE Subscribers keep a constant supply of English Drugs and Medicines. Physicians and Family prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch.—Physicians furnished on the most moderate terms. Surgical Instruments Furnished to order, &c. &c. LYMAN, FARR, & Co.

Commission Store, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON. THE SUBSCRIBER having commenced a Commission Business as above, wishes to acquaint the Public that he will receive and sell, at a reasonable Commission, Provisions, Dry Goods, Groceries, or any description of Merchandise property consigned to him, and pay over the cash to the owners as soon as sales are made.

Farmers will have an opportunity of depositing here for sale their surplus Produce, which will be more convenient to market than their Farms, and where it will be more likely to command cash. He has at present received a large quantity of GOOD FLOUR, Beef, Pork, Tallow, Lard, &c. which he is selling cheap for Cash. J. W. NEILSON. January, 1835.

FOR SALE. VALUABLE GRIST MILL and other privileges in the flourishing Town of LONDON, in the Capital of London District, Upper Canada. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, On the 2d day of May, 1835, At the Town of London, to the highest bidder, for cash only. All that superior Frame Grist Mill, cast Iron gearing, with two run of Burr Stones, and other necessary machinery, now in full operation and perfect repair, with divers valuable water privileges, and seven acres of land belonging to the same, situated on the North Branch of the River Thames, in the Town of London. The Grist Mill is four stories high, and built within the last three years. The river is about to be made navigable to the Town. DENNIS O'BRIEN. Application for further particulars may be made to Wm. K. CORNISH, Attorney at Law, London, Upper Canada. London, U. C. January 1835.

The Emigrant and Old Countryman, New York; Montreal Gazette, Buffalo Republican, the Christian Guardian and Correspondent & Advocate, Toronto; the St. Thomas Liberal, and the London Times, are requested to publish the above until the day of sale, and forward their respective accounts for payment to DENNIS O'BRIEN.

50 BARRELS Superfine Flour for sale by DOUGLAS & WARREN. Middlesex Brewery. MR. JAMES FARLEY having agreed to act as Agent for the sale of our ALE in London, the Public are respectfully informed that by applying to him, they can be supplied with it in Barrels of any size, not less than Eight Gallons. WIER & BLACK. St. Thomas, 23d Dec. 1835.

MOULD CANDLES, of very superior quality, for sale by DOUGLAS & WARREN.

FOR SALE. THE Cottage, now occupied by Mr. Stuart, in the Town of London, with half an Acre of land.—For particulars apply to MR. STUART. London, November, 5th 1835.

STOLEN OR STRAYED. A FEW months ago, from the Subscriber's farm in the township of MARY, London District; a Bay or light Brown Mare Colt, two years old, with a round white spot on her forehead; whoever will bring her home, or give such information to the Subscriber, as will lead to her recovery, shall be suitably rewarded. WM. HATELIE. Dun Edin Park, Moss, 12th October 1835.

NOTICE. A BLACK Heifer Calf, about 8 or 10 months old, face white, with some black on the forehead and over the eyes, with a white ring on the tail, and white belly, came to the farm of the Subscriber about four weeks since. The person requested to call, pay charges, and take it away. WALTER NIXON. Lot No. 1, West of the Prof. Line, of the Forks of the Thames River. London, 3rd Dec. 1835. [13.]

\$15 Reward. STOLEN, on the night of Wednesday, December 2nd, from the stable of C. KARN, in OXFORD, a BLACK COLT. Three years old, about 15 hands high, with a long tail, and mane a little lighter Color;—a saddle and bridle were stolen same night from another place, and probably by the same person. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the horse.—SAMUEL KARN.

NEW GOODS. THE Subscribers have just received a complete and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising those of an excellent quality and of the latest fashion, which they will sell on moderate terms. LYMAN, FARR, & Co. London, 10th November, 1835.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, For Sale by LYMAN, FARR, & Co.

PICKLED SALMON, For Sale by LYMAN, FARR, & Co.

GARDEN SEEDS. THE Subscribers have received their usual supply of Shaker and English Garden seeds. LYMAN, FARR, & Co. London, January 23d, 1835.

Situation Wanted. FOR A MAN and HIS WIFE, on a Farm or in a Private Family. He is accustomed to the care of Horses, a good driver, and acquainted with Farm work generally. She is perfectly acquainted with housework, generally washing, &c. Apply at this Office.

ROWAN'S TONIC MIXTURE. A cure for the Fever and Ague, for sale by LYMAN, FARR & Co. London, 1st November, 1835.

UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of the said court, and to me directed, against the estate real and personal of URAH MUDGE, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Joseph Satis, for thirty two pounds and seven pence, I have seized all the estate real and personal of the said URAH MUDGE, and unless the said URAH MUDGE return within the jurisdiction of the said court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the estate real and personal of the said URAH MUDGE, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction of the said claim. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, By H. V. A. RAPELJE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, London, January 19th, 1835. [4-13]

UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed, against the estate of DEREK ALDERMAN, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy FLEMING BURLEY, for ninety-eight pounds, I have seized all the estate real and personal of the said BUCKLEY ALDERMAN, and unless the said BUCKLEY ALDERMAN return within the jurisdiction of the said court, and puts in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the real and personal estate, of the said BUCKLEY ALDERMAN, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction of the said claim. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, By H. V. A. RAPELJE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, London, December 14th, 1835. [15-13]

UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of the said court, and to me directed, against the Estate of WILLIAM RICHARDS, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy William Wheeler, for the sum of Seven Pounds and fifteen Shillings; I have seized all the Estate, real and personal, of the said William Richards, and unless the said William Richards return and put in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the real and personal Estate of the said William Richards, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, Per H. V. A. RAPELJE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, London, December 14th, 1835. [15-13]

FARM WANTED.—Any person having a Farm with from 80 to 200 acres of more cleared and fenced, and a proportionate quantity of woodland, if inclined to let it for a term of years, with a view to having it cultivated by a person practically conversant with the system of Farming in Great-Britain, may hear of such a person, on application by letter, post paid, stating particulars as to quantity of cleared land, buildings, &c. directed A. B. care of the President of the London District Agricultural Society, London Post Office. N. B. If in the London District preferable. December 25th, 1835.

Sheriff's Sales. UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. To Wit: King's Bench. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of two Warrants of Attachment, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed, against the Estate of WILLIAM MCKENZIE, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy David Ross Clarke and Thomas Walsh, for Two hundred and one pounds, four shillings and seven pence, and Arthur Wellington Hart, Benjamin Hart, and Theodore Hart, for one hundred and eight pounds and eleven shillings, I have seized all the estate, real and personal, of the said WILLIAM MCKENZIE; and unless the said William McKenzie return within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and puts in bail to the actions, or cause the said claims to be discharged within Three calendar months, all the real and personal estate of the said William McKenzie, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction of the said claims. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, Per H. V. A. RAPELJE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, London, October 1st, 1835. [5-13]

UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. To Wit: King's Bench. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Warrant of Attachment issued out of the said Court, and to me directed, against the estate of CHARLES JACOBS, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Nehemiah Clarke for the sum of Five pounds and fifteen shillings, lawful money of Upper Canada, I have seized all the Estate, real and personal, of the said Charles Jacobs, and unless the said Charles Jacobs return within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the real and personal estate of the said Charles Jacobs, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, Per H. V. A. RAPELJE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, London, October 1st, 1835. [5-13]

UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. To Wit: King's Bench. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed, against the Estate of Archibald Gault, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Robert Gray Kirkland, for the sum of two hundred and seventy nine pounds, for debt, and three pounds for costs; I have seized all the estate real and personal of the said Archibald Gault, and unless the said Archibald Gault, return within the jurisdiction of the said court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the real and personal estate of the said Archibald Gault, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, By H. V. A. RAPELJE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, London, Nov. 26th, 1835. [12-13]

UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. To Wit: King's Bench. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed, against the Estate of Archibald Gault, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Robert Gray Kirkland, for the sum of two hundred and seventy nine pounds, for debt, and three pounds for costs; I have seized all the estate real and personal of the said Archibald Gault, and unless the said Archibald Gault, return within the jurisdiction of the said court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the real and personal estate of the said Archibald Gault, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, By H. V. A. RAPELJE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, London, August 3d, 1835. [2-13]

UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. To Wit: King's Bench. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed, against the Estate of Archibald Gault, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Robert Gray Kirkland, for the sum of two hundred and seventy nine pounds, for debt, and three pounds for costs; I have seized all the estate real and personal of the said Archibald Gault, and unless the said Archibald Gault, return within the jurisdiction of the said court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the real and personal estate of the said Archibald Gault, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, By H. V. A. RAPELJE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, London, August 3d, 1835. [2-13]

UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. To Wit: King's Bench. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed, against the Estate of Archibald Gault, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Robert Gray Kirkland, for the sum of two hundred and seventy nine pounds, for debt, and three pounds for costs; I have seized all the estate real and personal of the said Archibald Gault, and unless the said Archibald Gault, return within the jurisdiction of the said court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the real and personal estate of the said Archibald Gault, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, By H. V. A. RAPELJE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, London, August 3d, 1835. [2-13]

UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. To Wit: King's Bench. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed, against the Estate of Archibald Gault, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Robert Gray Kirkland, for the sum of two hundred and seventy nine pounds, for debt, and three pounds for costs; I have seized all the estate real and personal of the said Archibald Gault, and unless the said Archibald Gault, return within the jurisdiction of the said court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the real and personal estate of the said Archibald Gault, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, By H. V. A. RAPELJE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, London, August 3d, 1835. [2-13]

UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. To Wit: King's Bench. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed, against the Estate of Archibald Gault, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Robert Gray Kirkland, for the sum of two hundred and seventy nine pounds, for debt, and three pounds for costs; I have seized all the estate real and personal of the said Archibald Gault, and unless the said Archibald Gault, return within the jurisdiction of the said court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the real and personal estate of the said Archibald Gault, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, By H. V. A. RAPELJE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, London, August 3d, 1835. [2-13]

UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. To Wit: King's Bench. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed, against the Estate of Archibald Gault, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Robert Gray Kirkland, for the sum of two hundred and seventy nine pounds, for debt, and three pounds for costs; I have seized all the estate real and personal of the said Archibald Gault, and unless the said Archibald Gault, return within the jurisdiction of the said court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the real and personal estate of the said Archibald Gault, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, By H. V. A. RAPELJE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, London, August 3d, 1835. [2-13]

UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. To Wit: King's Bench. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed, against the Estate of Archibald Gault, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Robert Gray Kirkland, for the sum of two hundred and seventy nine pounds, for debt, and three pounds for costs; I have seized all the estate real and personal of the said Archibald Gault, and unless the said Archibald Gault, return within the jurisdiction of the said court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the real and personal estate of the said Archibald Gault, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, By H. V. A. RAPELJE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, London, August 3d, 1835. [2-13]

UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. To Wit: King's Bench. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed, against the Estate of Archibald Gault, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Robert Gray Kirkland, for the sum of two hundred and seventy nine pounds, for debt, and three pounds for costs; I have seized all the estate real and personal of the said Archibald Gault, and unless the said Archibald Gault, return within the jurisdiction of the said court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the real and personal estate of the said Archibald Gault, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, By H. V. A. RAPELJE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, London, August 3d, 1835. [2-13]

UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. To Wit: King's Bench. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed, against the Estate of Archibald Gault, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Robert Gray Kirkland, for the sum of two hundred and seventy nine pounds, for debt, and three pounds for costs; I have seized all the estate real and personal of the said Archibald Gault, and unless the said Archibald Gault, return within the jurisdiction of the said court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the real and personal estate of the said Archibald Gault, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, By H. V. A. RAPELJE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, London, August 3d, 1835. [2-13]

UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. To Wit: King's Bench. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed, against the Estate of Archibald Gault, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Robert Gray Kirkland, for the sum of two hundred and seventy nine pounds, for debt, and three pounds for costs; I have seized all the estate real and personal of the said Archibald Gault, and unless the said Archibald Gault, return within the jurisdiction of the said court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the real and personal estate of the said Archibald Gault, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, By H. V. A. RAPELJE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, London, August 3d, 1835. [2-13]

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UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. To Wit: King's Bench. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed, against the estate of George Walker, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Daniel Odell Davis, for two hundred and fifty pounds, I have seized all the estate, real and personal, of the said George Walker, and unless the said George Walker return within the jurisdiction of the said court and put in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged, within three calendar months, all the estate real and personal of the said George Walker, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, By H. V. A. RAPELJE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, London, August 3d, 1835. [2-13]

UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. To Wit: King's Bench. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of the said Court, and to me directed, against the Estate of DAVID K. AVRILL, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy John Dorman, for twenty five pounds, I have seized all the Estate real and personal of the said David K. Avrill, and unless the said David K. Avrill return and put in bail to the action, within the jurisdiction of the said Court, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three Calendar months, all the Estate real and personal of the said David K. Avrill, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, By H. V. A. RAPELJE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, London, Nov. 26th, 1835. [12-13]

UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. To Wit: King's Bench. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed, against the Estate of Archibald Gault, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Robert Gray Kirkland, for the sum of two hundred and seventy nine pounds, for debt, and three pounds for costs; I have seized all the estate real and personal of the said Archibald Gault, and unless the said Archibald Gault, return within the jurisdiction of the said court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the real and personal estate of the said Archibald Gault, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, By H. V. A. RAPELJE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, London, August 3d, 1835. [2-13]

UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. To Wit: King's Bench. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed, against the Estate of Archibald Gault, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Robert Gray Kirkland, for the sum of two hundred and seventy nine pounds, for debt, and three pounds for costs; I have seized all the estate real and personal of the said Archibald Gault, and unless the said Archibald Gault, return within the jurisdiction of the said court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the real and personal estate of the said Archibald Gault, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, By H. V. A. RAPELJE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, London, August 3d, 1835. [2-13]

UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. To Wit: King's Bench. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed, against the Estate of Archibald Gault, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Robert Gray Kirkland, for the sum of two hundred and seventy nine pounds, for debt, and three pounds for costs; I have seized all the estate real and personal of the said Archibald Gault, and unless the said Archibald Gault, return within the jurisdiction of the said court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the real and personal estate of the said Archibald Gault, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, By H. V. A. RAPELJE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, London, August 3d, 1835. [2-13]

UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. To Wit: King's Bench. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed, against the Estate of Archibald Gault, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Robert Gray Kirkland, for the sum of two hundred and seventy nine pounds, for debt, and three pounds for costs; I have seized all the estate real and personal of the said Archibald Gault, and unless the said Archibald Gault, return within the jurisdiction of the said court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the real and personal estate of the said Archibald Gault, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, By H. V. A. RAPELJE, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, London, August 3d, 1835. [2-13]

UPPER CANADA, London District, In the District Court. To Wit: King's Bench. NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench at Toronto, and to me directed, against the Estate of Archibald Gault, an absconding or concealed debtor, to satisfy Robert Gray Kirkland, for the sum of two hundred and seventy nine pounds, for debt, and three pounds for costs; I have seized all the estate real and personal of the said Archibald Gault, and unless the said Archibald Gault, return within the jurisdiction of the said court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the real and personal estate of the said Archibald Gault, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit, and satisfaction of the said claim. A. A. RAPELJE, Sheriff, By H. V. A. RAPE

KEY'S LIBRARY

Choice Literature. TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library.

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The price of the Library will be five dollars per annum, payable in advance. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents.

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Editors of newspapers, to whom the prospectus is forwarded, will please insert the above as often as convenient.

E. L. CAREY and A. HART, Philadelphia. Philadelphia, July 17th 1835.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS.

Fall and Winter Goods. THE Subscribers beg to intimate to the Trade, that they are now receiving from the Home Markets, their SUPPLY OF GOODS, suited to the FALL and WINTER demand.

Do do Men's, Womens and Children's Hosiery. Do do Worsted Cravats and Collars.

Do do Ladies' Bonnets, and Men's Hats. Do do Apron Checks and Turkey Stripes.

Do do Quilts, Counterpanes, Sheets & Rugs. Do do Ladies Stays, and Men's Belts.

Do do Gunpowder—in Canisters and Kegs.

Do do Hollow ware—Stoves, Camp Ovens, Pots and Sugar Kettles.

Do do The above Work will contain a Map of the Province, engraved expressly for this work.

Do do A work like the present has long been a desideratum with teachers.

Do do NEW BOOKS. SCHOOL and Miscellaneous Books, just received by LYMAN, FARR & Co.

Do do WALTON & GAYLORD. Sherbrooke, Sept. 12, 1835.

Do do E. L. CAREY and A. HART, Philadelphia. Philadelphia, July 17th 1835.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their Store in the Town of London, Upper Canada, a general assortment of GOODS, viz.

BROADCLOTHS: Superfine Black, Blue, Green Olive, Invisible Green, Olive, Brown, Aged, laide, Mixed, Gold Olive and Drab.

CASSIMERES: Superfine Black, Drab, Mixed, Olive, Blue, Grey, Invisible Green, Rifle.

ALSO, Common cloths, assorted colours, Olive Flushings, Pilot cloths, Grey Kerseys, Buffalo cloth, Red and white serge, Green and Yellow Serge, Red Flannels, White do, Yellow do, Green do, Blue do, Green Baize, Blue Gal'shields, Twilled Swansdown, Stair Carpeting, Self grey Kersey, Drab Forest cloth, White cord, Brown Velveteen, Women's Black worsted Hose, Men's Black do, Boys' Black do, White Lambs' wool Half Hose, Assorted Hose of all kinds, Lambs' wool Pantaloon, Worsteds do, Lambs' wool Shirts, Royal rib'd do, Spotted cuts, Regatta shirts, Victoria Shirts, Scarlet and Fawn caps, Grey Marine Hose, Rob Roy Bonnets, Travelling caps, Tartan Shawls, Powerloom Shirting, Striped cotton Shirting, Sail Canvas, Osnaburghs, Number One Canvas, Bombazettes, Ladies' camblets, Toilette Vestings, Silk do, assorted, Swansdown do, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Striped cotton Handkerchiefs, Ready made Clothes: Do. do. superfine black coats, Do. do. cassimere trousers, Fustians and Beverteens of all kinds, Imitation Bandannas, Dark ground handkerchiefs, White and coloured counterpanes, Marseilles Quilts, 10.4, 11.4, & 12.4. A general assortment of Prints, Ladies' Shoes of all kinds, Ladies Boots, Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Dancing Pumps, Assorted Blankets, Black crape, Silk Velvet, Dogles and Table mats, Hat Bands, Watch Ribbons, Velvet Stocks, Edgings, Laces, &c. &c.

Do do Loaf and Moscovado Sugar, Raisins, by the box and pound, Young Hyson Tea, Black do, T'wankey do, Green do, Allspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Cassia, Mustard, Almonds, English Soap, brown and white, Candles, short and long 6's Saltpetre, London Porter, (Hibbert's.) Paste and Liquid Blacking, Pipes and Cigars, Cogniac Brandy, different brands, Bordeaux Brandy, Jamaica Spirits and Rum, Geneva, Scotch whiskey, warrant'd Campbleton, Port Wine, Best old Port and Madeira, L. P. Teneriffe, Cargo do, Common whiskey, White wine Vinegar, North Shore Mackerel.

Do do Hardware and Iron: A general assortment, including Logging Chains, short and long link, Cut and Wrought Nails, &c. &c.

Do do ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CROCKERY, Paints, Oils and Putty, Together with every article usually called for in a country store, which they will sell at reduced prices for ready pay.

Do do DOUGLAS & WARREN. Oats, wheat, rye, corn, barley, dry deer skins, dressed and undressed, taken in pay for goods, same terms as cash. December, 1835.

Do do RAISINS.—Fresh Blooms, Bunch and Muscatel Raisins, of the finest kinds just received and for sale by DOUGLAS & WARREN.

Do do THE Strambont BRITANNIA, CAPTAIN HERCHER, WILL, during the present Season, ply regularly between the above ports, leaving as follows: TORONTO, at 7 o'clock morning; HAMILTON, at 2 o'clock P. M. Touching at Oakville, and Burlington Bay Canal, on the way up and down. All baggage and small parcels at the risk of the Owners, unless booked and paid for.

Do do It is requested that Bills of Lading will at all times be sent with property. Freight payable on delivery. CABIN PASSAGE—Ten Shillings. DECK PASSAGE—Five Shillings. Passengers are requested to be in time at the wharf as the boat will start precisely at the hour named.

Do do PRIZE MEDALS. IT is hereby announced that the NATIONAL HISTORY SOCIETY of MONTREAL, has resolved to offer FOUR MEDALS for the best ESSAYS presented during this year:—

Do do 1st. For the best Essay on the comparative numbers of the ancient and modern aborigines of America, and on the causes, whether moral or physical, of their gradual disappearance.

Do do 2d. For the best Essay on the Cetecea of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Do do 3d. For the best Essay on any scientific subject, at the discretion of the writer.

Do do 4th. For the best Essay on any subject connected with Literature generally.

Do do The conditions are:— 1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1836.

Do do 2d. The Essay may be in French or English. 3d. The names and residence of the Authors must be concealed: to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note subscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the Author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise it shall be destroyed.

Post Office Notice.

THE Mail for the East will close at this Office at 6 o'clock P. M. on Mondays and Fridays respectively. For St. Thomas and the West, at 6 o'clock P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays. For Goderich at 6 o'clock P. M. on Wednesdays.

GEORGE J. GOODHUE, P. M. Post Office, London, Oct. 6th, 1835.

DISCUSSION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between us, the undersigned, in the business of the "Woodstock Brewery," in the Village of Woodstock and Township of Blandford, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all demands upon the concern are to be forwarded to Mr. William Hill for liquidation, and all debts due to the said Firm are to be paid without delay to the said William Hill.

JAMES GIBSON. WILLIAM HILL. Woodstock, Blandford, Aug. 18, 1835. N. B.—The business of the Brewery will in future be carried on by Mr. William Hill, on his own account, and Tavernkeepers and families can always be supplied with superior Strong Beer in large or small quantities for Cash.

Toronto and Hamilton.

THE Strambont BRITANNIA, CAPTAIN HERCHER, WILL, during the present Season, ply regularly between the above ports, leaving as follows: TORONTO, at 7 o'clock morning; HAMILTON, at 2 o'clock P. M. Touching at Oakville, and Burlington Bay Canal, on the way up and down. All baggage and small parcels at the risk of the Owners, unless booked and paid for.

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Do do 4th. The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society. 5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it. The essays are to be addressed to A. F. HOLMES, M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society. ANDREW H. ARMOUR, Oct. 13, 1835. Recording Secretary.

Do do CLOTH DRESSING.—The Subscribers have erected a New Establishment for the purpose of Dyeing and Dressing Cloth for Customers, on Lot No. 18, Seventh Concession, London, near the new Church; and they hope, from past experience and a desire to please, to merit a share of Public Patronage. They will also have a Carding Machine in operation by the 1st of June next. Pork and Grain of all kinds will be received in payment, if delivered by the 1st February next. J. & J. RHODES. London, Sept. 23d, 1835.

The Coulbourn Furnace.

AT Gosfield, Western District, Upper Canada, formerly owned by FIELD and CAMOON, has recently been purchased by B. D. TOWNSEND, and will hereafter be carried on under the Firm of B. D. Townsend, and Co.

They are making extensive repairs and additions to their works, which, when completed, will render this one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in British America.

The proprietors, anxious to furnish the public with the best Cooking Apparatus now known, have taken great pains to examine all the new inventions and improvements in the United States and Upper Canada, and they confidently assure the public that,

Hatheway'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 in 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. Agents will be appointed in the principal towns of the province, which will afford the inhabitants facilities for procuring this valuable stove, which has been heretofore so much sought for and so difficult to be obtained.

Orders for these Stoves addressed to Mr. WHEELER, London, or BELA SHAW, Esqr. St. Thomas, will be immediately attended to, and the Stoves forwarded to any part of the Province.

Their Furnace will be in blast by the 25th inst. after which they will fulfil orders. Wholesale and Retail, for Potash Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves of all descriptions, Machinery and all other Castings usually made at Blast and Cupola Furnaces.

PLOUGHS

They have erected a Cupola 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. [1 t. f.]

Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given that two or more of the members of the Board of Education, will meet at ST. THOMAS, on Friday, the 4th day of December next: At COYNE'S INN, in DUNWICH, on Thursday, the 4th day of March, 1836: And at HOPKINSON'S INN, in MALABIE, on Thursday, the 10th day of May following, for the purpose of examining Teachers of Common Schools, as regards their qualifications. By order of the Board, JOHN H. L. ASKIN, Clerk. London, 27th August, 1835.

Notice. AT the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at the Court House in London, in and for the District of London, on the 14th day of July 1835, "It is ordered that the Treasurer of the said District do not pay the bounty heretofore allowed in respect to WOLF SCALPS, till the further order of this Court, the Act of Parliament granting such bounty having expired."

By the Court: ASKIN, C. Peace. London Seminary. MISS PROUDFOOT begs to announce to the Inhabitants of London and the adjoining districts, that she has opened a Boarding and Day school for young ladies, where the usual plain and ornamental Branches of Female education will be taught.

Miss PROUDFOOT studied for a number of years under some of the most able teachers in Edinburgh, and taught for some time in one of the largest Seminaries in the vicinity of that City. LONDON, 8th Sept 1835. 1-t.

THE Board of Directors of the Farmers' Joint Stock Banking Company, hereby give Notice, that upon Friday, the 15th day of October next, they will commence Discounting Notes at the Office of the Company in Toronto, and thereafter upon all succeeding Fridays continue the same until further notice.

Notes offered for Discount must be put in the day before under cover to the Manager. City of Toronto, Sept. 26 1835.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT MODERATE PRICES, Will be finished in a superior manner, and with the utmost attention to the convenience of persons residing out of the town, at the Office of this paper.

Land for Sale.

THE Canada Company have lands for sale in almost every part of the Province of Upper Canada on terms which cannot fail to be highly advantageous to the Emigrant, as from the Company, requiring only one fifth of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and allowing the remainder to be divided into five annual payments, bearing interest, the Settler if industrious, is enabled to pay the balance from the produce of the land. The lands of the Canada Company, are of three descriptions, viz:—Scattered Reserves, in lots of about 200 acres each; blocks or Tracts of Land, of from 1,000 to 40,000 acres each; the Huron Tract containing upwards of 1,000,000 acres.

The Scattered Crown Reserves, are Lots of Land, from 100 to 200 acres each, distributed through nearly every Township in the Province, and partaking of the soil, climate, &c. of each particular Township. These lands are especially desirable for persons who may have friends settled in their neighbourhood, and can be obtained at prices from 8d to 9d currency an acre upwards. The Blocks or Tracts lie entirely in that part of the Province, situated to the westward of the head of Lake Ontario, and contain lands, which for soil, climate, and power of production, are equal, and perhaps superior, to any on the Continent of America. These are worthy of the attention of communities of Emigrants who, from country, relationship, religion, or any other bond, wish to settle together. The largest Block of this kind belonging to the Company, was the township of Guelph, but as nearly the whole of the land in it has been disposed of, persons wishing to settle there will have to purchase from private individuals. The Huron Territory, now called the County of Huron, is a tract of the finest land in America, through which the Canada Company have cut two roads, of upwards of 100 miles in extent, of the best description of which a new country admits. The population there is rapidly on the increase. The Town of Goderich, at the mouth of the River Maitland, on Lake Huron, is very flourishing, and contains several excellent stores, or merchant shops, in which any article, usually required by a Settler, is to be obtained on reasonable terms. There is a good School established, which is well attended—a Church of England and a Presbyterian Clergyman, are appointed there; and as the churches in Upper Canada, are now principally supported by the voluntary subscription of their respective congregations, an inference may be drawn of the respectable character of the inhabitants of this settlement and the neighbourhood. The Town and township of Goderich, contain about 1500 inhabitants, and when the Steam boat, built by the company for the accommodation of their Settlers last year, commenced running between Goderich and Sandwich, a great increase took place in the trade and prosperity of the settlement. In this tract, there are five good saw mills, three grist mills, and in the neighbourhood of each are well supplied Stores. And as the tract contains a million acres, the greater portion of which is open for sale, an Emigrant or body of Emigrants, however large, can have no difficulty in selecting eligible situations, according to their circumstances however various they may be. The price of these lands is from 11s 3d to 15s Provincial currency. The Company's Commissioner at Toronto, (late York,) or the Agents at Guelph, and the Huron Tract, will treat with Emigrants, for the purchase of lands, in quantities of 100 acres or upwards.

N. B. For the purpose of affording correct information to the British Emigrant, concerning Upper Canada generally, and the lands which the Canada Company have for sale there, as also the best and cheapest route for him to take, to whatever part of Upper Canada he may be going, the Commissioners have appointed an Agent in New York, and persons requiring such information are requested to call at his office, at No. 48, Water street. June, 24 1835.

THE TIMES, AND London District Gazette, EDWARD GRATTAN, EDITOR, Is published on Saturdays, in the Town of London, Upper Canada.

CONDITIONS. The Times and Gazette will be delivered to Town subscribers at \$2 50, if paid half yearly in advance; if not paid till the end of the six months, at the rate of \$3 00. To Mail subscribers the subscription price is \$3 00, the first six months invariably in advance, as the proprietor is accountable for the postage. To Advertising subscribers the subscription is \$10 00, half yearly in advance; which entitles them to the paper, and to new advertisements each number not exceeding a square, or 14 lines.

Any person obtaining five responsible subscribers, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. Advertisements will be charged for at the following rates: Each line, first insertion, 4d. Provincial Currency; for each subsequent insertion, 1d per line. TIMES OFFICE, Next door to the Mansion House Hotel, DUNDAS STREET.