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Parliamentary.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

From the British Colonist.

Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1843.

The Post Office.—In reference to the message and despatch, Mr. Thorburn moved—that an honorable address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be graciously pleased to direct that the correspondence which has passed between the home and provincial governments, respecting the post-office department in this province, or of British North America, and also of the United States of America, relative thereto, or any further information upon the same subject, which His Excellency may deem necessary, and please to communicate, may be laid before this house; and also, quarterly statements, showing the gross amount of receipts and expenditures of the said department in this province, from the 5th January, 1841, to the 5th April, 1843; the amount of receipts derived from letter postage; and also the amount of newspaper and pamphlet postage, stated separately, with amount of perquisites arising from the latter description of postage, during the same period, to the Deputy Postmaster General of this province, or his deputies, stated separately;—and also the amount of postage charged to and paid out of the provincial funds of this province, stating the amount to each department thereof, separately during the same period. Also, any information relative to the establishment of a Post-office Enquiry referred to from the throne, in the opening speech of the first session of the present parliament; and further, a statement of salaries of officers in the said post-office department of this province, the amount thereof, separately, and from what part of the funds thereof paid; whether from the aggregate of letter or newspaper and pamphlet postage, naming the officers in each office, and the amount actually paid to each, or any other allowance to each, for office rent, stationary or otherwise; and, further, if any thing has been done to alter, augment, or reduce the present rates of postage; and, if so, what the nature of such alterations are, and the grounds or authority by which the same have been done.

American Reprints.—Mr. Simpson moved for a special committee to inquire into the effect of the English copyright and the exclusion of American reprints. The committee—Dr. Dunlop, Aylwin, Wakefield, Derbyshire, Forbes, and Christie.

Mr. Lafontaine moved the concurrence of the house, on the report of the committee on the bill for the Independence of Parliament. Some discussion arose thereon, owing to an amendment moved by Mr. Neilson, to re-commit the bill. Upon a division, the numbers were, yeas 5, nays 52. The minority, Messrs. Neilson, Watts, Moffat, Cartwright, and McLean. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

House in committee upon the customs' duties.

Mr. Hincks moved a series of resolutions to the following effect.—To exempt from duty, agricultural products and cattle imported into the province, for the use of the fisheries in Gaspé; to remit all duties upon live stock imported in virtue of contracts entered into with the commissariat, before the 1st of October, and to have the duties levied under the act passed last session; and to admit free all cattle and swine imported for exportation—warehousing ports to be established for this purpose.—To exempt in favor of contractors, some opposition was offered.

Mr. Thorburn contended that the contractors were fully aware that a measure of this kind was to be introduced, and had made their contracts accordingly; that the farmers looked to the contracts as a market for their products which would be closed to them for a certain time, by this resolution; that it was only a month before the meeting of Parliament, that these contracts were closed; and that the onus of the measure would fall upon the inhabitants, while the contractors, who could afford it, would be exempted.

Mr. Cameron argued in favor of the contractors.

Captain Steele spoke to the same effect.

Mr. Hale observed that the member for Simcoe had great sympathy for the commissariat, and none for the farmers. The

contractors were prepared for this measure.

Mr. Moore—Who are the contractors? Not inhabitants of Canada; but denizens of the United States. Many who had taken contracts in Lower Canada, were natives of Vermont; and were these men, inhabitants of a foreign country, to step in, and usurp the rights of the people of Canada, and operate as a barrier to her farmers obtaining a remunerating price for their products? (Hear, hear.) Such was the distressed state of the farming population, that it was imperative they should have relief to its full extent, and not by half measures. Contracts were a lottery; and those who made them, must submit to the changes in the times.

Mr. Hincks explained—The resolution in favor of the contractors had nothing whatever to do with the crown; but was intended as an act of justice towards those who had entered into engagements with the commissariat, upon the faith of existing laws.

Mr. Neilson could not understand how it could be known to every one, that this measure was to be introduced, when it was rejected in 1841, brought forward the following session, and then dropped. In England, contracts were held inviolable: why not here?

Mr. Moore—In 1841, a system of reciprocity prevailed in the United States.—Since then, a duty of twenty per cent had been imposed there upon our products.—The consequence was, that the agriculturists of Canada were clamorous for a protective system.

Mr. Thorburn desired to know why the contractors for the Board of Works, were not also to be exempt? They were paid by the public, and held their contracts for twelve months; whereas, the commissariat contracts were only for six months.

Mr. Johnston was in favor of exempting existing contracts from duty.

Mr. Durand expressed opposite opinions, and maintained that the farmers only wanted a remunerating price.

A long debate ensued upon the last resolution, to admit free cattle and swine imported for curing; no duty to be paid for the same, but a bond entered into, such provision to be housed in warehouses provided by the government of the different ports.

Nearly the whole of the supporters of agriculture in the House, rose up in arms against this resolution, contending, that it would open a door to a system of fraud and deception throughout the Province, that would defeat the whole measure; it being utterly impossible to bond the swine and cattle that would be imported—which, when once landed in the country, would spread here and there, and be disposed of just as before, when no act existed imposing any duty at all.

Mr. Roblin said, that by this provision, a bond might be entered into, to export a certain number of barrels of beef or pork, the drawback would be got, whether it was American or Canadian beef and pork.

Capt. Steele desired, that the agriculturists should be fostered, and looked upon as the best customers of the merchant.

Mr. Durand would rather have no canals, than that our agricultural interests should be sacrificed to them.

Mr. Hincks said that although he was aware that drawbacks were open to fraud, still, he thought by a system of bonding, this might be obviated. Farmers had now the home market to them, and surely they could not desire to cripple commerce. By diminishing the carrying trade, the number of consumers would be diminished. The reason that the Imperial Government had not imposed a duty upon provisions imported into the Province, was, to benefit our commerce and for our own consumption.

Mr. Watts maintained, that the merchants could well afford to pay a higher price than they did. Some he knew had given only \$2 1/2 for beef. They could very well afford to pay \$5. The tax proposed upon agricultural imports, would be merely diminishing the very large profit of the buyer, who became rich at the farmer's expense. At present, the Canadian farmer only had one market, while the American had access to two, —his own and ours. It was impossible for our agriculturists with small means, to compete with those of the United States with large and well cultivated farms. Here, agriculture was in its infancy, and required fostering,—there, it had arrived to maturity, and could defend itself. The Americans under the present system, could glut our markets when they pleased, while we helplessly looked on. If however, the prospered relief, was to be hampered in the way in which it would be by this resolution, he (Mr. Watts) would rather have no bill at all, as it would be merely giving the shells to the farmers and the oysters to the merchants.

Mr. Roblin pronounced the resolution a manoeuvre, not one word having been

mentioned to him about the drawback, although he had been consulted upon the measure generally. The member for the North Riding of Lincoln, (Mr. Merritt) he said was carried away with his theories about a home trade. The home trade of Canada was to be found in her land, millions of acres of which were unutilized, while in England every inch was taken up, and compelled the people to seek other channels to employ their labor and capital. If any wished to import fresh beef and pork for the sake of trade, let them pay the duty on it. If speculators in the carrying trade did not succeed, it was the fault of those who engaged in them. They placed their dependence on trade, and must abide by the results. It would be, therefore, an act of gross injustice, to call upon the farmer to bolster up the commercial classes, when the latter were generally wealthy men, while the former was poor and depressed.

Mr. Hincks replied at some length, showing that the object of the resolution, was to protect commercial interests, without, in the slightest degree, encroaching upon those of the farmer.

Mr. Johnston said, the whole was a trick on the part of the Government.—(Amidst continued cries of question, question, the debate was adjourned till to-morrow.)

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18.

Mr. Forbes presented a petition from certain shoe-makers of Montreal, praying for protection, by the imposition of duties on foreign leather and manufactured shoes.

Petitions asking for agricultural protection, were presented from the Hymé and Niagara districts and other places, by Messrs. Hincks, Thornborn, Williams, and Child, and referred to the committee of the whole on customs' duties relating to agriculture. The petition from the Home district, was apparently many yards in length. Mr. Hincks read one or two passages from it, showing, that while the petitioners earnestly prayed for protection, they were desirous of not interfering with the trade or commerce of the country.

Mr. Hale moved, seconded by Mr. Roblin, for leave to bring in a bill to provide for illegitimate children.—1st reading.

Mr. Merritt inquired of the Government, whether it was their intention to repeal the double security clause in the Bank charters.

Mr. Baldwin, on the part of the Government, replied in the affirmative.

The House in committee of the whole, then resumed the debate on the Customs' duties, without any thing new being elicited.

Dr. Dunlop ridiculed the idea of bonding pigs and cattle. He knew that merchandise was bonded, but never heard of bonding a cow. He (Dr. Dunlop) preferred, that the duty should be paid at the time of importing the cattle and swine, and a drawback allowed upon their being exported bona fide in the shape of beef and pork.

Mr. Cameron said the act was to be a temporary one,—to go into effect between now and the 1st of January. The hon. member's views were in favor of the bonding system, being of opinion that it might be carried out here with as much effect as in England, as every vigilance would be adopted to prevent fraud.

Mr. Wakefield said that his constituents were earnest in their demands for agricultural protection, which he felt it was his duty to support. Although he (Mr. Wakefield) was, on the general principle, for free trade, the peculiarity of the position of Canada, with Great Britain on one side, and the United States on the other, required that an exception should be made in its favor. He (Mr. Wakefield) had seen cattle raised in L. Canada, offered for sale at almost a ruinous price, and yet purchasers could not be found. He, notwithstanding, had seen large droves from the United States, going to Montreal, to be sold for what they would fetch in cash, to enable the owners of them, in the United States, to pay their taxes. As this tended to keep low prices still lower, it was not reasonable that the farmers should complain.

Captain Steele remarked, that while such would soon be the state of the roads, that the farmers from the back townships, would not be able to bring their cattle in, the foreigner would monopolize the market. He had heard that a deputation had arrived from Jefferson county, in the State of N. York, against the measure. (Cries of no, no.)

Mr. Simpson entered at some length into statistics, showing that a very large amount of beef and pork, passing through the St. Lawrence, had been shipped to Great Britain last year. Though the representative of a great agricultural country, he was opposed to agricultural protection.

Mr. Holmes regarded any attempt to foster agriculture at the expense of other interests, as an act of selfishness. The debt incurred for public works on the St. Lawrence, must be paid for by tolls. By

the resolution under discussion, the duty must be paid on the cattle, when imported, or a bond entered into; besides, the benefit to be derived from those employed in packing and curing, as additional consumers, would far outweigh any advantage to be derived from any duties that might be imposed.

Col. Prince could speak from experience, that the interests of the farmer were almost disregarded. The measure, he considered not stringent enough. He would impose the same duty upon United States produce as they levied upon ours. The Americans could raise immense herds of cattle upon their rich prairie lands, while we were obliged to fatten ours upon land which cost in the first instance, twenty dollars per acre; consequently, either by fraud or otherwise, they could always undersell us. He had no wish that agriculture should flourish at the expense of the commercial classes; but, at all events, it should be placed upon an equal footing with the latter. The resolution before the chair he regarded with distrust, as opening a wide door to fraud and deception.

Mr. Viger would give every protection to agriculture, but leave commerce unshackled.

Mr. Hincks spoke at some length in favor of the resolution. Well informed farmers, he said, were in favor of it. After expending three millions, we now wanted to destroy the carrying trade. The farmers, in the end, would in consequence have to pay the interest. (No, no.) The reciprocity system he disapproved of, but would impose protection duties, even though the Americans should take their duties off.

Mr. Moffat's arguments were, that taking climate and soil, and the inferior price paid in Canada for labor, as compared with the United States, the Canadian farmer ought to be able to compete with his neighbor. Having a market in Great Britain greater than we can supply, he could see no reason for opposing the admission of American produce. We had to pay our debts. If, therefore, by the destruction of our commerce, we are to be deprived of the means of so doing, we must submit to direct taxation. He was of opinion that the bonding system, notwithstanding what had been urged in its favor, would not naturalize the article, and cause it to be received in the Home market as Canadian.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Johnson followed.—(Cries of "Question, question!")

The resolution was then read, admitting cattle and swine duty free, in bond, for sale and packing for exportation.—Warehousing ports to be established.—The resolution was carried by a large majority. As amendments, wheat-meal was added to the other kinds of meal, to be charged with duty. The duty upon oxen 4 years old and upwards, was also raised from 16s. to 21s.

The committee then rose and reported.

THURSDAY, Oct. 19.

A petition was presented by Colonel Prince for a tax upon dogs.

Mr. Holmes moved to have the petition of the Ministers, Elders, and Trustees of St. Paul's Church, Montreal, praying for an act of incorporation, referred to the standing committee on private bills.

Mr. Hincks moved the concurrence of the house upon the several resolutions adopted by the committee upon the customs' duties.

Mr. Neilson rose to record his objection to the measure, pronouncing it a proof of the greediness of self interest, and a deception instead of protection.—Whether regarded in a financial, political, or national point of view, it was equally objectionable, and considering our extended frontier—100 miles in length, the government that could enforce such a system would prove a nuisance; as it would carry with it the seeds of demoralization, and be a premium upon smuggling; paralyzing the efforts of the honest and fair trader, who obeyed the law, while those who broke it became enriched. Napoleon with all his armies, had not been able to prevent smuggling, and how could we expect to do it in short, it was a system that would reduce the price of labor, while it raised the price of provision; and would ultimately drive the emigrant laborer from Canada to the United States. The hon. member then moved, in amendment—Resolved—That in the present state of opinion throughout the world, in respect to freedom of trade, it is expedient to extend or introduce the system of imposing taxes upon the food of one description to the inhabitants, with a view to benefit another class; and particularly, to impose taxes on the importance of food, from the use of the non-agricultural population in this Province.

Mr. Hincks was surprised to meet with this opposition at this stage of the proceedings. The taxes now proposed were on the principle of reciprocity. Other interests were protected, and the Canadian farmer demanded that the same privilege should be extended to him. As to smuggling which was urged as an objection to the measure, he would allow that in the ar-

title of tea it prevailed to some extent, but not in any great degree with regard to other articles. He was of opinion that the duties might be collected with ease, and were such as were required for the very existence of those who expended their labor and their capital in farming.

Mr. Simpson was opposed to it both in principle and detail, and would therefore support the amendment.

Dr. Dunlop affirmed that the whole wealth of Canada was from the Plough, the country neither having manufactures nor minerals. What other interest then, could be put in competition with agriculture? As the navy, he said was to Great Britain, so was agriculture to Canada.

The amendment was then moved and lost—Yeas 9, Nays, 50.

The question of concurrence was then put upon the resolutions separately.

The Resolution to admit articles for the use of the fisheries duty free, was carried unanimously.

The bill on certain adverse claims, went through committee, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The House then went into committee on the bill to allow all religious denominations in Canada West, to hold lands. The committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Christie obtained leave to bring in a bill to incorporate certain persons residing in England, for the purpose of carrying on fisheries in the district of Gaspé and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, together with the privilege of mining, for a limited period. It was elicited, during discussion upon the resolutions embodying the provisions of the bill, that the company were desirous of embarking capital in this enterprise, to the extent of from £150,000 to £200,000; that the mining project had reference to coal which was said to be abundant where they proposed to establish themselves, and presumed no encroachment upon the rights of the Crown, and that they were perfectly willing to submit to any wholesome restrictions the Legislature might think proper to impose, with the view of their being made responsible through the Courts of the Province, for any engagements they might enter into.

The House then went into committee upon the report of the standing committee on contingencies, when resolutions were passed for addresses to his Excellency, to issue his warrant to the clerk of the House for £3578 9s. 7 3/4, to defray the arrears and contingencies of the House during the last session and the recess; also for an address of a similar import for the sum of £5000 currency for the current expenses of the present session.

Mr. Thorburn in reply to Mr. Aylwin stated that the House would be pledged to no particular claims or items contained in the report, but that on a future day, a detailed statement would be given of all disbursements.

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Oct. 20.

The Montreal Bank bill, to amend the charter passed.

The Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum Incorporation bill, went through the third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

JUVENILE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The House went into committee to consider the establishing of a House of Refuge for juvenile offenders.

Mr. Cartwright (from whom the measure emanated), trusted that every one would feel an interest in so important an object. Owing to the vices of parents, children were too often either wholly neglected, or exposed to the most corrupt habits; and who ever attended a criminal court, could not fail to be struck with the want of moral culture, and the effects of intemperance that would there be presented to him. In this district (the Midland) alone, the ratio of crime was greater than that of the population. He (Mr. Cartwright) had the subject under consideration for the last two years, and felt convinced that no better institution could be established, than one of this kind, which would rescue children of a tender age from a career of depravity, and make them useful members of society. It had occurred to him that one Asylum would do for all. It might be erected without any great expense, and placed under the care of the Warden of the Penitentiary.

Dr. Dunlop, had often observed with much regret, the system that prevailed in the present day, whereby it too frequently happened that through a kind of maudlin and disgusting sympathy, vice was cherished, at the expense of virtue. At Sheerness, each convict cost the government 3s 6d. per diem, while an honest labourer, who worked fourteen hours a day could scarcely get bread to eat; and such was the tenderness, with which he (Dr. Dunlop) had seen them treated, that when a shower of rain came on, they were ordered under shelter, while the free man who honestly earned his living by the sweat of his brow,

was obliged to continue his labor exposed to it. Instead of saddling the country with an expense, to reform a set of blackguards systematically, he would have them well flogged when they played their pranks, as school boys were. Of all those that went to the Penitentiary, but few ever reformed. Indeed, reformation was only the secondary consideration with regard to punishment, the principal object being, to deter others from committing the same crime.

Captain Steele looked upon the people of Canada, as moral and well conducted people, compared with other countries, the children rarely exhibit the depraved habits of those, in large cities of Great Britain.

Mr. Aylwin—A matter of greater importance could hardly be brought before the house. The proposition was, not to inflict an adequate punishment for crime, but to check it at the outset, by extending a kind of merciful guardianship over those youthful delinquents, who were outcasts from society. He entirely differed from the opinions of the member for Huron, and considered reform in such cases perfectly attainable. Society was ready to punish guilt, let it also be disposed to shield from guilt. In order however, to arrive at a sound system, an extensive inquiry should be made in America and Great Britain, that every information on the subject might be obtained.

Mr. Neilson was of opinion, that unless parents would educate their children, it would be in vain to hope for any reformation. The legislature would therefore be called upon to take some steps in the matter, in order to restore public morals and enforce a due regard for religion. In New York, there was an Institution of this kind, that had been eminently successful, whose who had been sent to it, having been taught a trade and made good members of society.

Mr. D. B. Viger—Unless some kind of classification were adopted with regard to prisoners confined in the different jails, there could be no prospect of crime ever being on the increase. The present system was a most defective one, the novice being mixed up with the hardened and incorrigible offender.

Mr. Morin did not coincide with the views of the member for Lennox and Addington, to have only one Asylum for juvenile offenders. A Mr. Philebery, in Germany, had established a school upon this principle; and by a course of moral and religious instruction, combined with wholesome labor, had wrought such a change in those under his care, that they became good farming servants, and were sought for all over Germany. His plan, at first was to teach them hymns and prayers, as a substitute for the lewd songs and immoral tales which they had been accustomed to listen to;—and following this up, he eventually converted them into good men.

Mr. Hincks agreed with what fell from the member for Saguenay, that the proposition could not be entertained this session although the government were fully disposed to concur in the expediency of establishing institutions of the kind. He (Mr. Hincks) hoped that there would soon be a general system of incorporation all over the country, which would allow of such establishments in every town. He would however, like to see the system first tried in the large cities and towns; such as Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Kingston and Hamilton; and it could afterwards be multiplied, as the exigency of the case might require. The following resolutions were then concurred in, and referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee, the prisons in this province, at present, are not suitable places for the confinement of children; but such confinement induces or leads them to crime, as they are confined with old and hardened offenders.

Resolved, That it is desirable to consider the propriety of establishing asylums or other means of classification of prisoners, in which children of a certain age, who become subject to the notice of the police, either as vagrants, or charged with crimes, may be received, classed, put to work at such employments as will tend to encourage industry, be taught the first branches of education, and instructed in moral and religious obligations; and where at the same time, they may be subjected to in course of treatment that will afford a prompt and energetic corrective of these vicious propensities, and hold out every possible inducement to reformation and good conduct.

A bill was brought in by Mr. Hale, and read a first time, to establish a college at Lennoxville, to be called the Diocesan College of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Quebec. The bill was passed upon a petition from the Lord Bishop of Montreal which had gone before a select committee.

Mr. Aylwin made two objections to the motion—one to the words, "Diocese of Quebec," being used; the other to granting a poor institution of the kind, whose

durability was quite uncertain, the power of conferring degrees.

Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Neilson expressed a desire to see every denomination of Christians on an equality, and enjoying similar privileges with the control of their own institutions. With regard to the want of funds, the member for Quebec remarked, that in this instance, perhaps as in many others, private zeal might accomplish what public beneficence was not called upon to contribute to.

Mr. Thompson's bill to prevent the obstruction of rivers and rivulets, was referred to a special committee of five members.

The House adjourned.

MONDAY, Oct. 23d, 1843.

A committee was struck to try the contested election between Mr. Stewart and Mr. Pietre, for the county of Russell. Mr. Pietre appeared at the Bar of the House in due form, but Mr. Stewart was not present to choose his nominee, it therefore devolved upon the clerk. The committee consisted of Messrs Hale, Hamilton, Prince, Williams, Gilchrist, Child, Leslie, Powell, Thorburn, Noel, and H. Sherwood.

PETITIONS.—With regard to the routine audible in the reporter's gallery, the following petitions were received; a petition on behalf of certain discharged soldiers and commuted pensioners relative to grants of land, &c.; petitions from the Western District, respecting Wolfe's scalps; to impose a tax on dogs, and to amend an act relating to Deer; a petition from Terrebonne for a duty to be imposed on American produce; from the township of Finch, praying for a road; from certain persons in the Eastern district, praying for the same; from certain inhabitants of Beauharnois praying for an indemnity; from certain inhabitants of Bathurst, praying for an act to secure the temporalities of the church; from Chisholme, Esquire, Sergeant-at-Arms, praying for the inadequacy of his salary to be taken into consideration; from Robinson and others of the Home District, praying for an act to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Durand inquired, whether the Government intended to recommend a grant this session, for a macadamized road from the district of Gore to the district of Wellington?

Mr. Hincks—No, the government did not intend to do any such thing.

Mr. Boulton moved an address for a return of the harbor and port dues for the port of Toronto, from 1836 to 1843 inclusive.

Mr. Baldwin introduced a bill to repeal the law in Upper Canada, with regard to municipal institutions and local assessment—also to establish the same—the title, an Act to provide for the Incorporation of townships, towns, counties, and cities in Upper Canada.

Mr. Thorburn moved for an address to His Excellency, for the accounts of the Lunatic Asylums at Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, with the number of patients received and discharged, and other matters relating thereto; together with copies of all correspondence touching the same.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.—Second reading of the bill to restrain party processions.—The House in committee, Mr. Hopkins in the chair.

Mr. Sherwood asked, whether the bill would affect the National Societies?

Mr. Baldwin replied, not unless they carried banners likely to provoke religious feuds. He was desirous of putting down all processions likely to provoke a breach of the peace, by the use of offensive weapons.

Mr. Boulton inquired whether the bagpipes were an offensive weapon. (Laughter.)

Mr. Sherwood observed, that at Toronto there were two St. Patrick's Societies—The St. Patrick's Society and one recently brought into existence, the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society; the latter of which carried banners offensive to a great many who belonged to the former, which was the parent society. He (Mr. Sherwood) was of opinion, that the National Societies that were held lawful should be named.

Mr. Baldwin remarked that he would abolish every society that tended to produce that irritation which the bill aimed at suppressing, whether it was named the St. Patrick's or the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society. It mattered not what was the emblem used—whether a rose or shamrock—if it occasioned a breach of the peace it should be put down.

Mr. Dunlop was of opinion, that the evil complained of would be better left to subside of its own accord, than be the subject of an enactment, the effect being in all cases of the kind, to make Martyrs of those against whom the particular enactment was aimed. He allowed that Orangism could be productive of no good in a country like this.

Mr. Baldwin said that all lenient measures had been tried and found of no avail. Mr. Sherwood imputed the heartburning that arose out of these processions to the tunes and displays which were mixed up with them. Could this be suppressed by an act of the Legislature, it would be productive of much good, but if one party was to be cherished and another cherished the very reverse would be produced.

Mr. Duggan hoped that a right of appeal would be allowed to be introduced into the bill. It was to a certain extent, a bill affecting the liberty of the subject, and it should not be left to the decision of magistrates, partisan magistrates, perhaps to convict summarily under it, without any redress.

Mr. Boulton was happy to find such unanimity prevail, with regard to the principle of the bill. The rights of the subject, however, being exposed to be affected by

it, he (Mr. Boulton) was of opinion that the decision of two magistrates ought not to be allowed to be final, with regard to the penal enactments of the bill. There were two modes of appeal—the Quarter Sessions, and by a writ of certiorari—the Queen's Bench. He would prefer the latter, as it might be very uncertain what magistrate might sit on the Bench, at the Quarter Sessions. They might or might not be partisan magistrates.

Mr. Prince would support the bill as it was, it being nearly a transcript of the English law. An appeal, as proposed, he thought, would only clog the bill.

Mr. Moffatt was in favor of an appeal, and hoped that time would be given to consider of the bill.

Mr. Child said the qualification of magistrates was a sufficient guarantee, without any right of appeal being necessary.

Mr. Cartwright asked with what kind of justice an appeal could be allowed, in cases of a trifling fine, when it was resisted where a month's imprisonment could be awarded, as in the present Bill? He was decidedly in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Parke, Mr. Boswell, Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Viger severally prolonged the discussion.

The amendment was then put and lost. The various clauses were then adopted, and the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

Mr. Black moved that the order of the day for the second reading of the bill to tax agricultural produce, be discharged and that the bill be read that day six months.

The House divided upon it: Yeas, 8; Nays, 44.

The bill then passed through committee. In filling up the blanks, the meat made from the cattle and swine imported under the bonding clause is to be delivered up to the collector at the warehousing port within sixty days after the cattle &c. has been imported,—to be put under the lock of the Crown.—The act to expire Jan. 5, 1844.

A bill was introduced to repeal the school act, and substitute another in lieu of it.

The House shortly after adjourned.

BONA PARTE.—The German Journals contain the following sketch of the dreadful sacrifice of human life, from the wars of Bona parte, since 1801:—First, the war of St. Domingo, from 1801 to 1806, carried off 60,000 French soldiers and sailors, at least 50,000 of the white inhabitants of the islands, and 50,000 Negroes. Secondly, the maritime war with England, from 1802 to 1814, cost the two parties and their allies at least 200,000 men. Thirdly, the Winter campaigning of 1803-4, which was short but very bloody, robbed the belligerent powers of 150,000 men. Fourthly, the war in Calabria, from 1805 to 1807 destroyed 100,000 men.—It will not be rating too high the annual loss which this last war occasioned, as well to the French allies, to the English, the Spaniards, and the Portuguese, whether in battles or sieges, or by contagious diseases, or assassinations, or other disasters, to estimate it at 200,000 men. Fifthly, campaigning in Germany and Poland, in 1809, swept away 300,000 men. Sixthly, the campaign of 1812 cost France and her allies 500,000 men, and Russia 300,000 men, in battles in hospitals, in towns and villages which were buried, besides 200,000 Poles, Germans, and French, who were victims of the contagious diseases resulting from famine or bad nourishment. Seventhly, the campaign of 1813 destroyed 450,000 men. Total, 5,800,000 men, in eleven years, which is more than half-a-million annually. This calculation does not include a great number of premature deaths, caused by the accidents of war, by fright, despair, &c.

I am afraid of trespassing upon your space, and will therefore content myself with throwing out these few hints, well knowing that there are members of the Company capable of improving and embodying them to the best advantage; and I will conclude with remarking *en passant*, that the necessary discipline, to make effective fire-men, will never be acquired by meeting on the first Tuesday of every month, at the St. Thomas Hotel, at the hour of 8 o'clock in the evening, to—

I remain, &c.,
AN INHABITANT OF ST. THOMAS,
October, 1843.

**ST. THOMAS CHRONICLE,
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1843.**

A Bill has been introduced into the House of Assembly, by the hon. Robert Baldwin, Attorney General for Canada West, for the purpose of repealing all the acts, incorporating cities and towns, and the Municipal act, so far as regards Western Canada. At the same time, he has introduced another bill to incorporate cities, towns, and townships, upon something like a uniform principle, in the same part of the Province. An outline of this bill we give below, from which our readers will have some idea of the powers intended to be conferred on these different corporate bodies.

Several other bills of great importance have been introduced by the same gentleman, a synopsis of which we shall give in future numbers of the Chronicle.

The number and importance of the measures which have been already brought into Parliament by the present Provincial Ministry, show that they have not been idle in devising a code of laws for the better internal Government of the Colony, during the recess of Parliament; and that they have not been indifferent spectators to those crude and ill-digested acts which have been passed from time to time, but poorly adapted to give permanency to the institutions of the country, or any degree of satisfaction to the people.

If we mistake not, several of the measures now in progress through the Legislature, for the benefit of the province, are planned upon a liberal basis, and intended to be carried out upon a uniformity of system, unknown in Colonial Legislation before.

Should our anticipations be realized, there is no doubt but the country would feel gratefully alive to the benefit bestowed. It is high time that our institutions were taking a permanent shape, and moulded in such a way as not only to give entire satisfaction to the great body of the people,

and to rivet their affections to them, and the country in which they have taken up their abode, but to attract the attention, and command the approbation, of our fellow subjects in Britain, as well as the inhabitants of other States, so that if disposed, at any time, to leave their own sweet home, they may find among us a government and institutions of which they can cordially approve, and have no reason to regret their having taken up their residence among us. We believe the present Provincial Ministry are actuated by the best of motives, and pursuing a course, which they think, will prove advantageous to the country; and we have the utmost confidence, that when the British Government finds the measures adapted to the circumstances of the Colony, it will sanction them and see them carried out.

It certainly would be highly praiseworthy in the people of this Colony, at the present moment, to bury in everlasting oblivion, that bitterness of hostility, especially that personal animosity, arising from political differences; and to unite in establishing those principles among themselves, confessedly necessary in all representative governments; as well as to give a fair trial, and endeavor to carry out every act of the government intended for the welfare of the country. But should any act fail in its object, or be distasteful to a majority of the people, let it be repealed, and something else brought forward more likely to give satisfaction. To factiously oppose any measure, by misrepresenting the effect it is likely to produce, or to throw obstacles in the way of its going smoothly into operation, seems to us to discover a state of feeling, altogether at variance with a love of country, or a desire to have good government established in it.

The following is the outline of the Bill, we took notice of at the outset of the above remarks:—

An Act to provide for the Incorporation of Townships, Towns, Counties, and Cities in Upper Canada.

TOWNSHIPS.

1. And it is expedient to provide for the Incorporation of townships, towns, counties and cities in Upper Canada, by one general law.

2. Townships in which township meetings have been held shall be a body corporate.

3. Townships in which no meetings have been held, shall be first represented in the adjacent township.

4. Townships united to others to be incorporated and incorporated on attaining a certain population.

5. Incorporated towns excluded as parts of townships.

6. Present township officers continued until the first election under this Act.

7. The present District Councillors to appoint the place for the first election under this Act in the townships they represent.

8. That the township Clerk shall be the Returning Officer at the election, after which the township clerk to be appointed under this act shall be such Returning Officer; and if the township clerk shall be absent at the time appointed for any such election, it shall be lawful for the voters then and there assembled to appoint from amongst themselves a Returning Officer, who shall forthwith proceed to hold such election.

9. Township elections shall be held each year.

10. The persons entitled to vote or be elected at such election, shall be those whose names are upon the Collectors Roll, as resident Freeholders and Householders of each township and at the time of the Election resident in the township.

11. That at each of the said yearly township elections, there shall be elected 7 Councillors for the township, who shall hold office until the next day of general election for the Township; but no other township officer shall be elected or chosen at any such election.

12. That the Candidate present at the Election, elected to be a councillor by the greatest number of votes, shall appoint the place for the first meeting of the Council within the township; and at such first meeting the Councillors shall proceed to elect from amongst themselves a Township Warden.

13. Township Councils shall and may adjourn their meetings from time to time at their pleasure, and the township warden shall have power at any time to summon a special meeting.

14. That the meetings of each township council shall be held at such place, within the township, as the council shall from time to time appoint.

15. Town Wardens to reside at all meetings of the town council.

16. That the township council for each township shall appoint three Assessors for the township and one Collector for the same: and that the said Assessors and Collector shall hold office from the time of their appointment, respectively, until the next general township election.

17. That the township council for each township, shall Audit all accounts chargeable against the township; and also the accounts of the township treasurer and of the township collector, except so far as respects any county rate collected by such collector.

18. That the township Warden, or in his absence, the chairman of the township

council, shall have power to administer an oath or oaths to any person or persons concerning any account or other matter which shall be entrusted to such council.

19. That the township council for each of the townships in Upper Canada, shall have power and authority to make a By-law or By-laws for each, all or any of the following purposes, that is to say:—

Firstly.—For the erection, preservation, improvement, or repair of any houses or other property acquired by, or being upon any land acquired by or belonging to such township as a corporation.

Secondly.—For the purchase and acquisition of all such real or personal property within the township, as may be required for the use of the said inhabitants as a corporation, and for the sale and disposal of the same when no longer required.

Thirdly.—For the making, maintaining, of any new or existing highway, road, street, bridge or communication within the same.

Fourthly.—For building common school houses, and providing for the establishment of common schools, according to law.

Fifthly.—For the appointment of a sufficient number of Pound Keepers, Fence Viewers, Overseers of Highways, and of such other Officers as may be necessary for carrying into effect any of the provisions of this Act, or of any other Act of the Legislature of this Province, or any By-law or By-laws of the township council.

Sixthly.—For settling and paying the remuneration to all township officers in all cases where the same shall not be settled by any act of the Legislature, to be passed during the present session or hereafter; and for settling a rate per diem at which township Councillors shall be paid for their attendance in the council.

Seventhly.—For regulating the description of cattle, horses, sheep and other animals, which shall be allowed to run at large, or which shall be restrained from so doing; and for fixing the periods of the year at which such animals shall be permitted to run at large or at which they shall be restrained.

Eighthly.—For making regulations as to pits, precipices and deep waters, or other places dangerous to travellers, and for the destroying or suppressing the growth of weeds detrimental to good husbandry; for settling the height and description of lawful fences; and for making such other regulations, not contrary to any law of this Province, as to the good of the said inhabitants may seem to require.

Ninthly.—For the imposing fines, not exceeding in any case currency, for the breach of all or any of the said By-laws or regulations.

Tenthly.—For settling the fees to be taken by Pound Keepers.

Eleventhly.—For appraising the damages to be paid by the owners of cattle and other animals trespassing, contrary to any such By-laws or regulations.

Twelfthly.—For causing such cattle or other animals as shall be impounded, to be sold in case the same are not claimed, or if the damages, fines and expenses shall not be paid, according to such By-laws or other regulations.

Thirteenthly.—For the erection and repair of division fences, and for the construction of drains and water courses, and for the contribution to the same of the parties therein interested, and for settling disputes relating thereto.

Fourteenthly.—For raising, levying and appropriating such moneys as may be required for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, either by way of tolls to be paid on any township Bridge or other Township Work, to defray the expense of making or repairing the same, or by means of a tax or taxes to be levied on the whole real and personal taxable property in the township, or in any part or portion of the township which may be particularly interested in the expenditure, according to any law which shall be in force in Upper Canada concerning rates and assessments.

And Fifteenthly.—From time to time to repeal or amend such By-laws and to make others in lieu thereof at their pleasure.

COUNTIES.

20. That the inhabitants of each and every county in Upper Canada shall be a body corporate, and shall have a perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to break, renew or alter the same at pleasure, and shall be capable of suing and being sued, of purchasing, acquiring and holding lands and tenements and other real and personal property within such County, for the use of the inhabitants thereof in their corporate capacity, and of making and entering into such contracts as may be necessary for the exercise of their corporate functions: And that the powers of their corporation shall be exercised by and through, and in the name of the court of Wardens of such county.

21. That the Wardens of the several townships, towns and cities within each county, shall constitute the court of Wardens for such county.

22. That the court of Wardens of each county shall meet at the county Court House, annually on the Monday next after the general townships elections, or if not on that day then some day thereafter, and their meeting may be adjourned from time to time, and to the same place or at any other place within the county.

23. That the wardens of each county, shall at their first meeting after the general townships elections in each year, choose from amongst themselves a county warden, who shall thenceforth preside at all meetings of the Court of Wardens.

24. That the keeping and repairs of the county court house, and gaol shall be charged upon each county in Upper Canada, and it shall be the duty of the Court of Wardens to cause the same to be repaired

and kept in repair at the expense of the county, and to raise by tax upon the county, all sums of money which shall be necessary for such purposes, and for every other purpose the expense whereof shall be by Law chargeable upon the County.

25. That the Court of Wardens for each county shall audit all accounts chargeable against the county; and in case any such charges shall not be specially regulated by Law, it shall be their duty to allow for the same such sums as may be just and reasonable; and they shall also audit the accounts of the county treasurer, and of the collectors of the several townships within their county.

26. That the court of Wardens for each county shall have power to make a By-law or By-laws for each or any of the following purposes, that is to say:—

Firstly.—For the erection, preservation, improvement, or repair of any houses or other property required by, or being upon any land acquired by or belonging to the county as a corporation.

Secondly.—For the purchase and acquisition of all such real and personal property, within the county, as may be required by the inhabitants thereof in their corporate capacity, and for the sale and disposal of the same when no longer required.

Thirdly.—For the making, opening, maintaining or improving, stopping up or diverting any highway, road, street, bridge or any other communication within one or more townships, in which the whole county or more than one township shall be interested.

Fourthly.—For settling and paying a remuneration to all county officers in cases where the same shall not be settled by any Act of the Legislature to be passed during the present session or hereafter, and for settling a rate per diem, at which the Wardens shall be paid for their attendance at the court of Wardens.

Fifthly.—For raising, levying and appropriating all such moneys as shall be required for all or any of the aforesaid purposes, either by way of tolls to be paid on any county bridge, or other county work for defraying the expense of making or maintaining the same, or by means of a tax or taxes to be levied on the whole real and personal property in the county liable to taxation, or on any townships or parts of more than one township, which may be particularly interested in the expenditure, according to any law which may be in force in Upper Canada concerning rates and assessments.

And Sixthly.—For the appointment and remuneration of such and so many officers as may be necessary to carry into effect any of the By-laws of the said court of Wardens or the requirements of any law of this Province, upon the county, in all cases where such appointment and remuneration are not regulated by law, and from time to time to repeal or amend such By-laws and make others in lieu thereof, at their pleasure.

27. That it shall be the duty of the court of Wardens to take charge of county debt and provide for payment thereof.

28. That the County Warden of each County, or in his absence the Chairman of the Court of Wardens, shall have power to administer an oath or oaths to any person or persons, concerning any account or other matter which shall be submitted to such Court of Wardens.

29. The inhabitants of the following towns shall be a Body Corporate apart from the township or townships in which such town shall be situate, and as such shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with such powers within the limits of such town, as are by this act conferred upon the inhabitants of any township within the limits of such township; and the powers of the corporation shall be exercised by, through, and in the name of the council of such town, and shall on the day for general township elections, by voters qualified in like manner with the voters at elections of township councillors, elect seven councillors for each of the said towns.

30. That a town Warden for each of the said towns shall be thenceforth elected from amongst the councillors of such towns, in like manner as township Wardens are appointed by the act to be chosen or elected.

31. And these town councils are to have the like powers as to the town as the township Councils, have as to the townships.

32. And these town councils may make By-laws for the same purposes as township councils.

Firstly.—And for certain other purposes, fully described in the bill.

Secondly.—Connected with fishing and bathing.

Thirdly.—Punishment of vagabonds.

Fourthly.—Dogs.

Fifthly.—Regulating vehicles.

Sixthly.—Ferries.

Seventhly.—Also for preventing or diminishing mischief from fires.

Eighthly.—For regulating public houses and public shows. Cruelty to animals.

Ninthly.—Health of the town. Bills of mortality.

Tenthly.—Suppression or regulation of slaughter houses, &c.

Eleventhly.—Supplies of water.

Twelfthly.—Markets.

Thirteenthly.—Assize of Bread.

Fourteenthly.—Appointment of town officers.

Fifteenthly.—Raising money.

But no town or city council to grant any exclusive privileges, or to lay special taxes on certain trades.

33. When any village in Upper Canada aforesaid, not incorporated by name under this Act, shall be found to contain over a thousand inhabitants, whose residences are or shall be collected within a convenient neighborhood or proximity of

each other to form a convenient place for a town, it shall and may be lawful for any number of resident freeholders or householders of such place, not less than to petition the Governor of this Province, in Council that such place may be set apart as a town and the inhabitants thereof incorporated; and upon such petition it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, to issue his proclamation setting apart such place as a town by name to be given in and by such proclamation, and to set forth in such proclamation proper boundaries for such town; and the inhabitants of such place shall, on the day of general township Elections which shall occur next after the end of three months from the time when the proclamation shall issue, be incorporated, and the place shall become a town apart from the township in which it is situated, and the first election for such town shall be held on that day in the same manner as prescribed for the aforesaid towns.

TOWNS DIVIDED INTO WARDS.
34 The following towns divided into wards: Kingston and Hamilton, shall severally be a body corporate, with the same corporate powers as the inhabitants of other towns incorporated under this act, except in so far as such powers may be hereby increased, lessened or otherwise modified; and such powers shall be exercised by, through and in the name of the Council of such towns respectively.
34 Three councillors shall be elected for each ward.

[Remainder next week.]

Mad Dogs.
Within these few days, this village has been infested with mad dogs. A strange dog made his appearance, and it is supposed in a rabid state, bit a good many of the dogs belonging to the inhabitants of this place. They in their turn assumed a rabid appearance, and their owners to prevent any further mischief had them shot. The strange dog, we believe, was likewise shot as soon as the alarm was given. But what is still more worthy of record, a calf belonging to Mr. John Davis, Farmer, seems to have been bit likewise, as it got completely mad, and made a rush at some persons passing along with the intention of attacking them. It at length broke from the pasture fields, and took to the woods pursued by several persons with guns, but they were not able to overtake it. We also learn that a steer went mad at Port Stanley, but which was shot immediately upon its being discovered.

We are indebted to the kindness of the Hon. George J. Goddard, Member of the Legislative Council, and Thomas Parke Esq., M. P. P., in forwarding us several Bills and other Parliamentary papers.

We understand that His Excellency the Governor General has given a donation of Ten Pounds, towards the completion of the Presbyterian Church, in the eighth concession of Markham, U. C.—*Mont. Trans.*

Temperance.
Temperance Addresses will be delivered by G. W. Bungy, as follows: St. Thomas at the Methodist Chapel, at half past six P. M.; Sally-Creek School-house, Thursday, at half past six, P. M.; Temperance-vill, Friday, at half past six, P. M.; Aylmer, Saturday, at half past six, P. M.; Silver-Creek, Sunday, at half past six, P. M.

Fires in Toronto.—An alarm of "fire at the Lunatic Asylum, was raised on Tuesday afternoon. It was caused by one of the inmates going to the straw-pit with a Lucifer match; little damage occurred from this act of incendiarism.
A fire broke out, on Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, at the Corner of Lot and New Street, destroying five or six houses belonging to Mrs. Morrison. It originated with a candle in a carpenter's shop.—The different Fire Companies were promptly on the spot; and by their usual praiseworthy exertions, mainly contributed to its extinction.—*Colonist.*

Melancholy Accident.—We have just been informed of a very distressing accident, which occurred a few days since in Rawdon, under the following circumstances:—A person by name, Francis Fredit, having been frequently solicited by his children, to fall some Beach trees, that they might procure the Nuts thereon, proceeded to the woods for that purpose, accompanied by his children; having fallen one, about which his little ones were busying themselves, he commenced another, which he intended to fall in a different direction, when a sudden breeze of wind caught the tree and carried it direct towards the children, upon which the father cried to them to run; when one, about seven years of age, ran towards the falling tree, and was struck by one of the limbs, which caused almost instant death.—*Mont. Transcript.*

MARRIED.
On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Burnham, Mr. George W. Harper, of St. Thomas, to Miss Mary Misner, of the township of Yarmouth.

BIRTH.
On the 1st, instant, Mrs. Alexander Love of a Son.

10 SHILLINGS REWARD
WILL be paid to any person who will apprehend and bring back to the subscriber, his apprentice, James Henderson, who absconded from his residence on the 2d instant. All persons are hereby forbid to trust or harbor him.
ELIAS MOORE,
Yarmouth Plains, Nov. 4, 1843. 3-1f

WINTER GOODS.
THE Subscriber is now receiving an assortment of seasonable
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Fruits, Woolens, Worsteds,
Velvets, Cottons, Cloths,
&c. &c. &c.
Which are of excellent quality, and low prices.
CHAS. D. NEWCOMBE.
Port Stanley, Nov. 4, 1843. 3-1f

Ready Made Clothes.
A first rate assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale very cheap, by
CHAS. D. NEWCOMBE.
Nov. 4, 1843.

GROCERIES.
A heavy stock of Teas, Sugar, Tobacco, Fruits, and most other Groceries, just received, and for sale Wholesale or Retail.
CHAS. D. NEWCOMBE.
Nov. 4, 1843.

DYE STUFFS.
INDIGO, Madder, Logwood, Alum, Copperas, &c. &c., just received.
C. D. NEWCOMBE.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.
J. & W. COYNE,
Dealers in Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Crockery & Hardware.

HAVE just received at their New Store, a general and well selected assortment of
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
Which have been advantageously purchased in the Montreal and New York Markets, and will be sold exceedingly cheap for Ready Pay.
St. Thomas, Nov. 4, 1843. 3-6m

YOUNG HYSON TEA.
A large supply of very superior quality, just received direct from the New York Market: for sale by the subscribers cheaper than any before offered in this place.

ALSO,
Plug and Cavendish Tobacco; Rio, Java and Lagaira Coffee; Pepper; All spice, Nutmegs; Cloves; Ginger; Raisins, and Salsaparilla, cheap for cash.
J. & W. COYNE.
St. Thomas, Nov. 4, 1843. 3-6m

CREDIT SALE BY AUCTION.
Of the whole Stock and Household Furniture of the Rev. Mr. McKILLICAN, St. THOMAS.

ON TUESDAY, the 14th of November, 1843, and following days, the Stock, &c., consisting of a Milk Cow; Horse; Harness; Saddle; Sleigh; Hay; Potatoes; Vegetables; Fowls; Tables; Beds; Bed-Clothes; Sofa; Side-Board; Chairs; Stove; Dressing Tables; Carpets; Crockery; Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.

ALSO, a Library of BOOKS, in His own and Divinity, the latter a choice selection from the most eminent Divines in Modern and Ancient times. The above property may be seen at any time previous to Sale.

TERMS:—A liberal credit given on furnishing approved endorsed Notes.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock each day.
St. Thomas, Nov. 4, 1843.

NOTICE.
THE firm of THOMPSON & PREFER, Cloth Manufacturers, and Cloth Dressers, at the Beaver Creek Factory is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and all those indebted to the said firm are hereby notified that Mr. John Preffer is duly authorised to collect all debts due the concern.
JAMES THOMPSON,
JOHN PREFER.

Beaver Creek Factory,
Yarmouth, Oct. 9, 1843. 2-3w

LAND FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 1, in the 6th concession, Township of Carradoc, containing 200 acres of excellent Land. Also—Lot No. 11, in the 3d concession, Township of Warwick, containing 100 acres. Terms reasonable.—Apply to

ROSWELL TOMLINSON,
Port Stanley, Oct. 27, 1843. 2-1f

STRAYED from the subscriber about the 12th of July last, a Red COW, with a short tail. Any person giving information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded.
EDWARD WILLSON,
St. Thomas, Oct. 28, 1843. 2-3w

NOTICE
IS hereby given that all those indebted to JAMES THOMPSON, late of the township of Yarmouth, are requested to settle their debts without delay, otherwise legal steps will be taken to collect the same.
The subscriber is duly authorised to receive payment and grant discharges for the same.

JAMES HAIGHT,
Yarmouth, Oct. 26, 1843. 2-3w

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS for sale at wholesale and retail, by Mr. MOFFAT'S, Authorized Agents,
KENT & SOUTHWICK,
St. Thomas, Oct. 1843. 8-1

FRESH WINTER GOODS.
JOHN MCKAY,
RESPECTFULLY solicits the attention of purchasers who wish to buy CHEAP FOR CASH, to his New and well-assorted supply of
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES;
Fine & Common Crockery,
Iron, Nails, Carpenters' Tools,
&c. &c. &c.
Wheat, Oats, and Corn, taken in exchange for Goods.
BRICK STORE, St. Thomas, 1843. 2-1f

STOVES! STOVES!!



THE Subscriber has on hand, and is daily manufacturing at his Foundry in St. THOMAS, the celebrated
Veto Cooking Stoves,
No 3, 4 and 5. The Stoves, as their name implies, combine the improvements of all former patterns, and now stand at the head of the latest list of improvements.—They are for economy in wood—expedition in Baking, Boiling, and general Cookery, in an eminent degree, the Cook's best friend.

E. LEONARD, JR.
St. Thomas, Oct. 28, 1843. 2-1f

Beaver Creek Factory.
THE Subscribers have entered into Partnership for the purpose of carrying on business at the BEAVER CREEK FACTORY, in the different branches of Cloth Manufacturing, Cloth Dressing, and WOOL CARDING.

And are fully prepared to execute any kind of work in their line, with promptness, and in a workmanlike manner.
The subscribers have on hand a good stock of CLOTHS and SATTINETTS of their own manufacture, which they are prepared to sell as low, if not lower, than similar fabrics brought from the United States.

PREFER & HAIGHT,
Beaver Creek Factory,
Yarmouth, October 27, 1843. 2-1f

To the Inhabitants of London, Delaware, Westminster, Dunwich, Southwold, & Yarmouth, &c. &c.
THE Subscriber will keep constantly on hand at his place in the Village of Richmond, Township of Bayham, a choice assortment of Clear and Merchantable

LUMBER;
Also SHINGLES of a superior quality, (3 to an inch) only for which Wheat, Rye, Corn, Peas, Oats, Pork and Beef will be taken in payment at advanced prices.
JOHN ALEXANDER
Richmond, Oct. 26, 1843. 2-1f

HOPE & HODGE,
Corner of Port Stanley & Talbot-sts.,
SAINT THOMAS,
DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Hardware, CROCKERY & DRY GROCERIES.

ALSO,
Oils & Paints, Salt, Leather,
&c. &c. &c.
St. THOMAS, October, 1843. 1-y

DRY GOODS.
A first rate assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall Trade, just received, and for sale by the subscribers.—*Prices moderate.*
HOPE & HODGE
St. Thomas, Oct. 10, 1843.

DRY GROCERIES.
YOUNG HYSON TEAS at Half a Dollar a pound;
Loaf and Muscovado SUGARS;
Old Government Java and Lagaira COFFEE;
Nutmegs, Macé, Cloves, G. Ginger; Pepper and Allspice;
Salsaparilla;

ALSO,
Plug, Cavendish, and Ladies' Twist TOBACCO, for sale by the subscribers.
HOPE & HODGE.
St. Thomas, Oct. 10, 1843.

HARDWARE in all its branches, for sale by
HOPE & HODGE.
Oct. 10, 1843.

N. B. Lewitt's Cast Steel AXES, at a very low figure for Ready pay.
HOPE & HODGE.
St. Thomas, Oct. 10, 1843.

OLIVE OIL.
A beautiful article for Lamps or Machinery, for sale by
HOPE & HODGE.
Oct. 10, 1843.

Weavers' Reeds.
A good assortment—from 500 and upwards, for sale by
HOPE & HODGE.
Oct. 10, 1843. 1-y

MILL SAWS.
THE REAL "William Rowland," Philadelphia MILL SAWS for sale, very cheap, by
HOPE & HODGE.
Oct. 10, 1843.

STOVES.
THE Subscribers would call the attention of the public to their assortment of STOVES, which consists of Premium, Four Boiler and Union Cooking; Parlor, Scotch-plate, and Dining Room; Van-Norman's celebrated patent Cooking, improved, making it the best Stove now in use. All of which will be sold at REDUCED PRICES.
Copper, and Tin Furniture made to Order. Beef, Pork, and other kinds of Produce taken in part payment.
The highest price in CASH paid for Shipping Furs.
HUNT & CLUNAS.
Oct. 1843.

F. HOLBORN,



Watch-Maker & Jeweller,
BEGS leave to return thanks to the inhabitants of St. THOMAS and neighborhood, for the patronage he has hitherto received in his line of business, and hopes, by unremitting attention, to merit further support. He has now on hand an extensive assortment of
Watches, Clocks, & Jewellery,
Which he is willing to dispose of at the lowest rate.

Watches, Clocks and Jewellery, neatly repaired. Shop—opposite the 'St. Thomas Hotel.'

St. Thomas, October, 1843. 1-3m

CHARLES D. NEWCOMBE,
PORT STANLEY,
GENERAL DEALER,
HAS now on hand a new and well assorted Stock of
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
Groceries, Fruits, Liquors, Dry Stuffs, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, **Japanned & Tin-Ware,**
Which he will dispose of at low prices, for Cash or Produce.
Port Stanley, October, 1843. 1-y

FOR SALE,
A large quantity of London SOAP & CANDLES, which will be given to the trade at a lower figure than the same quality can be laid down from elsewhere.
C. D. NEWCOMBE.
Oct. 15, 1843.

FOR SALE,
COGNAC BRANDY, HOLLAND GIN, JAMAICA SPIRITS. Best and common Port and Sherry WINES. Inkeepers supplied at reduced prices.
C. D. NEWCOMBE.
Oct. 15, 1843.

CASH paid for PORK by
C. D. NEWCOMBE.
Port Stanley, Oct. 15, 1843. 1-1f

TIN & SHEET IRON FACTORY.

THE subscribers having purchased the above named business of Mr. T. C. Hunt, and removed to the building opposite the Post Office, where they will manufacture

Tin & Sheet-Iron Wares,
At Wholesale and Retail, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in Western Canada. Merchants and Pedlars supplied at the shortest notice.
Butler, Bees-wax, Feathers, Furs, &c., taken in payment.
HUNT & CLUNAS.
St. Thomas Oct. 14, 1843. 1-1f

CHARLES COLQUHOUN,
SADDLE & HARNESS-MAKER,
FEELS grateful to his friends and the public in general, for their liberal support since his commencement in business, and assures them that he keeps constantly on hand an excellent assortment of
SADDLES, SINGLE & DOUBLE HARNESS,

Warranted of the very best Materials and Workmanship; equal, if not superior, to any in the country.

Orders for any kind of work in his line will be executed on the shortest possible notice, and in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to his customers.
All kinds of Silver and Brass Plated Carriage Harness, beautifully Mounted, and made to order.

The public will do well to call at C. COLQUHOUN'S establishment, examine and judge for themselves before going elsewhere.

Hides, and all kinds of Produce, received in payment.
St. Thomas, October 15, 1843.

SALT.
ONANDAGO and Liverpool SALT, also, Fine Sieved Liverpool Salt, in Bags, strongly recommended for curing Butter, for sale by
HOPE & HODGE.
Oct. 10, 1843.

N. B.—At the Lowest Price, and no humbug!!

THOMAS KEIR,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery &c.,
Talbot-Street,
SAINT THOMAS.

Spades & Shovels.
MES' best American.—CARR'S, do. do., for sale by
HOPE & HODGE.

BEGG & ALLWORTH
RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have leased the Store lately occupied by E. ERMATINGER, Esq., and in addition to their Stock of GOODS now on hand, comprising:
Dry Goods, Groceries, WINES & LIQUORS, CROCKERY & HARDWARE.
They will in a few days receive a general assortment of seasonable Fall and Winter GOODS, which they will offer low for Cash or Produce.
St. Thomas, Oct. 15, 1843. 1-1f

ST. THOMAS TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, begs to say to his friends and the public, that he will spare no pains in endeavoring to make those comfortable who may favor him with a call. His house will at all times be furnished with the best the country can afford, and his charges will be very moderate.

SAMUEL FERRIN.
St. Thomas, Oct. 19, 1843.

JOHN WALTHER,
PAINTER, & C.,
(East end of the Village.)

TAKE this opportunity of recording his gratitude for former favors, and confidently trusts that his future efforts in all the branches of his line of business, will be found worthy of that patronage hitherto so cheerfully awarded him.
St. Thomas, Oct. 19, 1843.



The St. Thomas Branch OF THE LONDON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Exhibition of this Society took place on the 31st August, when the following Members received honorary Premiums for Animals shown, viz:—

HORSES—FOR THE
Best Stallion.....John Marlatt.
" Mare & Foal.....Garret Smith.
" Brood Mare.....Henry Silcox.

CATTLE—FOR THE
Best 2 year old Bull....J. K. Labatt.
Second best do.....J. K. Labatt.
Third best do.....A. McGregor.
Best 1 year old do.....Henry Silcox.
Second Best do.....Thomas Fletcher.
Best Bull Calf.....Daniel Balsby.
2nd best do.....Daniel Balsby.
Best Cow & Calf.....Anson Paul.
Best 3 year old Heifer.....Geo. Thompson.
Best 2 year old do.....Leslie Pearse.
2d best 2 yr. old do.....Geo. Thompson.
Best Heifer Calf.....Leslie Pearse.
Best 2 yr. old Steers.....Leslie Pearse.
Best fat Steer.....Geo. Thompson.

WHEAT—FOR THE
Best sample of 20 bushels White Wheat.....£2 0. Thos. Sharon.
Second best do.....1 10. E. Morgan.
Third best do.....1 0. W. Creelman.
Best sample 20 bushels Red do.....£2 6. Jas. Nevills.
Second best do.....1 10. E. Kettlewell.
Third do do not worthy of a prize.

OFFICERS CHOSEN FOR THE PRESENT YEAR:
WILLIAM SHORE, Esq., President.
JOHN WESTLAKE, Secretary.
M. MCKENZIE, Treasurer.
EDWARD MERRILL, Corresponding Secretary.
JOHN PEARSE, Secretary.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
JOHN K. LABATT,
The Secretary and Treasurer—*Ex-Officio.*

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
Richard B. Drake, Samuel Eccles,
James Jay, Henry Hamilton,
Henry Payne, Garret Smith,
George T. Clark, John Marlatt,
Benjamin Drake, James Nevills,
John Boughner, John Partridge.

JOHN WESTLAKE,
Secretary.
St. Thomas, Oct. 18, 1843.

From the extraordinary hot and dry weather on the day of the exhibition, a very small show of Cattle, &c. &c., was present.

In future, Premiums on Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c., obtaining prizes, will be paid in Cash; and the Committee hope a better accommodation will be provided for the animals than has hitherto been.

The Society have recently purchased TWO RAMS, one of which is stationed at John Partridge's Talbot Street, West, and the other at Leslie Pearse's Talbot Street, East of this place, and it is now a Rule, adopted by the Society, that no person shall be entitled to the use of either the Bulls or Rams, unless he has paid up his Annual subscription.

The Committee are extremely sorry to have to remark, that a great many members are backward in paying their Annual subscriptions, and it is to be regretted that the Society, in addition to that loss, thereby sustained a double one in the Government provision, and they trust that such persons will lose no time in handing to the Treasurer, the amount of their arrears.

The Premiums on Wheat were paid in cash to non-subscribers to the Society in consequence of the amount being raised in part from persons who were themselves not members; but in future none but actual members will be entitled to a premium, as the amount will be paid from the Society's Funds.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, Bibles and Testaments, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Song Books, Music Books, Histories, Memoirs, Romances, Novels, Blank Books, Writing Paper, Blue, Red and Black Ink, Steel Pens, &c. &c., for sale by

KENT & SOUTHWICK,
St. Thomas, Oct. 19, 1843.

YOUNG HYSON TEA,
also, Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, Ground and Root Ginger, Salsparilla, Salsaparilla, Nutmegs, Macé, Cloves, Mustard, &c., for sale by
KENT & SOUTHWICK,
St. Thomas, Oct. 19, 1843. 1-1f

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

THE Subscribers are just receiving from MONTREAL, a fresh supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., every article of which may be relied on as being genuine, and of the best quality. Their prices shall be exceedingly LOW.

KENT & SOUTHWICK,
St. Thomas, Oct. 19, 1843. 1-y

DYE STUFFS.
INDIGO, Madder, Logwood, Camwood, Fustic, Nicaragua, Alum, Copperas, Vitriol, Nutgalls, Otter, Verdigris, Red Saunders, &c. &c., all of the best quality, for Sale by
KENT & SOUTHWICK,
St. Thomas, Oct. 19, 1843. 1-y

Paints & Oils.
WHITE LEAD, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Yellow Ochre, Green mixed Paint, Chrome Green, do. Yellow, Paint, and Varnish, Brushes, Copal Varnish, Rose Pink, Boiled, and Raw Linseed-Oil, Turkey Umber, &c. &c. for Sale by
KENT & SOUTHWICK,
St. Thomas, Oct. 19, 1843. 1-y

"Sign of the Big Mortar,"
APOTHECARY HALL & BOOK STORE,
DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

A large assortment of PATENT MEDICINES on hand of the most approved description. The Drug department is extensive, so that country orders can be put up of every description, and on the shortest notice. Cattle Medicines of all sorts

Agent for "Fish's Lilly Syrup," the only cure for Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. Also for "Sir Astley Cooper's Corn Cure."

Books, Stationery, of all sorts, and cheap. J. NORVAL.
London, Oct. 5, 1843.

THEOMAS CRAIG,
Book-seller, Book-Binder & STATIONER,
DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

BOOKS & STATIONARY.
THE subscriber has now on hand the largest and finest stock of BOOKS and STATIONARY ever brought into this part of the Province, and superior to anything West of Toronto, to which he will be constantly making additions. Amongst his stock will be found the following:—

Chamber's Information for the people—complete in 2 vols. royal octavo;
Catin's North American Indians—400 Engravings;
Col Napier's Peninsular War—4 vols. Abbotford Ed. Waverly Novels, to be completed in 100 parts at 3s. each;
People's edition Waverly Novels to be completed in 60 parts at 9d. each;
Professor Nelson's Miscellaneous Works;

Penny Magazine—1842;
Macaulay's Miscellaneous Works;
Lyall's Elements of Geology—2 vols.
Lyall's principles of Geology—3 do.
Wilson's American Ornithology;
Brand's Encyclopedia;
Roland's Ancient History;
Josephus, &c. &c.

THOMAS CRAIG,
London, Oct. 10, 1843. 1-3m

GEORGE RAILTON,
Law Agent, & Conveyancer,
LONDON.

HAVING established an Agency for the convenience of Inferior Court Litigants; Merchants and others who have suits in the Division Court, will find it advantageous to entrust their accounts with him for collection, as he will make the necessary disbursements, and charge only a reasonable per centage where judgment is obtained.

Blanks of all kinds, kept on hand, and filled up promptly, and with accuracy.
Office hours from 9 until 4.
London, October, 1843. 1-1y

NOTICE.—All Persons are forbid purchasing a certain NOTE, given by me to Henry Widowfield, which Note was once in the hands of Messrs. Hope, and Hodge, and left by them in the hands of Henry Warren, Esq., for collection, which Note was paid, and in my possession 2 or 3 weeks, then taken away, and is now in existence. The Note is two or three years old, and for £4. or more, I think some shillings.

LEWIS JOHNSON,
St. Thomas, Oct. 18, 1843.

POETRY.

Hope.
To hope that cheers us through the life of life,
And animates us when with care opprest;

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

French Steamships.

1st great line—from Havre to New York.
Four steamships are to be placed on this line: the departures are to take place once a fortnight; 15 days are allowed for each passage, and ten days at New York—in all 40 days.

2d great line—from Bordeaux to Martinique.
Three steamers are to be placed on this; the departures are to take place once a month. Two days are allowed for the passage from Bordeaux to Coruña, and ten hours stay there; five days twelve hours for the passage from Coruña to the Azores, and one day stay there; twelve days sixteen hours for the passage from the Azores to Martinique. The steamer is to remain ten days at Martinique. Twenty days are allowed for the return passage from Martinique to Bordeaux. In all—forty days sailing, and eleven days, and a half stoppages. Thirty-seven days are allowed between every voyage at Rochefort or Bordeaux for repairs and stoppages.

3d great line—from Marseilles to Martinique.
Three steamers are to be placed on this line; the departures are to take place once a month. From Marseilles to Barcelona, one day and four hours stay; from Barcelona to Cadiz, three days and twenty-four hours stay; from Cadiz to Madeira, three days, and twenty-four hours stay; from Madeira to Martinique, fourteen days. The steamer is to remain ten days at Martinique. Twenty-one days are allowed for the return voyage from Martinique to Marseilles. In all—forty-two days sailing, and fourteen and a half days stoppages. Thirty-three days are to be allowed at Toulon or Marseilles between every voyage, for repairs and repose.

4th great line—from St. Nazaire to Rio Janeiro.
Four steamers are to be placed on this line; their departures are to take place once a month. From St. Nazaire to Lisbon, three days and a half, twenty-four hours stay; from Lisbon to Goree, eight days, three days stay; from Goree to Pernambuco, eight days sixteen hours, four days stay; from Pernambuco to Bahia, one day twenty-two hours, four hours stay; from Bahia to Rio Janeiro, three days nine hours. The steamer is to remain 11 days fourteen hours at Rio Janeiro; twenty-five days twenty one hours are allowed for the return voyage from Rio Janeiro to St. Nazaire; forty-eight days are allowed between every voyage at St. Nazaire or L'Orient for rest and repairs.

2d secondary line—from Havannah to Vera Cruz.
One steamer is to be placed on this line; the departure to take place once a month. From Havannah to Vera Cruz, three days eighteen hours, and 24 hours stay; from Vera Cruz to Tampico, one day, and four hours stay; from Tampico to Galveston, two days, and four hours stay; from Galveston to New Orleans, one day six hours, and twelve hours stay; from New Orleans to Havannah, two days fourteen hours. In all—ten days fourteen hours sailing, and one day twenty hours stoppages.

3d secondary line—from Martinique to the ports of the Spanish Main.
One steamer is to be placed on this line: the departures are to be made monthly. From Martinique to Chagres, six days, and twelve hours stay; from Chagres to Santa Martha, twelve hours, and four hours stay; from St. Martha to La Guayra, two days twelve hours, and twelve hours stay; from La Guayra to Martinique, two days six hours.

The first secondary line—from Martinique to Havannah—is omitted by the Journal des Debats, from which we quote. There are to be three steamers placed on it; the departures take place once a fortnight. Seventeen days are allowed at Martinique for rest and repairs.

teen hours. In all—thirteen days four hours sailing, and one day eight hours of stoppages.

4th secondary line—from Rio Monte Video, five days six hours, and five hours stay; from Monte Video to Buenos Ayres, thirteen hours, and three days; from Buenos Ayres to Rio Janeiro, six days. In all—fifteen days.—Willmer & Smith's European Times.

The marriage of the Marquis of Ormonde, and Miss Frances Jane Paget, daughter of the Governor of Chelsea Hospital, was solemnized last week.

Twenty pieces of field Artillery, were shipped in Liverpool last week for the Mexican Government.

The number of deaths in London, during the week ending September 23, was 983, being 138 above the weekly average of the last five summers.

A new cap, similar to that worn by the Emperor of Russia's body guard, is worn by the British Infantry of the line, in lieu of the present chako.

A boy has been exhibiting in Germany, who has the power of emitting three vocal sounds at a time, and can therefore execute pieces in three parts.

A man named Mason, committed suicide the other day, in London, through fear of having his goods distrained upon for rent. His wife had previously had two husbands, both of whom committed suicide under mental delusion.

Two Russian Princes, with unpronounceable names, are now in England, collecting all the most approved agricultural improvements in use there, for the improvements of their estates.

The streets of London are now all swept by machinery.

The salary of the Irish stipendiary magistrates has been reduced from £400 to £350 a year.

An insolvent living at Brussels, who had won £1,671 from Lord Ward, at billiards, was last week ordered by the Court to pay £471 of it to the assignee of his creditors.

A steamship to be called the Junas, is being built in Chatham Dock Yard, the stem and stern of which are to be exactly alike, & a rudder is to be fitted to each, so that she will be able to reverse her course without turning round. She is also to have bowsprits at both stem and stern.

By a proclamation issued, all public officers and others are enjoined to cut, break, and deface every gold sovereign of less weight than five penny weights, two grains and a half, and every gold sovereign of less weight than two penny weights, thirteen grains and one eighth, which are not allowed to pass current.

From an official report it appears that the Roman Catholics have in India, China, and the rest of Asia, sixty-nine bishops, twenty coadjutors, 1836 priests, and 2,211,000 members.

IRELAND.

At the adjourned meeting of the Repeal Association, on Wednesday, September 20, the motion of Mr. John O'Connell for the expulsion of Mr. Wm. Conner, on account of his proposition to pay no rent, tithes, &c., until the Union should be repealed, was superseded by his own withdrawal from the association. The following letter was read by the Secretary:—

"Sir,—In consequence of the general reputation by the Repeal Association of the notice of motion attempted to be given by me on Monday last, I beg leave most respectfully, to tender my resignation as a member of the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland.—I am &c

Wm. Conner.
T. M. Ray, Esq."

On the motion of Mr. J. O'Connell, seconded by Mr. O'Neill Daunt, the resignation of Mr. O'Conner was unanimously accepted.

The weekly meeting of Monday, Sept. 25, was very crowded and enthusiastic.—Mr. O'Neill Daunt handed in several sums from Ulster, announcing that half the contributors were Orangemen. He referred in terms of triumph to the Repeal meeting in Liverpool, observing that there was, to be sure, "a shindy in the Amphitheatre, but their friends were more numerous than their enemies. He then reviewed the progress of the Repeal agitation, and stated that the council of 300 would be sitting in Dublin before New Year's-day. A letter was read from Lord French, announcing his acceptance of the office of arbitrator in his district. Letters to the same effect, from various parts of Ireland, were read. Wilson Gray, Esq., of the American bar, was admitted a member. On the motion of Mr. Samuel Gordon, (formerly an Orangeman,) a committee was appointed to

draw up an account of the absentee landlords and the sum remitted to them. The weeks rest was announced to be £689, 11s 6d., and the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday.

The adjourned meeting of the association was held on Wednesday, Counsellor Scully in the chair. Mr. O'Connell, who was received with enthusiastic cheering, and who looked remarkably well, commenced the business by moving for a further investigation of the charges of extermination against Mr. Smith, which was agreed to.

Mr. Reay, then read letters from the following places in America:—From Boston, transmitting £29, 3s.; from Savannah, \$500 dollars; from Massachusetts, £100; from Hartford, Connecticut, £67; from New Jersey, £30, 12s.; from Newark, New Brunswick, £40; from Louisiana, £174—a bill of Exchange on T. Martin and Son of Liverpool, from Cincinnati, £113, 10s.; from Philadelphia, per Judge Doran, £50, and from New York, per Hon. Judge James, \$1400, the several receipts of which were announced amidst enthusiastic cheering. Mr. O'Connell moved that the contributors from New Brunswick should be admitted members, and a vote of thanks to the American contributors belonging to the free States, alluding at the same time to the correspondence accompanying the remittances from the southern States; as abusive towards himself, and savouring very strongly of blasphemy in its defence of slavery. The people of Ireland who yet opposed him should look to the conduct of the association. France had tendered him aid; but he rejected it, and he thought his reply would put an end to that matter. To their American friends, who loved Ireland better than slavery, he moved the marked thanks of the meeting, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. O'Connell then read a number of letters, covering remittances; among them one from Enniskillen with £25; from Connemara with £109; from Lismore with £192; from Dungarven with £50; and various other letters from other places from £20 down to £5. He then spoke of the meeting of Sunday last as the most majestic spectacle he ever beheld, and said the men were as moral as brave, for at the last Waterloo assizes there were only three men in Gaol for trial, and one of them was a foreigner. Mr. Daniel O'Connell, jun., handed in £5 from the "Irish Sons of Freedom," Liverpool, and from the same place £36, 14s 2d., per Mr. George Smyth Esq. He said that a Protestant gentleman, who had witnessed the lead attack on the Repealers at the Amphitheatre, stated that he was so disgusted that he declared, that on his return to the North of Ireland, he would endeavor to "make all the Repealers he could. If, in the row on that occasion the Repealers did not strike their opponents fairly, it was from fear of spoiling their beauty, for so ugly a set of fellows he never saw in his life. Mr. O'Connell said that the row at the Theatre was not caused by the Orangemen, but by the Carpenters, who were filled with fanaticism through such fellows as Mr. McNeill, and that they were aided by some Chartists and Ribbonmen. He then moved the thanks of the Association to the Liverpool Repeal wardens and collectors, which was carried. Mr. O'Connell cautioned the people against the Ribbon System, which he denounced.

The Bishop of Norwich & Father Matthew.

On Friday evening last, there was a large tea-table demonstration at Norwich, in which city "the Apostle of Temperance" has been dispensing his pledges. The proceedings were of the usual character, and the place of meeting much crowded. We subjoin some passages from a somewhat romantic speech of the Bishop of Norwich, delivered upon the occasion:—

"My coming here this evening, gratifying as it is to my feelings, I may nevertheless say, was attended with some hesitation and doubt. I know that my being here, and taking this step, will be to expose myself to obloquy and to every thing which party misrepresentation,—to all the odium which party malevolence,—may think fit to invent. (Loud cheering) I, however, came not here unadvisedly; I saw the effects before I came, and here I am to abide by the consequences. (Renewed cheering.) This is a cause

in which my duty, urged on by the inward dictates of my conscience, called upon me to be here in its support. (Cheers.) It was the spirit of the Almighty which dictated to me that I should go on in support of this cause of honesty and virtue, and which is so well worthy of it. And now, reverend, sir, and friend from another island, allow me to greet you (addressing Father Matthew, who rose amidst enthusiastic applause.) I meet you not here as a Roman Catholic priest. I differ from your creed; and I candidly and openly avow it in your presence, and before this great assembly, that I am hostile to it.—But, reverend sir, I meet you here in a more noble and comprehensive character. I meet you here, not as a priest, but, like myself, a christian brother. (The right reverend prelate here crossed before the chairman, and extended his hand to Father Matthew, which was cordially grasped and shaken by the latter, amidst the most deafening cheers of the assembled thousands.) I meet you, I repeat it, as a christian brother, upon neutral ground, where all denominations of christian may delight to visit and unite together in a common and a holy cause. [Hear, hear.] I have watched your conduct, sir, for many a year. Yes sir, long since, as you may remember, when I censured you in public, may I not add, abused you, I have watched your proceedings. The public reports upon which I founded those proceedings, I subsequently discovered to be founded in malignancy and falsehood. [Hear, hear.] The result was, that I appealed to you as a christian and a man of honor to let me know really how the case stood. You answered me most nobly and honorably, and I believed you. I abused you, sir, no more. I felt that some apology was due from me for the wrong I had done you, and here I am to receive you. Men of Norwich, citizens of this ancient town, to you I address myself. [Here the Bishop took Father Matthew by the hand and led him forward.] I call upon you to receive this wanderer upon a sacred mission; give him a christian welcome, for he comes to do a christian work. [Here the vast assembly rose.] I trust you will not be led away by the ribaldry I have alluded to. Receive him in that spirit of honest christian charity which as Englishmen, you are bound to do. Aid him in carrying out this great work of temperance, which will be the means of maintaining England as it ever has been, first and foremost amongst the kingdoms of the world. You will then do that which is a duty to your Queen and to your country, and, finally do your duty to that God who made you, and the Saviour who redeemed you. The Right Rev. Prelate here sat down, evidently deeply affected.

AGRICULTURE.

Winter Food for Sheep.

Every farmer is aware, that one of the chief difficulties in the raising and management of sheep consists in preserving them through winter, without disease or loss.—Hence every fact or hint in relation to their winter management becomes of the first importance. It is indispensably necessary that sheep should be kept in good condition, in order to prevent disease; and it is a secondary point, yet one to which much attention should be paid, to make use of the cheapest kinds of food.

With regard to the quantity and nature of food, it should be such as to keep them in a strong healthy state, and rather full of flesh, yet not partaking too much of fatness. This good condition, even if maintained at considerably greater immediate cost, will be found by far the most profitable in the end; for independently of the constant danger of loss by death, when sheep are ill kept, they shear much less wool, and the future progeny is much weaker, in consequence of such imperfect management.

One of the most necessary requisites to be observed is constant and regular feeding. Sudden changes, from scanty to plentiful food, are highly detrimental, as is also the reverse. Perhaps the only exception to this remark, is the case of ewes rearing lambs, which require better feeding than in ordinary times. The quality of the food is a thing of

much consequence, and the quantity must be adapted to the quality. It is satisfactorily ascertained, that hay alone, is not adapted to keeping sheep in the best condition. Still less is it if they are not allowed a constant supply of water. But the intermixture of roots, and particularly mangel wurtzel, is found to produce an excellent effect. A very successful manager of sheep, whenever he feeds any kind of roots or grain to them, first gives them a foddering of straw in order to fill them, as he does not consider the roots digest so well on an empty stomach. In order to be able to proportion the different kinds of roots, grain, &c., according to their nutritive qualities exist in them respectively.—The following table exhibits the results of the experiments of the distinguished agriculturist De Raumer, on the effects produced by an equal quantity of several substances in increasing the flesh, tallow, and wool of sheep.

The first column of figures is the produced weight of the living animal; the second, produced wool; and the third, produced tallow.

Table with 3 columns: Food, lbs. animal, lbs. wool, lbs. tallow. Rows include potatoes, mangel wurtzel, wheat, oats, barley, peas, rye with salt, rye without salt, buckwheat, good hay, straw without other fodder.

These results agree nearly with those of De Dombale, and with those of a number of other agriculturists.

It has also been ascertained by the experiments of some eminent agriculturists, that 1 lb. of oil cake is as nutritious as two pounds of hay.

200 lbs. of good sound straw of peas and vetches are equal to one hundred pounds of hay.

300 lbs. of barley and oat straw are equal to a hundred pounds of hay.

400 lbs. of wheat straw are equal to a hundred pounds of hay.

It will be perceived by the above table, that wheat produces the greatest increase in the flesh of the living animal, though but little greater than oats; that peas, wheat, rye, and hay mixed with straw, produce the greatest increase of wool;—and that barley and wheat causes the greatest increase of tallow. That, as an average, grain generally gives about three times the increase in the flesh, that roots and hay do, when in equal weight; that grain produces about twice as much wool as is caused by an equal weight of roots, and several times the amount of tallow, that is produced either by roots or hay. But as an equal weight of mangel wurtzel may be raised at an expense of less than one tenth of what is required for the production of most kinds of grain, the vastly superior economy of its use as food for sheep, for every thing except fattening, will be at once perceived.

De Raumer found, that sheep ate with avidity eight pounds per head of mangel wurtzel a day, intermixed with straw; during which time they drank one quart of water, and remained in good and healthy condition.

That of raw sliced potatoes, they ate with good appetite at the rate of seven pounds per day, also with straw, and drank three pints of water in twenty-four hours. Also remained healthy.

That they ate two pounds of peas per head daily, drank from two to three quarts of water, and remained fine and healthy. It was necessary to soak the peas to prevent injury to the teeth.

That wheat produced nearly the same results as peas.

That they do not eat rye ready, and it appears not well adapted for their food.

That of cats and barley, they ate about two and a half pounds per head daily, with avidity, did extremely well on it, and drank about three quarts of water in twenty-four hours.

That buckwheat produced excellent effects upon them, which they eat with avidity.

And that of good hay they ate four and a half pounds daily, and drank from two and a half to three quarts of water.

As a large number of fine-wooled sheep have been introduced into the country within a few years, it is absolutely necessary, in order to render them most profitable, that they be well sheltered during winter. In those countries of Europe which are most famous for the growth of fine wool, strict attention is given to this subject, and sheep are not only sheltered in the night, but whenever the weather demands it during the day. It is said that on this depends in a great degree the fineness and quality of the wool. Sheds, at least, should always be provided for the most hardy breeds of sheep, much more so, then, ought they to be for the more tender, fine-wooled varieties. Henry D. Grove, of Hoosick, Rensselaer county, who has been uncommonly successful in raising and wintering fine-wooled sheep, says that shelter against the inclemency of the weather, "is almost as necessary to the health and good condition of sheep, as food itself, and for this reason stables for this purpose are of great benefit. Not only do sheep do much better, but it is also a saving of fodder and manure. The latter is as important as the former; for manure properly applied is money to the farmer; and it is well known that sheep manure is of the best kind. These stables ought to be so constructed, as to admit of a great quantity of hay being put over head; and for this reason I would recommend a side hill facing the south, and a dry spot around

it, for their location. Each full grown sheep requires six square feet including racks. These ought to be so constructed as to have a manger attached to each, for the purpose of feeding grain and roots, and to catch the hay the sheep draw through the racks. The stables ought to be eight feet high at least, nine feet is preferable, and sufficiently ventilated. It is also necessary to have windows for the purpose of light. The difference between wool grown in a dark and light stable, is really surprising. In a dark one, wool does not grow so luxuriantly as it has in a light one.

Of this fact I have witnessed the most surprising proof. Over head the stable ought to be tight, that no fodder, chaff, &c. may fall in the wool, which reduces its value.—The stables ought to be littered with straw from time to time, to keep the wool clean and add to the comfort and health of the animals."

THE HAIR! THE SKIN! & THE TEETH!

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually produce and restore Hair, (including Whiskers, Mustaches, and Eyebrows.) prevent it from falling off or turning grey, free it from scurf and dandruff, and render it delightfully soft, silky, curly, and glossy.

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To further ensure the genuine article, see that the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1500 times, containing 29,025 letters—without this none are genuine.

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This elegant and fragrant Preparation thoroughly eradicates all Pimples, Spots, Blotches, Freckles, Tan, Freckles, and other Defects of the Skin, heals Sunburns, Stings of Insects, and reduces its inflammation. It imparts a youthful rosiness to the most bilious Complexion, and cures the Arms, Hands, and Neck, transparently fair and delightfully soft and smooth.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing Wash, during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or dry piercing winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies.—GENTLEMEN will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving in allaying the irritation of the Skin.

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A FRAGRANT WHITE POWDER, of Oriental Herbs. It eradicates Tartar and decayed Spots from the Teeth, preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl like whiteness, and fixes the Teeth firmly in the Gums. Being an Anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the Scoury from the Gums, strengthens, braces, and renders them of a healthy red; it removes unpleasantness from the mouth, which often remain after levers, taking medicine, &c., and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath.

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Changes Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c. to a beautiful Brown or Black. Price, 4s.—7s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle.

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Which is affixed to the Kalydor, Odonto, and Alsana. None of these are Genuine without the Stamp.

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Reference may be made in Saint Thomas, C. W., to the Proprietors of the St. Thomas Chronicle.