

The Western Liberal,

AND THE PROPOSED COUNTY OF ELGIN ADVOCATE.

VOL. I. }

ST. THOMAS, (CANADA WEST,) WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1850.

{ NO. 1.

The Western Liberal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE OFFICE OF TALBOT STREET, ST. THOMAS, BY MARCUS GUNN & M. CULLATON.

TERMS:

The Liberal will be delivered to subscribers in the Village, or sent by mail to any part of the country, at the rate of 7s 6d a year, per annum, when paid strictly in advance, or 10s per annum payable during the year.

Any person who will procure us 6 subscribers, and forward us \$9 in advance, for one year's subscription, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

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Poetry.

HOME AND FRIENDS.

Oh, there's a power to make each hour As sweet as heaven designed it; Nor need we roam to bring it home.

We seek too high for things close by, And lose what nature found us; For life has here no charms so dear As Home and Friends around us.

We oft destroy the present joy, For future hopes—and praise them; While flowers as sweet bloom at our feet, If we'd but stoop to raise them!

By relying on our own resources, we acquire mental strength; but when we lean on others for support, we are like an invalid who, having accustomed himself to a crutch finds it difficult to walk without one.

Boys that have been properly reared are men in point of usefulness at sixteen, whilst those that have been brought up in idle habits are a nuisance at twenty-one.

Great minds are charitable to their bitterest enemies, and can sympathize with the feelings of their fellow creatures. It is only the narrow-minded who make no allowance for the faults of others.

The heart of the generous man is like the clouds of heaven, which drop upon the earth fruits, herbage and flowers; the heart of the ungrateful is like a desert of sand which swallows with greediness the showers that fall, but buries them in her bosom, and produceth nothing.

If we would enjoy ourselves, we must take the world as it is—mix up a thousand spots of sunshine—a cloud here and there—a bright sky—a storm to-day—a calm to-morrow—the chill, piercing winds of autumn, and the bland, reviving air of summer.

He is rich who receives more than he spends; he, on the contrary, is poor, who spends more than he receives.

Praises of the unworthy are felt by ardent minds as robbers of the deserving.

Choice Selections.

THE USE OF LEARNING.

BY T. S. ANTHUR.

I'm tired of going to school, said Herbert Allen to William Wheeler, the boy who sat next to him. I don't see any great use for my part, in studying geometry and navigation, and surveying, and mensuration, and a dozen of other things that I am expected to learn. They'll never do me any good. I am not going to get my living as a surveyor, or measurer, or sea captain.

How are you going to get your living Herbert? his young friend asked in a quiet tone, as he looked up in his face.

Why, I'm going to learn a trade; or, at least, father says that I am.

And so am I, replied William. And yet my father wishes me to learn everything that I can, for he assures me that it will be useful some time or other in my life.

I'm sure I don't see what use I'm ever going to make, as a saddler, of algebra and surveying.

Still if we can't see it, Herbert, perhaps our fathers can, for they are older and wiser than we are. And we should endeavor to learn simply because they wish us to, if in every thing we are expected to study, we do not see clearly the use.

I can't feel so, Herbert replied, tossing his head, and I don't believe that my father sees any more clearly than I do the use of all this.

You are wrong to talk so, his friend said in a serious tone; I would not think as you do for the world. Our fathers know what is best for us, and if we do not confide in them we shall surely go wrong.

I am not afraid responded Herbert, closing the book over which he had been poring reluctantly for half an hour, in the vain attempt to fix a lesson on his unwilling memory; and taking some marbles from his pocket commenced amusing himself with them.

William said no more but turned to his lesson with earnest attention. The difference in the character of the two boys is too plainly indicated in the brief conversation we have recorded, to need further illustration. To their teachers it was evident, in numerous particulars in their conduct their habits, and manners. William recited his lessons correctly, while Herbert never learned a task well. One was always punctual at school, the other a loiterer by the way. William's books were taken care of; Herbert's soiled, torn, and disfigured, and broken externally and internally.

Thus they began life. The one obedient industrious, attentive to the precepts of those who were older and wiser, and willing to be guided by them; the other indolent, and inclined to follow the leadings of his own will rather than the more experienced teachings of others.

As men at the age of thirty-five, we will again present them to the reader. Mr. Wheeler is an intelligent merchant in active business, while Mr. Allen is a journeyman-mechanic, poor, in embarrassed circumstances, and possessing but a small share of general information.

How do you do, Mr. Allen? said the merchant as he entered his counting-room. The contrast in their appearance was very great. The merchant was well dressed, and had a cheerful look, while the other was poorly clad and seemed sad and dejected.

I can't say that I do very well, Mr. Wheeler, the mechanic replied in a tone of despondency. Work is very dull, and wages low, and with so large a family as I have it is tough enough to get along under the best circumstances.

I am really sorry to hear you say so, Mr. Allen, said the merchant in a kind tone; how much can you earn now?

If I had steady work, I could earn nine

or ten dollars a week. But our business is very bad; the substitution of steam engines upon railroads for horses on turnpikes, has broken in seriously upon the harness-making business. The consequence is that I do not average six dollars a week the year round.

Is it possible that railroads have wrought such a change in your business?

Yes, the harness-making branch of it; especially in large cities like this, where the heavy wagon trade is entirely broken up.

Did you say that six dollars a week were all that you could average?

Yes sir.

How large is your family?

I have five children, sir.

Five children and six dollars a week!

That is all, sir. But six dollars will not support them, and I am in consequence going behind hand.

You ought to try to get into some other business.

But I don't know any other.

The merchant mused for a while, and then said, perhaps I can get you into something better. I am president of a newly projected railroad, and we are about putting on the line a company of engineers, for the purpose of surveying and engineering, and as you studied those sciences at school the same I did, and I suppose have still a correct knowledge of both, I will use my influence to have you appointed surveyor. The engineer is already chosen, and at my desire, will give you all requisite instructions until you revive your early knowledge of these matters. The salary is one hundred dollars per month.

A shadow still darker than that which before rested there, fell upon the face of the mechanic.

Alas! sir, he said, I have not the slightest knowledge. It is true I studied it, or rather pretended to study it at school, but it made no permanent impression on my mind. I saw no use in it then, and am now as ignorant of surveying as if I had never taken a lesson on the subject.

I am very sorry, Mr. Allen, the merchant replied in real concern. If you were a good accountant, I might perhaps get you into a store. What is your capacity in this respect?

I ought to have been a good accountant, sir, for I studied mathematics long enough—but I took little interest in figures, and now, although I was many months at school, pretending to study book-keeping, I am utterly incapable of taking charge of a set of books.

Such being the case, Mr. Allen, I really do not know what I can do with you. But stay! I am about sending an assorted cargo to Buenos Ayres, and thence round to Callao, and want a man to go to superintend who can speak the Spanish language. I remember we studied Spanish together. Would you be willing to leave your family and go? The wages will be one hundred dollars per month.

I have forgotten all my Spanish, sir, I did not see any use for it while at school, and therefore it made no impression on my mind.

The merchant, really concerned for the poor mechanic, again thought of some way to help him. At length he said, I can think of only one thing that you can do, Mr. Allen, and that will not be much better than your present employment. It is a service for which ordinary persons are employed, that of chain carrying to the surveyor on the proposed railroad expedition.

What are the wages sir?

Thirty-five dollars a month.

And found?

Certainly.

I will certainly accept it thankfully, the man said. It will be better than my present employment.

Then make yourself ready at once, for the company will start in a week.

I will be ready, sir, the poor man replied and then withdrew.

In a week the company of engineers started and Mr. Allen with them as chain carrier; when, had he as a boy, taken the advice of his parents and friends, and stored up in his memory what they wished him to learn, he might have filled the surveyor's office at more than double the wages paid him as chain carrier. Indeed, we cannot tell how high a position of usefulness he might have held, had he improved all the opportunities afforded him in youth. But he perceived the use of learning too late.

Children and youth cannot possibly know as well as parents, guardians, and teachers, what is best for them.

Men who are in active contact with the world, know that the more extensive their knowledge on all subjects, the more useful they can be to others; the higher and more important use to society they are fitted to perform, the greater is the return to themselves in wealth and honor.

A GENTLE REPROOF.

The following, though not new, will bear reading at least once in every seven years:

One day as Zachariah Hodgson was going to his daily avocation after breakfast, he purchased a fine large codfish, and sent it home with directions to his wife to have it cooked for dinner. As no particular mode of cooking was prescribed, the good woman well knew that whether she boiled it or made it into chowder, her husband would scold her when he came home.—but she resolved to please him once if possible, and therefore cooked portions of it in different ways. She also, with some little difficulty, procured an amphibious animal from a brook back of the house, and plumped it into the pot. In the mean time her husband came home; some covered dishes were placed on the table, and with a frowning, fault finding look, the moody man commenced the conversation:

"Well, wife, did you get the fish which I bought?"

"Yes, my dear."

"I should like to know how you have cooked it, I will bet anything you have spoiled it for my eating, (taking off the cover.) I thought so. What in creation possessed you to fry it? I would as lief eat a boiled frog."

"Why, my dear, I thought you loved it best fried."

"You didn't think any such thing. You knew better—I never loved fried fish—why didn't you boil it?"

"My dear, the last time we had fresh fish, you know I boiled it, and you said you liked it best fried. But I have boiled some also."

So saying she lifted a cover, and lo, the shoulders of a cod nicely boiled were deposited in a dish, the sight of which would have made an epicure rejoice, but which only added to the ill nature of her husband.

"A pretty dish, this!" exclaimed he.—Boiled fish! chips, and porridge! If you had not been one of the most stupid of woman-kind, you would have made it into a chowder."

His wife, with a smile, immediately placed before him a tureen containing an excellent chowder.

"My dear," said she, "I was resolved to please you. There is your favorite dish!"

"Favorite dish, indeed," grumbled the discomfited husband, "I dare say it is an unpalatable wishy-washy mess. I would rather have a boiled frog than the whole of it."

This was a common expression of his, and had been anticipated by his wife, who, as the preference was expressed, uncovered a large dish near her husband, and there was a bull-frog of portentous dimensions, and pugnacious aspect, stretched out at full

length! Zachariah sprang from his chair at the sight of the unexpected separation.

"My dear," said his wife, in a kind entreating tone, "I hope you will at length be able to make your dinner."

Zachariah could not stand this. His surly mood was overcome, and he burst into a hearty laugh. He acknowledged that his wife was right, and he was wrong; and declared that she should never again have occasion to give him another lesson.

WHY IS THERE SO MUCH DISEASE AMONG US?

Because, in numbers of things, we do just what, by our nature, we were never intended to do:—

1st. Man is intended to draw fresh air every time he breathes. Almost all people when in their shops, breathe the same air over and over again. To show the necessity of allowing fresh air continually to enter living rooms, and bad air to escape, it may be stated that every person, during each moment of his life, destroys a quantity of air twice as large as himself.

2d. Man ought to breathe pure air every breath. Our sewers and drains are so bad that the vapors and foul gases arise, and we breathe them.

3. Man was intended to take exercise every day. Neither his heart, his stomach and bowels, his liver, his skin, his lungs, his kidney, nor his brains, will act rightly without walking exercise every day. Most of us do not get any walk, or only a very short one, which is scarcely of any use.

4. Man is formed to take simple and wholesome food. He eats all sorts of things which not only do him no good, but do him harm; and drink large quantities of beer, spirits, and wine, which hurt his stomach, and take away the proper use of his brain.

5. Man ought to wash himself all over with water every day, so as to cleanse the pores of the skin, else they get stopped up, he cannot perspire rightly, and his skin cannot breathe. The majority only wash their hands.

6. Man should wear clean clothes next their skin, because the body gives off bad fluids. At present many people wear the same thing day after day, for weeks together.

7. Man was intended to live in the light. Many have scarce any light in their rooms.

8. Man, in this climate, must wear warm clothing. Many have no flannel, and are clad with heavy useless things.

FRESH AIR.—Horace Mann has well said:—"People who shudder at a flesh wound, or a tinge of blood, would confine their children like convicts, and compel them month after month to breathe quantities of poison. It would less impair the mental and physical constitutions of our children, gradually to draw an ounce of blood from their veins, during the same length of time, than to send them to breathe for six hours a day, the lifeless and poisoned air of some of our school rooms. Let any man who votes for confining children in small rooms, and keeping them on stagnant air, try the experiment of breathing his own breath only four times over; if medical aid be not at hand, the children will never be endangered by his vote afterwards."

A LOCOMOTIVE Engine is composed of no fewer than 5,416 pieces, all of which are fashioned and forged by their own particular artificers, and the whole of which must be put together as carefully as a watch.

THE cylinders of the Asia and Africa, two of the Cunard line of steamers, are 96 inches in diameter.

WIRE has recently been used in place of lath, for walls and partitions. It is first galvanized, and the plaster remains upon it without injury. It is considered greatly to diminish the risk of fire.

It is ascertained that one-seventh of the whole area of Ireland is bog-land.

THE LIBERAL.

BY GUNN & CULLATON.

ST. THOMAS, AUGUST 7, 1850.

"The Western Liberal."

We present to-day to the public the first number of the *Western Liberal*. Some three weeks ago we printed notices and circulated them through the county, stating that our paper was to appear on Friday last; but in consequence of our not being able to obtain the necessary paper for printing on, we were compelled to delay it until Wednesday, to-day, on which day of the week it will in future be published.

In consequence of our not having issued a prospectus, the public will naturally require from us some explanation as to the course we intend to pursue, and the principles by which we are to be governed.

The establishment of a newspaper in St. Thomas is an undertaking to which the previous history of the press in its precincts does not offer much encouragement. Time and again in the light of the press has dawned upon this fair village, but its course has been cloudy, and it has invariably met with an early sunset.

We well know the effect which these causes will have on our first appearance, and we are also aware that many good and cautious people have already, in their imagination, numbered us with those that have gone before us. On these and other accounts, we shall not be surprised if many at first show us the cold shoulder; but we have struggled against harder fortune than that which now awaits us, and with a determined will, and hands which never refuse to labor, we hope to surmount all these difficulties, and show to the world that a newspaper can be supported in St. Thomas!

In establishing a weekly newspaper, we do it not with the expectation of making a fortune, for in fact such a thing would be impossible in a country like this; but we do it with the hope of obtaining a permanent home, and of gaining an honest and honorable livelihood by our profession.

As the County is now about being divided, and it is pretty well understood St. Thomas is to be the head-quarters of the new County, as such its population must naturally increase. Its facilities for manufacturing purposes are equal to those of any other town in this part of the country. The situation of St. Thomas is healthy and delightful, and the surrounding country is settled by a wealthy, intelligent, and enterprising community. Upon whatever side you may chance to look, you behold beautiful cleared farms, handsome dwellings, and thriving orchards, all of which denote the persevering spirit and respectability of their owners.

For years past the inhabitants of this part of the country, especially those along the lake shore, have experienced great inconvenience, in consequence of the County seat being so far distant; but now they will soon be freed from this cause, and, being possessed of the highest gifts of nature, nothing can be wanting on the part of the inhabitants of the County of Elgin but to be united, and strive together for mutual benefit, and ere long they will repair to a great extent, the losses and inconveniences they have sustained in being so long dependent on the town of London. While this is a location peculiar to us, still it is our aim to make the *Liberal* a newspaper not confined to our own village, in its interests, but to the County of Elgin—advocating the interests of our fellow-citizens in the County, as well as those matters of concernment which affect us from without.

In regard to the politics of our paper, they will be in accordance with the name we have assumed. We will advocate all measures which may be calculated to benefit the country at large, as opposed to the mere selfish objects of parties and factions. In our course we intend to follow up the progressive spirit of the times, and our object will be to support measures, not men. We will never condemn a man merely from a feeling of party prejudice, neither will we uphold him in the wrong merely, because he happens to profess the same political opinions as ourselves. Yet we will remain true to the cause we have adopted. We regard the organization of the Reform party as based on broad and comprehensive principles of government, as being the party of law and order, and stability in our institutions—yielding to change in every reform by which the people are to be benefited in a more enlarged liberty, in greater security in the exercise of political rights, and in person and property. It is, too, the party of progress. It is not wedded to the past, nor attached to old things because they are old; but it would cling to all that is valuable in experience, and strive for the development of other truths for the future; and it regards the Freedom of the Press, and of speech as being all important in the success of constitutional law, and as the only safe-guard of freedom. With such a party—a party of the People, with sympathies in common with the mass—it is our pleasure and pride to belong, and we shall, in the columns of the *Liberal*, be its unflinching advocate.

Our columns will invariably be open to all parties having a desire to promote our common interests. We will endeavor to give as correct a view as possible of the current prices of all marketable produce in the principal cities of Canada and the United States. We will publish the latest news by the Steamers from Europe as soon as possible after we receive it. An extra will be issued when the news may be of sufficient importance to require it.

We will devote a portion of our columns every week to Agriculture, the Arts and Sciences, Miscellaneous Intelligence, Education and Amusement. In short, nothing shall be allowed to pass our notice that may tend to interest and benefit our subscribers.

Our sheet is not so large as some might wish it to be—but if it is small, so is our price. It is within the reach of every man to subscribe, and it is for this purpose we intend it. But if we meet with sufficient encouragement, we will enlarge it in a short time.

To the Public.

The first mentioned partner in the publication of the *Western Liberal* has pleasure and ample satisfaction in being proof against every charge of inconsistency and wrong doing with which he may be taxed, with reference to the *Observer*, and *Middlesex Standard*, which were previously published in this office. With regard to the former, the party here concerned, can challenge inquiry, and prove that he has not occasioned the least injury to a single individual, to his knowledge—payment being demanded, and received, in exact proportion to the numbers issued, and the suspension of the paper was owing to misplaced confidence in an agent recommended to his notice, and the derangement of the subscription list consequent thereon.

As to the *Middlesex Standard*, printed in this office last winter, he had no sympathy with its political views, neither had he anything to do with the editing or management of the same.

We send copies of to-day's paper to a number of persons residing at a distance whom we have not had an opportunity of calling on personally. Those of our friends who may not wish to take the paper, will please return the same to this office, marked "refused," otherwise they will be considered as subscribers.

Croakers About.

While we were at work on Friday evening last, we heard a friend on the opposite side of the street, not twenty rods from our office, very cunningly remark that "we were wasting our time in working here by candle light, as we would only be able to issue two or three numbers, and then break down!"

Now, every body knows that there is not a town or village in America that cannot boast of its prophets and its wise men; and by the above, it is evident that St. Thomas is not behind in this respect. We are much obliged to our friend for the information, it may be of service to us hereafter; for, indeed, if every individual in St. Thomas, was as much afraid of a few shillings as the person to whom we have reference, newspapers and printers would stand a poor chance in this quarter. But we hope our friend will consider the matter in the light we do, and say to himself: "Well, every body ain't like me; wiser and better men than I am take newspapers, and support them too!"

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—We learn by the *Globe*, that Parliament will be prorogued on Friday next.

We have intelligence from Europe, and the Eastern Hemisphere generally, by the latest steamer. Our extracts and details, adopted from various sources, are as ample as we can afford at present.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT BLOWN UP! NINE LIVES LOST, AND SEVERAL BADLY SCALDED.

Explosion of the Steamboat America on Lake Erie.

From the *Globe*, Aug. 1.

A telegraphic report received last evening from the town of Erie on Lake Erie communicates the following melancholy intelligence:

This morning whilst off Barcelona on her downward passage, the steamer *America* collapsed her steam chest, instantly killing one of the Assistant Engineers and two other persons, as well as dreadfully scalding several, 25 of them mortally. The Assistant Engineer's body was found under the crank. The decks of the ill fated vessel are literally torn up and otherwise injured. She was towed into Erie by the *Alabama*. As near as can be ascertained, 27 are scalded, of whom 9 are dead, 6 to 8 badly, perhaps mortally wounded.

Up to the time of going to press we have heard nothing from Toronto concerning the Territorial Division Bill. We hope to hear something of it in a day or two

The Present Session.

We are now convinced that the present Session of our Canadian Legislature is almost terminated. To date, they have been 84 days in session, from 14th May last.

As yet, we are not prepared to enter upon a review of its legislative operations, but here, at our outset, merely observe, that the time mentioned has been chiefly occupied with matters of local, corporate, or individual contentment; and eminently with a vast deal of expulsive, and inappropriate orations—very costly, but alas, very tedious and useless to the country. Nevertheless, hopeful attempts have been made to maintain the "positive sign" in favor of progress, by some few philanthropic members, by motions and resolutions towards the abolition of laws and usages derived from the dark ages, and for the introduction of improvements into the general legal system, consonant with the present state of knowledge, and the elevating spirit of the age. Truth and humanity will prevail, ultimately, notwithstanding all obstacles. At present, however, it is very apparent that our Canadian Legislature is still charged, in excess, with obstructive elements. Minds a century behind coming in contact with minds as much in advance. These deputies, however, are not invariably the co-efficients, or exponents of their constituents; we do not, therefore, apprehend much danger of a *statu quo* position in Canada. We expect henceforth a chance of discussing in detail the doings of our present legislators; and thus make our readers acquainted with what new laws have been enacted, as also with what has been antiquated.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the *Boston Daily Journal*, of the 23d ult., from which we take the following article, relative to the news from California. The most important feature in the news is a destructive fire which swept over a third of the wealthiest part of the city of San Francisco, on the 4th of June last. The *Journal* says:—

This is the third conflagration which visited that city within the last few months, devouring as it were in an instant, the hard earned treasures of months and years, and reducing many of its enterprising inhabitants from affluence to penury. But the indomitable courage and perseverance of the men who have left home and its comforts, braved the perils of Cape Horn, or the deadly malaria of the Isthmus, rise undaunted above these discouragements—and we see them ere the smouldering embers have ceased to burn, clearing away the rubbish, preparatory to building on a more secure and extensive scale.

The loss by the fire is estimated variously—at from three to five millions of dollars! These estimates are made amid much confusion and excitement, and will doubtless be found to be somewhat exaggerated. A private letter received in this city this morning says that such is the case.

The Press of California seems to be a prominent sufferer by the flames. The *Journal of Commerce* is again burned out; the publication of the *Courier*, the new Whig paper, is still longer delayed by the consumption of its materials by the all-devouring element; and one or more of the other papers were obliged to remove their materials.

A vast amount of the property destroyed was in the hands of commission merchants, and heavy losses will fall upon the shippers, principally in New England and New York. The news from the mines is meagre. All disturbances had ceased with the foreign miners, they having concluded to pay the tax levied upon them.

The rumored discoveries of gold mines in Oregon had created much excitement, and it was thought would have a tendency to direct thither a part of the current of emigration now on the plains.

The following is from the *San Francisco Herald*, of June 12:

On the 7th instant, new diggings, which are said to be extremely rich and extensive, were discovered on a plain on the north branch of Wood's Creek, about two miles and a half north of the town of Sonoma. The gold lies very deep, but every hole that had been sunk had yielded well.

The intelligence from the mines is of such a nature, as to prove there will be a greater quantity of gold dug out this summer than ever before. We scarcely know which valley the San Joaquin or the Sacramento, has sent out the richest specimens; but gold comes from both regions in sufficient quantities to prove that there was little extravagance in the assertion that the ore is inexhaustible. It has been found, too, as far north as Oregon, and as far south as the mountains near Los Angeles.

There appears to be a ridge of gold-bearing quartz running the whole length of the country North and South. The ore has been found even in the mountains of Los Angeles than in the mines of Mariposa. We have seen large masses from both localities. As found in the former place, it will require the employment of science and machinery—the one to direct operations, and the other for grinding the rock—and with these two agents engaged, it will afford, from the immense quantity which exists, sufficient employment and compensation for three-fourths, at least, of all the superfluous labor of the United States.

Gen. Boyer, formerly President of Hayti, died at Paris on the 9th ult.

From the Globe.

Arrival of the Canada.

NEW YORK, July 31st.

The *Canada* arrived at Halifax at 1 o'clock this morning, and sailed for New York with 175 passengers.

Cotton advanced—Flour is ill to buy, prices nominal—Corn is dull & lower. Provisions—Beef is exceedingly dull—Mess Pork, more enquiry—Prime attracts no attention—Bacon, some qualities in fair demand for Ireland, better descriptions looking up; Hams, dull; shoulders largely called for.

The *Pacific* arrived at Liverpool at half-past 5 on Wednesday morning, 104 days from New York.

The *Cambria* arrived the day previous at half-past 6, 13 days from New York.

At the latest dates the American fleet was off Lisbon, but the papers furnished no news with regard to the differences between Portugal and the United States.

No doubt exists but that hostilities ere this has actually occurred between Denmark and the Dutchies. If so, important results are likely to ensue, as a large Russian fleet is of the coast, for the avowed purpose of rendering the Danes all the assistance they may require.

The Overland Mail brings two weeks later advices from China.

The Commercial treaty between China and the United States has been concluded.

The Cunard Company have determined to commence a line of seven steamers of great size and power for the convenience of goods and passengers between Liverpool and New York. The new line will be wholly independent of the present one.

The Queen of Spain has been delivered of a son, who only lived a few minutes.

A difficulty has arisen between Spain and Portugal in consequence of the marriage of the Queen's sister with Conde Montemolin, the son of Don Carlos.

The Spanish Minister has protested against this alliance as a great breach of the quadruple treaty.

The loss of the Viceroy had caused a despondency among the friends of the Galway line.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE CANADA.

ENGLAND.

The proceedings of Parliament are of no general interest.

Sir Thomas Wilde has been promoted to the "wool sack." The present Sir Robert Peel has been elected for Tamworth without opposition.

The cholera has broken out in London.

The weather and crops are very satisfactory.

Boston Yankee Professors of Biology are exercising their art in Great Britain, but ineffectually.

FRANCE.

The law against the press has been passed by a large majority. It increases the caution money enormously, and stamps are imposed. Every article must be signed by the author.

The financial improvement has been great, and exports greatly increased.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mail reached London on Friday.

The dates are Calcutta 1st, Madras June 8th, China 23rd May.

The political intelligence is of no importance.

India was tranquil.

A serious epidemic had broken out at Canton which resembled the yellow fever in the West Indies. It is said to be invariably fatal, and in most cases in about 12 hours.

The cholera was raging frightfully at Cambodia.

Disturbances continued to take place at Bakan Island.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The butcher Haynau has been dismissed in disgrace from the Government of Hungary.

By TELEGRAPH.

Friday, August 2.

ENGLAND.

The House of Commons have voted £2000 per annum, to the family of the late Duke of Cambridge.

The British Government are about to purchase for £10,000, the Danish forts on the coast of Africa, making the line of their communication and defence complete.

The London Times says a letter from Marseilles states that the American Corvette *Erie*, which was anchored there, had on board the Turkish Minister, who was proceeding to Washington.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon positively refused to sacrifice any Minister to the demands of the majority.

OUR CHIP BASKET.

We see by late American papers, that the *Southern Press*, (a slavery paper published at Washington,) and most of the Southern Members, are opposed to the strong Northern complexion of the new Cabinet; not a man has been chosen below 36 30. This shows pretty clearly what ground President Fillmore intends to take on the slavery question.

The cholera is fast spreading itself in the South-Western States. St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Nashville, and Louisville report daily cases. Two deaths occurred in New York last week.

There is a man in the New York Penitentiary who has had twenty-seven wives.—Such a man ought to be kept in Penitentiary, we say.

The assessors of the city of San Francisco, announce the taxable property there as likely to exceed three hundred millions of dollars.

The Peace Congress at Frankfort-on-the-Main, will meet on the 22d inst. Elihu Burritt and one or two other delegates from the United States, have arrived in Paris.

At a meeting of the City Council of Toronto, on the 29th ult., Mr. Capreol's new plan to raise £100,000 for the completion of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad was brought up, and after full discussion, agreed to.

The London Correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* says, the individual who assaulted the Queen has been tried and convicted, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. He was not subject to whipping, owing to the respectability of his family.—The sentence was pronounced by Baron Alderson, and shows, if anything ever did show it, how much there is one law for the rich, and another for the poor.

Prince Albert is said to entertain a most decided aversion to the sport of horse racing.

Passengers are now actually brought from Dublin to Liverpool for four pence a head. Liverpool is, in consequence, infested by gangs of vagrants who have come over for the purpose of begging; and a capital thing some of them make of it.—*Eng. paper.*

Louis Philippe's fortune, it is said, is divided by his wife among his children and grand-children, in eight equal parts, and that the share of each will be 500,000*fr.* (£20,000 per annum); so that Louis Philippe's private fortune, notwithstanding the great depreciation within the last two years, amounts to £150,000 sterling a year.

There has been a serious riot among the laborers employed on the railroad at Cuba. There was one man killed, and several others badly wounded. A number of shanties were destroyed. It is stated that from 50 to 60 persons were engaged in the disturbance.

The roof of the gas house, at Cleveland, O., fell in on the 19th ult. The foreman, Mr. Burton, was killed, and two others badly wounded.

The late census of Massachusetts shows the population of that State to be 976,000—which is a gain in ten years of about 230,000.

The cholera is raging fearfully in the city of Mexico this season. Late accounts state that three hundred persons have died daily.

Lord Calthrop, Lord Breatly, Lord Cook, and some other English nobles, are accompanied with a swarm of California emigrants at Council Bluffs, Nebraska Territory, on their way to the land of gold, all by the way of a pleasant summer jaunt.

Ohio has more colleges in it than any other State in the Union, at the present time. In Cincinnati there are four medical colleges, including one of dental surgery.

The crops in Michigan by all accounts are better than has been realized in that State for several years. Wheat is said to be very plump, and the heads well filled.

There is every appearance at present of a war between the United States and Portugal. An American squadron had arrived in the Tagus to enforce the claim of £70,000.—Twenty-one days were allowed by the American commander for a final reply. Fears were entertained of a refusal. The Portuguese Government have determined to resist the demand upon them. We think the conduct of the American Government in this affair has been hasty, nevertheless we hardly believe the Government of Portugal will be willing to fight with so powerful an adversary.

President Fillmore, and all the members of his Cabinet are lawyers.

The Galway people are going to try another steamer of greater power than the *Viceroy*.

The Dignity of the House of Assembly. From the Toronto Globe.

The Toronto Press have determined to report no more of the speeches delivered by the members of the Lower branches of the Legislature; if to mention a scene which took place in that body on Thursday last, be a breach of the agreement entered into, we have to beg the forgiveness of our contemporaries, on account of its bearing on the question at issue between the third and fourth Estates. The House of Assembly is a very dignified body—it demands very deep respect from all who approach the Chamber in which it holds its Sessions. This dignity is of a very sensitive character—it is fragile, the slightest movement from without endangers its existence. A few words from a member of the Press, performing an important duty within the walls of its Chamber, addressed to one of its members, has a most destructive effect upon it; it sinks beneath the blow, unless by a vigorous effort of great powers intrusted to it, the house can rise superior to its destroyer, and crush him in the outset. It is a remarkable fact, however, that this dignity is not infringed upon by the conduct of any member on its own benches.—This body is an exception to all rules, it is generally believed that a man can only be disgraced by his own act, that all others can do to him can never lower his position if his conduct has been blameless. Not so with the Canadian House of Assembly. Its members may be intoxicated on the floor of the House, their words may come slowly and thickly, but they are still a dignified body. They may call each other liars, cowards, puppets, place-hunters, rascals, and all the foul names which foul imaginations can invent, and still they are a very dignified body, far above question.—If a reporter addresses one when he interrupts him in the execution of his duty, the dignity—yes, the dignity of this body is impeached. Strange thing, this dignity, to withstand such strong assaults—yet, go down before so weak a thrust.

The scene to which we have referred, is one of those which do not impair the dignity of the House; no notice is taken of them except a faint cry of "order" from the Speaker; no member rises in his place to rebuke the actors, as they are ready to do when it is a reporter who speaks; the dignity of the House is unimpaired. Mr. Guzy attacked Mr. Prince for his political course, the question under discussion being the reference to the Retrenchment Committee's first report back on them for re-consideration. Mr. Prince retorted that Mr. Guzy was billing and cooing with the Ministry for a place.—Mr. Guzy replied that Mr. Prince was not good authority on such a subject, having been turned out of office. Mr. Prince very boldly said that Mr. Guzy was telling an untruth, he had resigned his office. Mr. Guzy said, that like a well bred dog, Mr. Prince had walked down stairs when he saw preparations were making for kicking him out. Mr. Prince in a tone of suppressed rage, said that none but a puppy would say such a thing, and then continued to call the Administration a complete crew, as contemptible as their master—meaning Lord Elgin—Surely one might have expected that the Speaker, so very careful of the dignity of the House, who represses the assault of reporters with so trenchant a pen, who talks of speaking to an honorable member as an act degrading to an honorable profession—surely might have anticipated a mild rebuke at least of these ungentlemanly and rude assaults of members upon each other, and upon the Representative of the Sovereign! But no, the Speaker of this very dignified body cried "order" and there was an end of it.

But it appears too that the dignity can only be invaded by a reporter, no other animal is capable of hurting it. Their own members cannot hurt it, no matter what they do, neither can the strangers who sit in the gallery, for at the close of one of Mr. Guzy's life speeches, on Thursday, there was a loud expression of applause, and though the author of it was seen and known, yet there was no dragging him to the bar and reprimanding him; they only do that to reporters and that kind of people.

The Weather and Crops.

The following extract on the condition of the crops, is cut from a New York paper:—The fine dry weather which continued during haying and most of harvesting in the entire western country, was changed on Sunday morning to a very humid atmosphere.—Since then, frequent and copious showers of rain have fallen, accompanied with a good deal of thunder, and an exceedingly hot, close and sultry atmosphere—greatly endangering the cut wheat, a large portion of which is yet standing in the shock. If the weather does not immediately clear up, with a windy, dry circulation of air, we fear farmers will experience great damage from the growing of wheat in the bundle—a great misfortune seldom felt in this country, but constituting a great evil attending the harvesting of wheat in England. The hay crop of Western New York is comparatively light, but the reverse throughout all the State east of Utica, and the New England States. Corn, though a little late, is very luxuriant and promises well, as do all other summer crops. In some sections the corn has commenced on the terminal leaves of the potato, raising fears that the rot is not yet extinct, and if the season continues wet, may again prevail to a ruinous extent.

Gold Discovered in Oregon.

We take the following important particulars from the Boston Daily Journal, of July 23.—It shows that gold had been discovered in Oregon Territory, and was creating great excitement there. The report of this new discovery is as follows:—

Gold in Oregon.—While our citizens have been quietly preparing to go to Rogue River, to dig for gold this summer, they have been aroused to unusual excitement by the discovery of a rich mine in another direction. The opinion is gaining strength daily, that one of the richest mines on the shores of the Pacific, has been discovered in the Spokan country, some 400 miles from this city, and up the Columbia. We are assured by Capt. N. Crosby, who saw it, that the sand which was brought from the Spokan, was in its bulk, about one quarter gold. We have always felt confident that there was gold on Powder and Burnt rivers, and this discovery on the Spokan, will still more confirm the fact that the middle region of Oregon is to become the grand El Dorado of the day.

One party is on its way to the region of this new discovery, if not already there, and others are preparing to follow. On the return of a messenger, who is expected here in a week or two, if he confirms the report, there will be a general rush for that country. In view of this fact, a Sub Indian Agent has gone up the Columbia to prepare the Indians for a new state of things, which will immediately commence in their country.

The country in which this gold has been found is one of the healthiest in the world—and if the mine should be found to extend over a large region of the country, it will soon be teeming with an overflowing population, attracted hither by the double allurements of gold and health.

We suppose that there will also be a considerable mining business done this season on the rivers along the Southern border of Oregon, as many persons who have been to California have convinced themselves that Rogue river and the other streams in that vicinity will afford profitable "diggings."

Gov. Lane and Rogue River Gold.—Governor Lane has gone to the Rogue river to negotiate, if possible, a treaty with the Indians in that region preparatory to working the gold mines there. It is the Governor's intention to explore that section of Oregon pretty thoroughly, with reference to its mineral resources.

"The Alta California, has the following paragraph confirmatory of the above statements:—

"A gentleman of this city, who left here in the Carolina, on the 23d ultimo, and returned on Friday evening last from Oregon tells us that the gold excitement among a certain number of persons in the vicinity of Portland and Astoria was, on the 1st instant, very great.

"The discovery was made by some of the Stokan tribe of Indians, who brought large quantities of the metal to Astoria, where they purchased clothing and trinkets. They were interrogated as to the locality of the placers, by a man named Lewis, who from the fact of having once officiated as priest among the tribe, still exercised much influence, and succeeded in obtaining the desired information. Lewis started with the Indians, and soon after sent word to Astoria, to Gen. Adien, confirming the story of the Indians, and desiring various persons to follow him without delay. The rumor comes straight, and from a respectable source; but we shall, nevertheless, wait the arrival of the Carolina, which may be expected to-morrow, or on Thursday."

The Spectator has the following additional interesting paragraphs:

Price of Labor in Oregon.—For the information of persons wishing to emigrate to Oregon, we will say that laborers of all kinds are much wanted here. Carpenters are receiving from eight to twenty dollars per day. Common day laborers four to five dollars per day. Tailors charge thirty dollars for making a dress coat, and from eight to ten dollars for vests and pantaloons. School teachers are in very great demand and at their own prices.

As to the emigrants, who talk of Oregon let them come on. Here we have the greatest plenty of the two prime articles of life, health any money. With these, and an abundance of provisions, we hold great inducements to emigration to this country.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC IN FIVE DAYS.—The citizens of Portland, Me., have petitioned their Legislature to ascertain the most practicable route for a rail road from Bangor in the direction of St. John, N. B., to some good harbor at Nova Scotia, or Cape Breton, best fitted for a terminus for a line of trans-Atlantic navigation. From Cape Canso, Nova Scotia, to Galway Bay, in Ireland, the distance is 2,000 miles. Assuming the speed of steam vessels to be 17 miles an hour, the ocean will thus be crossed in five days' time.

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH SHIP.—By the brig Orbit, from Puget's Sound, Oregon, we learn that the ship Albion, of London, has been seized by General Dorr, on the part of the American Government, for smuggling and cutting timber on the United States possessions. This vessel, we understand, is under charter by the British Government—the timber being for the use of the navy.—[Alto California, June 17.]

Interview between Dr. Webster and Mr. Littlefield.

Boston, July 25.

An interview took place yesterday afternoon between Dr. Webster and Mr. Littlefield, at the solicitation of Dr. Webster, in the presence of Mr. Andrews, the jailor. On their entrance Dr. W. stepped forward and very cordially and affectionately seized the hand of Mr. L., remarking that he had long desired to see him; and he could not feel satisfied until he had made his acknowledgments to him, that he felt he had done him great injustice, and he asked his forgiveness.

Mr. Littlefield promptly and feelingly replied, that he forgave him with all his heart, and expressed his pity and sympathy for him. Mr. L. also told him that it was a painful duty to perform when he took the stand and testified against him, but that he felt it a duty which he had no right to shrink from, and if he had stated anything wrong it was not intentional, and he was very sorry and asked his forgiveness.

Dr. W. replied that he had misrepresented nothing—that he had told the truth. Dr. W. said, however, as a dying man he would not bring the sledge hammer to his recollection. As the interview was drawing to a close, Dr. Webster again took the hand of Mr. Littlefield, and thanked him for calling, and expressed a wish to see Mrs. Littlefield.

Mr. Littlefield remarked that they had always, while at the Medical College, got along agreeably and pleasantly together, and that he (Dr. W.) had always treated him kindly, &c.

Dr. Webster said that a friendly feeling had always existed on his part towards him (Mr. L.) and his family.

Dr. Webster spoke of his present situation, and said he was resigned to his fate, but felt deeply for his family. During the entire interview, both parties seemed deeply impressed, and they parted in tears.

The Boston Times, of July 25th, says:—We learn that Prof. Webster seems perfectly resigned and very penitent. He says that he has made his peace above, and is prepared to die. His only sorrow is concerning his unfortunate family. The officers of the jail have no apprehension that he will commit suicide. None are permitted to see him unless they hold a permit from the sheriff.

We understand that Mrs. Littlefield will visit the Professor to-day.

It is not the least singular fact among all the circumstances of this affair, that Webster has not yet resigned his "Ewing Professorship of Chemistry and Mineralogy" in Harvard University—neither has he been removed, nor has another been appointed in his place—consequently, he is still a full Professor, and is a full Professor in the first seminary of learning in the United States—who is to be executed on Friday, August 30, unless he anticipates his doom by suicide.

The Doomed Man's Warning.

Whatever may be thought of Professor Webster's Confession, there is one passage in it, which, coming as it does from a convict's cell, and illustrated as it is in human blood, should make a profound impression on every reader's heart. Webster pleads that he killed Parkman by a sudden blow inflicted in a moment of high temper, and adds that he was only child, much indulged, and had never learned to govern his temper, and acquire the control of his passions, which were usually very quick and excitable. From this cause, he says, all his terrible difficulties have arisen.

We presume this is the true version of the dreadful affair; at any rate, the quick, high temper, and the shedding of human blood, have thousands of times stood in the relation of cause and effect, and probably did in the present instance. And what a lesson is here, and how much it is needed by many whose general character for amiability of character is unquestioned. Dr. Webster was a man of mild and amiable qualities. There was a degree of timidity about him which caused him to shrink from encountering even an unfriendly word or look. There was a feminine softness in his tastes and habits. And yet he carried in his breast an inflammable principle, which was like tinder to the spark, and which, once fired, raged with unbounded and inexpressible fury, and nerved his arm to inflict death dealing blows upon the disturber of his peace.

Oh that we could send the warning of this sad example home to the hearts and consciences of the thousands of quick and high-tempered young men who are now suspecting no evil from the indulgence of their excitability, and who consequently impose no check upon themselves.

We would entreat all such persons to contemplate the intense, the unutterable anguish and misery, which in Webster's case have resulted from a moment's unguarded, unchecked passion. See the pale, lifeless victim of the blow, follow the wretched criminal through all the torturing experiences of his life since last November—go, listen to the heart-rending sobs and groans of his stricken wife and daughter—gather into one view the vast volume of miseries connected with the Boston Tragedy, and which have agitated millions of hearts through the civilized world; and then remember that one little spark kindled this awful fire, one unguarded moment, one unchecked passion let loose this flood of desolation. Think of it, young man, indulged and petted by fond, but unwise parents. Think of it, ye fathers and mothers who fear to govern your offspring. Think of it, all ye passionate, quick-tempered persons, of whatever age, sex, or circumstances, and remember that the least degree of unrestrained temper is enough to engender murder and boundless misery.

YET ANOTHER!

Steamer Baltic Sunk—no Lives Lost.
BUFFALO, August 1.

The Steamer Baltic went out of this port this morning with a large number of our German citizens and others on a pleasure excursion, for the benefit of the German or St. Louis Society. She ran down the Niagara River to Schlosser, where she struck on a rock, and sunk in twelve feet of water. All on board reached shore in safety. We understand she will be raised in two days. The accident occurred between eleven and twelve o'clock A. M.—[Buffalo Com. Adv.]

Indiana—Crops—Cholera, &c.

The (Indian) corn crop of Indiana is almost certain to be heavy this year—heavier than ever before.

The wheat is now safely gathered, and its abundance will make the hearts of our Hoosier farmers exult with gladness.

Fruit—apples, peaches, &c.,—will also be abundant.

The cholera has at length visited our town. There were two deaths by it yesterday. Last year we escaped this terrible scourge, though it was all about us.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

SATISFACTORY REPLIES.—A witness examined in one of the Courts of Illinois, upon a trial concerning a horse trade, was asked by the counsel for the defendant, how the plaintiff generally rode?
"He generally rides a-straddle, sir."
"How does he ride in company?"
"If he has a good horse, he always keeps up."
"How does he ride when he is alone?"
"Really, sir, I cannot say, for I never was in company with him when he rode by himself."
"You may stand aside, sir."

"Is there anything important before the House to-day?"
"No, sir, there is nothing before the House but the member from —, and he is a 'thing not important.'"
"Is Mr. — making his speech to-day?"
"No, sir. It has been made a long time—he is only delivering it to-day."

I like to see young women peep through the windows or the cracks of half open doors to catch a glimpse of the young men, and when they come in their presence appear over modest—it is so admirable.

There are two eventual periods in the life of a woman: one, when she wonders who she will have; the other, when she wonders who will have her.

The daughter of Enoch was 580 years old when she was married. What girl will see hope after that?

Mirth is like a flash of lightning that breaks through a gloom of clouds, and then glitters for a moment. Cheerfulness keeps up a kind of day-light in the mind, filling it with a steady and perpetual serenity.

ST. THOMAS CASH STORE O. B. JACOBS,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c., &c., opposite McKay's Brick Building, St. Thomas. 1

ASA HOWARD, GENERAL ASSURANCE AGENT, ST. THOMAS, C. W. 1

BLANK DEEDS,
WITH MEMORIALS,
And other Law Forms,
PRINTED, AND FOR SALE,
AT THIS OFFICE,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

R. NELSON, CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

(Lately from New Brunswick.)
THANKFUL for the patronage he has received in this place, begs to inform the inhabitants of St. Thomas and the surrounding country, that he will in future carry on his business in the first house east of Mr. Hodges' Store, on the South side of Talbot street, and nearly opposite Mr. Luke's Brewery; and by unremitting attention to his business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Clocks and Watches Warranted.
Cord-wood and Country produce taken in exchange for work.
St. Thomas, August 1, 1850.

List of Letters REMAINING IN THE ST. THOMAS POST OFFICE, 1st August, 1850.

Axford Samuel	Morrison Nathaniel
Auckland George	Milman Robert
Andrews Margaret	Morse E. F.
Baker William	Misener George
Bisbee Leonard	Misner Jacob
Barnard Richard	Milne William
Biskely Dennis	Martin William
Cramer David	McCullagh John
Cheney John W.	McMillan Ann
Cavanah George	McAlpin Robert
Curry Sarah	McQueen Dorothy
Campbell John	McCallum Hugh
Cavanah Dennis	McKee Geo.
Call Miss E.	McKay Thomas
Druid Mr.	McDonald Alex.
Dunbar Peter	McLeod Donnan
Drude George	Norris Mary
Francis William 2	Owcombe Catharine
Forsman John	Naks Simon
Fox Michael	O'Neil John
Forshe James	Patterson Hector
Gillan Joshua	Patterson James
Gerrard Norman	Roaf W.
Hollingshead Isaac	Rose Henry
Harsnaw James	Stockton David
Hyne Richard	Sinton John
Howe John	Smith Colin
Ham Andrew	Smith W. II.
Hacker Mr. F.	Toles Jane
Henderson James	Thomson Carlton
Hoe Emery	Wannacott Arcsott
Jacobs Henry	Watts James
Kennedy William	Wade George
Lee Robert	Vail James
Louette Stephen	

EDW. ERMATINGER, P. M.

PARKE & SCATCHARD,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY.

OFFICES,
London, Dundas-Street. Woodstock West,
Dundas Street.
E. JONES PARKE, THOS. SCATCHARD,
Woodstock, London.

DAVID M. THOMPSON,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, &c., &c.
OFFICE, New Buildings, Dundas-street,
LONDON. 1

JOHN A. NELLIS, M. D.

RESIDENCE AT THE HOUSE OF
J. A. EAKINS, SPARTA.
July 20th, 1850. 1

AUCTIONEERING!

JAMES JAY begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends, and the public generally, for the very liberal support he has received for the last 14 years, in the above business; and will continue to sell all kinds of Framing stock, &c., on the most reasonable terms. From his general knowledge of such matters, he flatters himself he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.
Linley Farm, near St. Thomas, August, 1850. 1

FIRE!

GENESEE MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL UPWARD OF \$900,000!!!

THIS old and well established Company commenced doing business in July, 1836, and have been in operation 13 years, during which time they have issued in all upwards of 15,000 policies, insuring property to the amount of over \$12,000,000. Its principle is mutual, by which each pays only his proportion of the actual loss, and saves the immense profit annually paid to Stock Companies.

ADVANTAGES!

This Company will take RISKS on any property, in BLOCKS or otherwise, [subject, however to the approval of the Directors,] when they would not in all common probability suffer a loss by one fire of more than \$6000.

Furnaces, Forges, Smith's Shops, Livery Stables, Distilleries, Breweries, Steam Mills, Carpenters' and Joiners' shops, Clothing Works, Coopers' shops, &c., &c., are not excluded.

The Company for the last four years has enjoyed a constantly increasing prosperity; and notwithstanding the past year has been one of great and unusual losses to all Insurance Companies, and the great competition in insurance business, the capital of this company has increased nearly \$413,100 since the last annual report. The Directors, until quite recently have made but little effort to recommend the claims of this company to the confidence of the public, and from the success attending those efforts, they are encouraged to hope that by a continuance of suitable measures, which they are determined to pursue, the capital will be greatly increased, and the company second to no other in the State.

The Directors would again call the attention of Members and the public to the fact, that during the whole time this company has been organized, embracing the most disastrous period of fires ever known, the assessments on premium notes of the company, to meet all losses, will not average two per cent per annum, and that the new feature introduced in their system of insurance, viz., Insuring for any period of time not exceeding 5 years, after inducement to persons wishing to meet which no other company can offer.

ASA HOWARD, of St. Thomas, C. W., AGENT.

Poetry.

GIVE EVERY DAY.

Let us give something every day,
For one another's weal;
A word, to make the gloomy gay,

The objects of our love and care,
In every path we see—
And when they ask a simple prayer,

Let us give something every day
To comfort and to cheer;
'Tis not for gold alone they pray,

We all can give—the poor—the weak,
And be an angel guest;
How small a thing—to smile—to speak,

Science and Art.

THE AGE OF IRON AND STEAM.

The Pyramids of Egypt look down in
grim and solemn grandeur upon the
architectural piles of the present age,

Who is he that can gaze upon the
stately steamer as she moves from the wharf,

Wonders cease to be wonders when they
become common occurrences, but they are
no less wonderful for all that.

Such are some of the wonders of the
present age, produced as it were by small
things. Water can be expanded by the
combustion of coal to four hundred times
its bulk,

the steam engine. This simple but great
machinery has revolutionized the age, and
has done more to exalt humanity and benefit
the human race, than all the victories of
Cæsar or the triumphs of Napoleon.

HOLLOW SHAFTS.—Forge a pound of
iron into a hollow rod, and it will support
a weight many times greater than if solid.

NINEVAH DISCOVERIES.—Very late and
highly satisfactory accounts have, within a
few days, been received from Mr. Layard,

THE UPPER REGIONS OF THE ATMOSPHERE.—Mr. J. Wise, the aeronaut, has
recently published a work entitled "History
and Practice of Aeronautics," from which
has been taken the following interesting
facts.

SIMPLE ELECTRIFYING APPARATUS.—
The following we take from an exchange
paper. Probably some of our readers
would like to try the experiment. It is
simple enough, if true:—

INDUSTRY.—"There is more pleasure
in sweating an hour than in yawning a
century."

Farmer's Department.
SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF
SEED WHEAT.

In examining the sowing crops of wheat,
about the middle of July, when the plants are
in full head, a careful observer must be struck
at the vast difference in fields owned by
different proprietors, with respect to the purity
of the varieties sown; and also as to the presence
or absence of chaff, rye, cockle, and other
impurities calculated to depreciate the
marketable value of the article.

FEEDING AND MANAGING MILCH
COWS.
The grasses, particularly the clovers, are
the best summer food. When these begin to
fail, the deficiency may be supplied by green
crops, which are very sweet, and produce a large
quantity of milk of excellent quality.

Some keep cows in the barn by night in a
warm season. They are saved from storms,
and more manure is saved. There should be
good ventilation in hot weather. Cows are
much better for being kept in the barn nearly
all the time in cold weather.

BRADLEY BROTHERS.
Buffalo, July, 1850.

MACPHERSON & CRANE,
Warehousemen, forwarders, and
Commission Merchants:
Hamilton, Dundas, Kingston, Prescott,
and Bytown.

Macpherson, Crane & Company,
MONTREAL.
DEG leave to inform the Merchants of
Hamilton, and the Merchants and Millers
of the surrounding, that they have commenced
the Warehousing and Forwarding business in
Hamilton and Dundas, and are now prepared
to receive property in the commodious premises
lately in the occupation of Messrs. M. W. &
E. Browne, and trust that their long experience
in the business, and the strictest attention
thereto, warrant them in expecting liberal
support.

Horses.—Flies are a great trouble to
horses at this season. They will eat the
skin off the inside of their ears, and then feed
upon the flesh, producing a great deal of pain
and uneasiness. This evil may be prevented
by rubbing upon the inside of their ears a
little grease or oil, which should be repeated
occasionally.

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THIS old and well established Company com-
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by one fire of more than \$6000.

ASA HOWARD, of St. Thomas, C.W.,
AGENT

NEW PAPER MILL.
THE undersigned announce that their new
Paper Mill near Buffalo, N. Y., is now
in full operation, and they are ready to exe-
cute orders for all descriptions of

News and Book Printing Paper,
Foolscap, flat and folded; Folio Post and
Letter Paper, Wrapping, Colored
Mediums, Envelopes, &c., &c.,
in quantities to suit
customers.

BRADLEY BROTHERS.
Buffalo, July, 1850.

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Hamilton, Dundas, Kingston, Prescott,
and Bytown.

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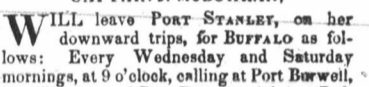
JOHN A. NELLIS, M. D.
RESIDENCE AT THE HOUSE OF
J. A. EAKINS, SPARTA.
July 20th, 1850.

AUCTIONEERING!

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above business; and will continue to sell all
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reasonable terms. From his general know-
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THE NEW AND FAST-SAILING LOW
PRESSURE STEAMER



"WAVE,"

CAPTAIN J. M'EURHAN,
on her
downward trips, for BUFFALO as fol-
lows: Every Wednesday and Saturday
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Port Rowan, and Port Dover, arriving at Buf-
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Leaves Buffalo for Port Stanley every
Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock,
calling at the above ports, and arriving at
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For Freight or Passage apply on board or
to
ROUTH & DAVIDSON, Agents.
Port Stanley, June 19, 1850.

1850!
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PORT SARNIA, C. W.,
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UP TRIP. DOWN TRIP.
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" 18th. " 25th.
" Sept. 1st. " Sept. 8th.
" 15th. " 22d.
" 26th. " Oct. 6th.
" Oct. 13th. " 20th.
" 27th. " Nov. 3d.
" Nov. 10th. " 17th.

Travelers from St. Thomas, London, &c.,
can rely on the punctuality of the above ar-
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For comfort and safety, the Empire is un-
surpassed on the Lakes.
J. F. FORSYTH,
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