

# The Western Liberal.

VOL. 1.

ST. THOMAS, (CANADA WEST) FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1850.

NO. 3

## The Western Liberal.

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

### 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 c'y, 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.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the option of the publishers.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under 2s 6d first insertion, and 7d each subsequent insertion.

From six to ten lines 3s 4d first insertion, and 10d each subsequent insertion.

Over ten lines 4d per line for the first insertion, and 1d per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without written directions will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount to merchants and others advertising by the year.

All letters and communications must be post-paid or they will not be attended to.

### JOB PRINTING

Of every description executed with neatness and despatch, and at low prices.

### ST. THOMAS CASH STORE

#### O. B. JACOBS,

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

#### ASA HOWARD,

GENERAL ASSURANCE AGENT, ST. THOMAS, C. W.

#### PARKE & SCATCHERD,

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

### OFFICES,

London, Dundas-Street, Woodstock West, Dundas Street.

E. JONES PARKE, THOS. SCATCHERD, Woodstock, London.

#### DAVID M. THOMPSON,

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

#### JAMES DANIEL,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Notary Public and Conveyancer, London.

Office in the Court House, opposite the Sheriff's Office.

#### JOHN A. NELLIS, M. D.

RESIDENCE AT THE HOUSE OF J. A. EAKINS, SPARTA. July 29th, 1850.

#### E. 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. Hodge's 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.

### 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.

#### M. GUNN, Agent, St. Thomas.

### APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a smart Boy, from 12 to 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing business. One whose parents reside in the village would be preferred. Apply at this office.

MARTIN CULLAITON, WESTERN LIBERAL OFFICE, St. Thomas, August 14, 1850.

## Poetry.

### THE PLOUGH AND THE SICKLE.

With the pioneer axe what a conquest's made; What a field from the forest is won!

What regions reduced from the wilderness shade, Are now warmed by the beams of the sun!

From the rock where our fathers in exile first landed, Their clearing from river to river has spread

And mountains and plains by their sons are commanded, Till now on the beach of Pacific we tread.

What a farm for a nation to cultivate now! And gather the wonderful harvest it yields; 'Tis an empire reduced to the sickle and plow

An empire of gardens, and orchards, and fields.

Hail, nation of farmers! rejoice in your toil, And shout when your harvest is o'er;

Receive the oppressed to your land with a smile; But frown every foe from your iron bound shore.

The plough and the sickle shall shine bright in glory, When the mitre and sceptre shall crumble in rust.

And the farmer shall live both in song and in story, When kingdoms and kings are forgotten in dust.

### Choice Selections.

#### THAT HOLE IN THE POCKET.

In this lies the true secret of economy—the cure of sixpences. Many people throw them away without remorse or consideration—not reflecting that a penny a day is more than three dollars a year. We would loudly complain if a tax of that amount were laid upon us; but when we come to add all that we uselessly tax ourselves for our penny expenses, we shall find that we waste in this way annually quite enough to supply a family with winter fuel.

It is now about a year since my wife said to me one day, "pray Mr. Slackwater, how you that half dollar about you that I gave you this morning?" I felt in my waistcoat pocket, I felt in my breeches pocket, I turned my purse inside out, but it was all empty space—which is very different from specie; so I said to Mrs. Slackwater, "I've lost it, my dear; positively, there must be a hole in my pocket!"—I'll sew it up, said she.

An hour after, I met Tom Stevens.—"How did that ice-cream set?" said Tom. "It set," said I, "like the sun, gloriously." And, as I spoke, it flashed upon my mind that my missing half dollar had paid for those ice-creams; however, I held my peace, for Mrs. Slackwater sometimes makes remarks; and even when she assured me at the breakfast table next morning that there was no hole in my pocket, what could I do but lift my brow and say, "Ah! isn't there! really!"

Before a week had gone by, my wife who like a dutiful help-mate as she is, always gave me her loose change to keep, called for a twenty-five cent piece that had been deposited in my sub-treasury for safe keeping; there was a poor woman at the door, she said, that she had promised it to for certain. "Well, wait a moment," I cried; so I pushed enquiries first in this direction, and that, and then in the other; but vacancy returned a horrid groan.—"On my soul," said I, "thinking it best to show a bold front, 'you must keep my pockets in better repair, Mrs. Slackwater, this piece, with I know not how many more, is lost, because some corner or seam in my plaguety pockets has been left open."

"Are you sure Sir?" said Mrs. Slackwater. "Sure! ay, that I am, it's gone!" my wife dismissed her promise, and then, in a very quiet way, asked me to change my pantaloons—before I went out, and to bar further argument, laid another pair on my knees.

That evening, allow me to remark gen-

tleman, of the species 'husband.' I was very loth to go home to tea; I had half a mind to bore some bachelor friend, and when hunger and habit, in their unassuming manner, one on each side, walked me up to my own door, the touch made my blood run cold. But to not think Mrs. Slackwater is a Tartar, my good friends, because I thus shrunk from home; the fact was that I had while abroad, called to my mind the fate of her twenty-five cent piece—which I had invested in smoke—that is to say, cigars; and I feared to think of her comments on my party's pockets.

"These things went on for some months; we were poor for to begin with, and grew poorer, or at any rate no richer fast.—Times grew worse and worse. At length, one day my wife came in with a subscription paper for the orphan's Asylum. I looked at it and sighed, and picked my teeth, and shook my head and handed it back to her.

"Ned Bowen," said she "subscribed ten dollars."

"The more shame to him," I replied.—"He can't afford it; he can but just scrape along any how, in these times it ain't right for him to do it."

My wife smiled in her sad way, and took the paper back to him that brought it.

The next evening she asked me if I would go with her and see the Bowens, and as I had no objections, we started.

I know Ned Bowen did a small business that would give him about \$600 a year, and I thought it worth while to see what that sum would do in the way of house keeping. We were admitted by Ned and welcomed by Ned's wife. All was as nice as wax, and yet as substantial as iron—comfort was written all over the room.

The evening passed, some how or other though we had no refreshment, an article which we never had at home, but always went elsewhere, and I returned to our own establishment with mingled pleasure and chagrin.

"What a pity," said I to my wife, that Bowen don't keep within his income."

"He does," she replied.

"How can he on \$600?" was my answer; "if he gives ten dollars for charity and five dollars to that, and live so snug and comfortably too?"

"Shall I tell you?" said Mrs. Slackwater.

"Certainly, if you can."

"His wife," said my wife, "finds it just as easy to do without \$20 or \$30 worth of ribbons and laces, as to buy them. They have no fruit except what they raise, and have given them by country friends, whom they repay by a thousand little acts of kindness. He buys no cigars, or ice creams, or oranges, at twelve cents a-piece, or new novels—in short, my dear Mr. Slackwater he has no hole in his pockets."

It was the first word of suspicion my wife had ever uttered on the subject, and it cut me to the quick! Cut me? I should rather say it sowed me up—and my pockets too; they never have been in holes since that time.

Foxe.—Oh, marry the man you love, girls, if you can get him at all; if he is as rich as 'Croesus' or as poor as Job in his fall. Pray, do marry for pelf, girls, 'twill bring your soul into thrall, but marry the man you love, girls, if his purse is ever so small. Oh, never marry a fop, girls, whether he's little or tall; he'll make a fool of himself and you, he knows nothing well but to draw. But marry a sober man, girls, there are a few left on this ball; and you'll never rue the day girls, that you ever married at all.

Applications for divorces are so numerous in Wisconsin, that it has been suggested that all married people, who don't want to be divorced, should signify the same to the Legislature, and then a general law be passed divorcing every body else!

He who has a high forehead, will have his eyes under it and will live all the days of his life.

## Provincial Parliament.

### BILLS FOR UPPER CANADA, PASSED DURING THE RECENT SESSION.

We publish below the Bills which have been passed during the Session of Parliament that has just closed. The number of Bills which received the royal assent on Saturday the 10th instant, were 146. Our space not admitting of the whole number, we have therefore selected such as have immediate reference to Upper Canada, and also those for United Canada. The number of Lower Canada Bills are 38, Upper Canada 60, and United Canada 37.—Ed. WESTERN LIBERAL.

### UPPER CANADA BILLS.

#### PRIVATE.—24.

An Act to authorise the exchange of certain Turnpike road debentures for others of the same total value but being respectively for smaller sums.

An Act to incorporate the Kingston Fire and Marine Insurance company

An Act to incorporate the Bytown and Montreal Telegraph company.

An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the Vaughan Road company.

An Act to amend the act to incorporate the Mechanics' Institute of the city of Toronto.

An Act to authorise the trustees holding lands upon which churches are erected in Upper Canada to mortgage the same, to pay off debts due by such churches.

An Act to authorise Aaron Silverthorn and Newman Silverthorn, their heirs or assigns, to erect a dam across the river Thames.

An Act to enable John Counter to obtain a patent for making stoves of a new pattern and on a new principle.

An Act to incorporate the Toronto Necropolis.

An act to incorporate the Catarqui Cemetery company.

An act to prolong the time for the completion of the Grimsby Breakwater Pier and Harbor.

An act to amend the act, intituled "An act to incorporate certain persons as the Guelph and Dundas road company."

An act to authorise the removal of the site of Victoria College from Cobourg to Toronto.

An act to alter and amend two several acts passed respectively in the seventh year and in the eighth year of Her present Majesty's reign, relating to the Trust and Loan company of Upper Canada.

An act to incorporate the Elgin association for the settlement and moral improvement of the colored population of Canada.

An act to empower the Great Western Railroad Company to make a branch railroad to the town of Galt.

An act for the incorporation of a company to construct a railroad between Bytown and Prescott.

An act to authorise the formation of companies for the establishment of cemeteries in Upper Canada.

An act to amend the act to encourage the establishment of certain societies, commonly called Building societies in that part of the Province of Canada formerly constituting Upper Canada.

An act to enable the municipal corporation of the city of Toronto, to assist in the construction of the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad.

An act to incorporate the Hamilton Gas company.

An act to empower municipal corporations to subscribe for stock of the Great Western Railroad company, or otherwise to aid in completing that undertaking.

An act to extend the time for paying up the increased capital stock of the Bank of Upper Canada.

An act to amend the act intituled "an act to incorporate the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Union Railroad Company."

### LOCAL.—3.

An act to enable the Commissioners for defining the boundary line between the townships of Walpole and Woodhouse, to perform the duty assigned to them by the act in that behalf provided.

An act to confirm a certain survey of the township of Ameliasburgh in Upper Canada.

An act to enable collectors of local taxes in Upper Canada, for the several years between one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine (both inclusive,) to recover taxes accrued in such years respectively, and remaining due.

An act to provide for the payment of the sum of money therein mentioned, for the use and support of three additional Grammar schools in the County of York, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

An act to provide for the future management of the Toronto Harbor.

An act to vest the Harbor at Coloung in the municipality of that town.

An act to establish a survey in front of the 9th concession of Cornwall, (from lot No. 22 westerly to the limit of the township) as the governing line of the said concession.

An act to determine the mode in which the side lines in certain concessions in the township of Edwardsburgh shall be ran.

LEGAL CORRECTIONS.—5.

An act to extend the right of appeal in certain cases in Upper Canada.

An act to remove doubts as to the effect of the disallowance of the Act incorporating the town of Bytown.

An act to remedy an error in certain letters patent for two lots in the town of Chatham.

An act to alter and amend the practice and proceedings in action of Ejectment in Upper Canada.

An act to amend and explain the act relative to the side lines in the township of Osgoode.

PUBLIC.—23.

An act to permit Lands in Upper Canada to be conveyed to trustees for Burial places.

An act to enable the Provincial Government to dispose of claims against certain Companies for loans made to them under the authority of certain acts of the Parliament of Upper Canada.

An act to amend and extend the provisions of an act passed in the twelfth year of her Majesty's reign, intituled, "an Act to authorise the formation of Joint Stock Companies for the construction of roads, and other works in Upper Canada."

An act to remove certain doubts respecting the intention of the act of the last session of the Parliament of this Province for amending the Charter of the University of Toronto, and to provide for the institution and endowment of Regius and other Professorships, Lectureships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes and other rewards in the said University, and for other purposes connected with the said University, and with the College and Royal Grammar School of Upper Canada College forming an appendage thereof.

An act to amend the Registry Law of Upper Canada.

An act to provide funds for defraying the cost of the erection of the Lunatic Asylum, and other public building in Upper Canada.

An act to alter the practice of the law in action of Dower in Upper Canada.

An act to alter and amend the Act regulating the practice of the County Courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the jurisdiction thereof.

An act for the more effectual administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada.

An act to establish a Board of Agriculture in Upper Canada.

An act for correcting of certain errors and omissions in the Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the last session thereof, intituled, "an Act to provide, by one general law, for the erection of Municipal Corporations and the establishment

of regulations of Police in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships, and Villages in Upper Canada, for amending certain of the provisions of the said act and making some further provisions for the better accomplishment of the object thereof.

An act to amend the laws relative to Tavern Licences in Upper Canada.

An act to repeal the enactment appropriating the proceeds of that portion of the Marriage License Fund arising in Upper Canada, to the support of certain specified institutions only, and to leave the same at the disposal of Parliament for Upper Canada purposes generally.

An act to confirm and give effect to certain rules and regulations made by the judges of Her Majesty's Court of Error and Appeal for Upper Canada and for other purposes relating to the powers of the Judges of courts of Law and Equity in that part of the Province, and the practice and decisions of certain of those courts.

An act for the protection of the Indians in Upper Canada from imposition, and the property occupied or enjoyed by them, from trespass and injury.

An act for the better establishment and maintenance of common schools in Upper Canada.

An act for the protection of mill owners in Upper Canada.

An act to alter and amend the act requiring mortgages on personal property in Upper Canada to be filed.

An act to relieve ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada from the obligation to obtain special licenses in order to keep registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials in Lower Canada.

An act to establish a more equal and just system of assessment in the several townships, villages, towns and cities in Upper Canada.

An act to repeal the acts and provisions of Law relative to assessments and matters connected therewith in Upper Canada.

An act for the consolidation and amendment of the laws relative to Jurors, Juries, and inquests in that part of the Province called Upper Canada.

An act to amend and consolidate the several acts now in force regulating the practice of Division courts in Upper Canada, and to extend the jurisdiction thereof.

#### BILLS FOR UNITED CANADA.—37.

An act to amend the laws relating to the Public Works of this Province.

An act to repeal two certain acts therein mentioned relating to agriculture, and to provide for the remedy of abuses prejudicial to agriculture.

An act to afford relief to Bankrupts in certain cases.

An act to protect from injury Electro Magnetic Telegraphs in this Province.

An act to limit the time for redeeming land scrip.

An act to impose a duty on foreign reprints of British copy works.

An act to amend the laws relative to hawkers and pedlars.

An act to make better provision with regard to the repairing of roads within the limits of incorporated cities and towns, and of roads and bridges which having been under the control of the commissioners of public works, may hereafter be released from such control.

An act to facilitate and encourage the study of the law in this Province.

An act to confer certain rights upon the Chartered Banks of this Province, and to declare the rights already possessed by them in certain cases.

An act for raising, on the credit of the funds therein mentioned, certain sums required for the public service.

An act to provide for the formation of incorporated joint stock companies for manufacturing, mechanical, mining, or chemical purposes.

An act to continue for a limited time therein mentioned the act for the better defence of the Province, and to regulate the militia thereof.

An act to amend and continue the ordinance for the inspection of fish and oil.

An act to amend and render permanent as amended, the act to regulate the inspection of beef and pork.

An act for incorporating certain charitable, philanthropic, and provident associations and for the effectual protection from fraud and misappropriation of the funds of the same.

An act to amend an act to secure the right of property in British Plantation Vessels navigating the inland waters of this Province, and not registered under the act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled, "an Act for the registering of British Vessels and to facilitate the transfers of the same, and to prevent the fraudulent assignment of any property in such vessels."

An act to provide for the transfer of the management of the Inland Posts to the Provincial Government, and for the regulations of the said department.

An act to establish Freedom of Banking in this Province, and for other purposes relative to Banks and Banking.

An act to amend the act imposing duties of customs.

An act to amend the currency act of this Province.

An act to amend and explain the Acts therein mentioned relative to Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, and to limit the sum to be allowed for the expenses of noting and protesting Bills and Notes in certain cases under the Act, to regulate the damages on protested Bills of Exchange within this province.

An act for granting Her Majesty certain sums required for defraying certain expenses of the civil government for the years 1849 and 1850.

An act for the more effectual suppression of intemperance.

An act to facilitate Reciprocal Free Trade between this Province and the other British North American Provinces.

An act to alter the rates at which certain silver coins shall be a legal tender.

An act to encourage emigrants from Europe to the United States to use the St. Lawrence route.

An act to facilitate the admission of evidence of foreign judgments and certain official and other documents.

An act to amend and to continue as amended the laws regulating the inspection of flour and meal.

An act for making one uniform provision, respecting certain Official and other Oaths to be taken in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to extend the acts for the formation of companies for constructing Roads and other works, to companies formed for the purpose of acquiring works of a like nature.

An act to revive and continue for a limited time the act making provision for a geological survey of this Province.

An act to extend certain Provincial acts to foreign merchant vessels, when within this Province.

An act to amend the law relating to slander and libel.

An act to amend the law respecting the office of coroner.

An act for rendering a written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements.

An act to amend an act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled, "an Act to prevent the unnecessary multiplication of law suits and increase of costs in action on notes, bonds, bills of exchange, and other instruments."

Not one Bill passed this Session has been vetoed or reserved by the Governor General—a fact, we believe, unprecedented in our political history, and showing the practical existence of Responsible Government.

### Arrival of the Pacific.

#### HOSTILITIES BETWEEN DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

#### GREAT BATTLE BETWEEN THE DANES AND HOLSTEINERS.

#### Eight Hours Hard Fighting.

New York, August 11.

The steamship Pacific, from Liverpool 21st July, arrived this evening.

She brings three days' later news.

#### ENGLAND.

Nothing of importance doing in the House of Lords.

In the House of Commons, on the 30th, Sir Robert Peel took the oaths and his seat.

Baron Rothschild also presented himself and on being sworn, omitted these words, "on the faith of a Christian," which gave rise to a good deal of discussion, and the matter was postponed till Thursday.

The House of Commons has voted £1500 towards the settlement of pensioners in Canada.

#### GREECE.

The news of the arrangement of the Greek question was received in Greece with unbounded joy.

#### FRANCE.

No news of interest from France, but business continued active.

#### DENMARK & THE DUCHIES.

Accounts state that on the 25th, the troops of the Schleswig Holstein and those of Denmark, had an encounter, in which, after eight hours hard fighting, the Danes gained a decided victory.

Advices of the 27th say that the Schleswig Holstein army was encamped at Schtedst, 25,000 strong, ready for another engagement.

All Germany is ringing with speculation on the result of the war in Holstein.

#### ROME.

An attempted assassination of Col. Nadodi has led to the discovery of a conspiracy of much importance.

No other news of importance.

## THE LIBERAL.

BY GUNN & COLLAITON.

ST. THOMAS, AUGUST 23, 1850.

OUR readers will bear in mind that the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition will be held at the town of Niagara, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of September, 1850.

The Annual Cattle Show of the St. Thomas Agricultural Society will be held in this Village on Tuesday the 8th October next. We hope to see St. Thomas full of farmers on that day, every one of whom should exhibit something. It is too often the case that Farmers go to such exhibitions under the idea that they "have nothing worth showing," and in nine cases out of ten return home, very well satisfied that they have many articles which were just as good as those that took prizes, and wishing they had known it beforehand. We give them the advice gratis, and hope they will profit by it.

The Exhibition of Seed Wheat is to be at the St. Thomas Hotel, on Wednesday next.

CHANGE OF PUBLICATION DAY.—We have for our own convenience, as regards the receiving of news, &c., as well as for the better accommodation of many of our subscribers, changed our day of publication from Wednesday to Friday, in consequence of which it will in future make its appearance on that day.

We have occupied so much of our space to-day with Bills of the late session, and various local matters, that we have not been able to furnish our readers with a very large quantity of news; nevertheless some very interesting foreign items will be found in another column. We observe with regret the miserable spectacle of war and bloodshed which is exhibited in the cool atmosphere of Northern Europe. The ancient war spirit of the Danes still lingers in existence. May we hope that the approaching Peace Congress, and the police of the civilized world, will do much to abate that horrid nuisance, War!

### The Late Session.

The late session of our Canadian Legislature has become important in the annals of Canadian history, by having subjects and questions opened for general discussion affecting the approaching maturity and certain destiny of this country. Propositions have been initiated in the Assembly which must, shortly, become familiar, and generally approved throughout the extensive range of the Provinces, having for their object organic improvement in our social system; and thereby projecting before us a gorgeous vista through which to behold in the distance, Canada and her dependencies standing forth upon the theatre of a generally recognized existence. The present deranged condition of parties, throughout, is ominous, and perhaps proximate to new transformations by which the optic delusions of prejudice will become superseded by the glorious illuminations of truth.—The transition process may procrastinate but the general issue is certain, by which posterity will become animated with new life and expanding prospects.

The present Government might have done much in the way of progression by the large majority at command. The solemn questions of the Clergy Reserves, &c., remain unsettled, and are in a condition, to our apprehension, adverse to the pacification of Canada. The Post Office affairs are in a hopeful way of adjustment to the progress of the age—tardy, however, in getting along.

Further, the practice of the courts has been subjected to extensive patching and tinkering, evincing, alas! but little in the way of improving our social relations.—Hitherto, reckless decisions in chambers with monstrous and ruinous bills of costs were of perpetual occurrence, occasioning desolation and misery in society, falling with scathful effects upon innocent persons, women and children. We lately exposed a flagitious instance of this kind, before the Legislative session just closed. Instead of adopting the wise and humane doctrines of an inviolable homestead, the elements of brutish harshness is quite prominent.—Looking over the 111 articles about to regulate the Division Courts, we observe that an execution may sweep all the means of civilised life from a poor man, and subject his person to the profanation and degrada-

tion of a search for money and papers.—The Judge of the court is, however, vested with discretionary power to qualify these rigors, according to circumstances. When convenient we mean to publish in our columns useful extracts from the numerous and complicated articles mentioned. They are of consequence to be known throughout the country. We do not condemn them in the gross, many of them are specially intended to detect and expose fraud—discourage litigation, and abate costs.

### THE GOVERNOR GENERAL ON HIS TOUR TO THE UPPER LAKES.

On board the war-steamer Mohawk, called at Port Stanley on the morning of Monday last. About three o'clock in the afternoon of that day a rumour reached St. Thomas that Lord Elgin was in the Talbot Settlement—and as the Councillors of the Municipality of Yarmouth were that day assembled in St. Thomas in a special session on the long talked of question of Town Hall, they resolved for the purpose (and a very laudable one) of showing a becoming respect to the Representative of their sovereign, as well as a proper courtesy to the Governor of the Province, that an address from their body should that evening be presented to His Excellency at Port Stanley. The clerk was accordingly ordered to prepare a loyal address, which was immediately drafted, submitted, approved and signed in open council.

At five o'clock in the afternoon the Council adjourned, and, notwithstanding the unfavorable appearance of the weather proceeded in a body to Port Stanley, where Mr. Love, the Reeve, and Mr. McKay, the clerk, between six and seven o'clock, waited on the Aid-de-camp of the Governor General, to make the usual arrangement for the reception of the deputation, and after being introduced to His Excellency, who received them very kindly and at once arranged to meet the Councillors that evening at half past seven o'clock, they retired.

At the appointed hour the Municipal Council of Yarmouth waited on the Governor General to present their address. His Excellency, accompanied by two Aid-de-camps, and the naval officers of the Government Iron steamer Mohawk, made their appearance on the quarter deck of the steamer, under the awning neatly lighted up for the ceremony, and the deputation consisting of Alex. Love, Esq., Town Reeve, Randolph Johnson, deputy Reeve, Martial T. Moore, and Daniel Black, Councillors, were severally introduced by Mr. John McKay, the Municipal Clerk, to His Excellency.

Mr. McKay on behalf of the Council read and presented the address—and the Governor General then read and handed to the deputation his reply. His Excellency received the Councillors very graciously, & after the ceremony of reading the address and reply, entered frankly and freely into conversation with the different members of the deputation. The Governor expressed his deep regret, that on his casual visit the day had continued so unfavorable as to prevent him from visiting Saint Thomas, the beautiful situation of which, he had frequently heard of, as well as the interior of the Talbot Settlement. His Excellency said he was highly pleased with the appearance of the country in Yarmouth, about two miles back from Port Stanley, where he with two of his officers, had taken a walk during the afternoon.

After a very agreeable parlance which continued some time, all retired, highly pleased with the interview, and the affable and unaffected manner of Lord Elgin.—[Com.]

### ADDRESS.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable James Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Baron Bruce of Kinross and of Torry, &c., &c., Governor General of British North America, &c., &c.

### MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the Town Reeve and Councillors of the Municipality of Yarmouth, in special session assembled, having this afternoon been informed of the arrival of Your Excellency at the village of Port Stanley, beg leave most respectfully to approach Your Excellency as the Representative of our most Gracious and Beloved Sovereign, with the most fervent assurances of our attachment and devotion to Her Majesty's person and Government.

We avail ourselves of the arrival of Your Excellency, in the South section of

the County of Middlesex, to give Your Excellency a most cordial welcome amongst us, which we do with the greater zeal, on account of Your Excellency's constitutional conduct as our Governor—the deservedly high reputation by which Your Excellency is distinguished as a British Statesman, and as Your Excellency is the first Governor of United Canada, who has visited the Talbot settlement.

We express our ardent hope that Your Excellency's present tour may afford relief from the arduous duties with which Your high office was necessarily connected during the sitting of the Legislature, as well as an opportunity to become more intimately acquainted with the wants and wishes of the people.

Be pleased to communicate to your beloved Lady, the Countess of Elgin, and family, our respectful esteem and prayer that they may be long spared to bless Your Excellency.

(Sig'd) ALEX. LOVE, Town Reeve,  
DANIEL BLACK,  
M. T. MOORE,  
RANDOLPH JOHNSON,  
J. McKay, Clerk.  
St. Thomas, 19th August, 1850.

The following is the Reply to the above address, delivered in person by the Governor General to the Town Reeve and Councillors of the Municipality of Yarmouth.

GENTLEMEN:  
I am very sensible of the kindness which has induced you, on this rainy day, to come to this place, on hearing of my arrival, in order to tender to me a welcome to the Talbot Settlement; and I attach much value to the assurances of regard and esteem, which are contained in your address.

I am compelled by the lateness of the season at which the session of the Legislature has terminated, to hasten to the Upper Lakes, that I may see, before the Fall of the year, as much as possible of that interesting country—the development of the resources of which, cannot fail to contribute so materially to the wealth and advancement of Canada. Had it not been for this circumstance, I would gladly have spent more time among you, on the present occasion, for I retain a pleasing recollection of my last visit to the London District.

Accept my very grateful thanks for the kind sentiments you express towards Lady Elgin, and myself, and be assured that you have my best wishes for your welfare, and that of your constituents.

### LATEST NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Cherokee arrived at New York on Tuesday week. We give the most important items, as follows:

Emigration is pouring into San Francisco as rapidly as ever.

But little doing in the mines. The water is too high in the rivers and gullies, and not enough in the small ravines. The water, however, is falling rapidly.

The steamship Philadelphia arrived at Charges on the 16th of July, having experienced a heavy gale on the 13th, which lasted 3 days, in which one of the seamen was washed overboard and lost. One had both legs broken. One fireman died from injuries.

The Philadelphia shipped heavy seas which caused great damage to her upper works. She was repaired while lying at Charges, and would sail about the 7th inst. for New York.

The conductor of Howland and Aspinwell's special train was robbed of \$30,000, on his passage across the Isthmus previous to the sailing of the Cherokee.

San Francisco Markets.  
Flour and meal dull and sales limited especially to fresh Chili in bags, for whole sale. Prices for cargoes average from \$11 to \$11 50; half sacks \$6 to \$6 25. Supply of Oregon light and held at \$10 75 to \$11.

A large quantity of flour from the States had just arrived; first quality Richmond \$10—half bbls \$5 50.

There is every probability of a further advance.

The report of gold being found in Oregon is confirmed, large quantities mixed with platina being found.

The Georgir with the mails had just arrived in New York.

The weather in these parts is cool and refreshing, with some appearances of

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF YARMOUTH.

SEVENTH SESSION.—FIRST DAY.

In accordance with the power vested in the Town Reeve by the Municipal Act, a special session of the Council was ordered to meet this day, the 19th of August, 1850, at the Mansion House in St. Thomas, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Members present—A. Love, Town Reeve; D. Black, M. T. Moore, D. Parish, R. Johnson.

The proceedings of the previous meeting were read and approved, and signed by the Town Reeve. After which it was

Moved by R. Johnson, seconded by M. T. Moore, That this Council do present an address to the Governor General this day at Port Stanley, and that the Clerk of this Council do draft the same to be submitted to this Council for their approbation. Carried.

Moved by R. Johnson, seconded by M. T. Moore, That this Council do resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the question of Town Hall. Carried.

D. Black, chairman.

Council resumed. The Clerk handed in an address to the Governor General drafted, which he (the clerk) was ordered to read.

[A copy of the Address, together with the reply of His Excellency, will be found in another column.]

It was then

Moved by R. Johnson, seconded by M. T. Moore, That the address to the Gov. General, drafted by the Clerk, and now read, be adopted by this Council. Carried.

Moved by R. Johnson, seconded by M. T. Moore, That this Council do adjourn till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and that the councillors do receive no remuneration from the Township funds for this day's attendance at the council. Carried.

ALEX. LOVE, Town Reeve.

Clerk.

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, August 20th, 1850.

Pursuant to adjournment the Council met this morning at 9 o'clock.

Members present—Alex. Love, Town Reeve; M. T. Moore, D. Black, R. Johnson, and D. Parish.

The proceedings of the previous day were read, approved, and signed by the Town Reeve. After which the clerk read the reply received from the Governor General to the address of the council.

The Council then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the Town Hall question.

Council resumed. It was

Moved by M. T. Moore, seconded by D. Parish, That the sum of £550 be expended for the materials and building of the Town Hall to be erected in St. Thomas, including the finishing of the apartment or Hall up stairs, but exclusive of furnishing the same with desks, &c.

To which the following as an amendment was

Moved by R. Johnson, seconded by D. Black, That the by-law passed by this council to raise a sum of money for the building of a Town Hall in this municipality be rescinded by this Council. Yeas 2, Nays 2.

The Town Reeve gave his casting vote with the nays, and the amendment was rejected.

The original motion was then put and carried by the casting vote of the Town Reeve.

The application of John Buzzacott for a license was next read. After which it was

Moved by R. Johnson, seconded by M. T. Moore, That the application for a license of John Buzzacott be entertained, and in this case that the clause restricting the time of granting licenses in Bye-Law No. 13, be suspended, and that a license be granted to him from the first Monday in September, 1850, until the first Monday in January, 1851, to keep a grocery. Carried.

The Town Reeve by order of Council then signed a License for the person aforesaid.

It was next,

Moved by D. Parish, seconded by M. T. Moore, That the sum of £2 be paid to Mr. Wm. Hillis for his draft of plan and specification of Town Hall, submitted to this Council at last session. Carried.

D. Black, Councillor, made a statement in reference to the petition of John McCallum and others, referred to him at fifth session.

It was then Moved by D. Black, seconded by R. Johnson, That the petition of John McCallum and others, left over from the fifth session of this council for further inquiry, cannot be acted upon. Carried.

Joseph Lang, collector, was heard in reference to the collector's roll; after which it was

Moved by R. Johnson, seconded by D. Black, That the clerk of this Council be ordered to enquire of the clerk of the County Council, the cause of the delay in furnishing the collector of Yarmouth with the collection roll for the current year, 1850. Carried.

Moved by R. Johnson, seconded by D. Black, That in the event of the Village of St. Thomas becoming an incorporated Village, with a separate municipality, that the Town Hall property shall be valued, and a fair proportion shall be repaid to the township, deducting in proportion to the increase or decrease of the property the proportion contributed by the inhabitants of St. Thomas, and the proportion raised from the tax on the property in St. Thomas. Carried.

It was then Moved by M. T. Moore, seconded by D. Parish, That the Clerk do advertise for plans and specifications for Town Hall and Market, to be of Brick, two stories high, and stone foundation; cost not to exceed £550. The owner of approved plan to receive £1 10s. Carried.

The Town Reeve then signed drafts for members wages; after which D. Black moved that the Council do adjourn to meet again on Monday, the 30th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S PROPERTY.—Messrs. Mansell, White & Son, of New Orleans, who have been Gen. Taylor's agents for twenty years, contradict the statements relative to his pecuniary affairs, and assert that he leaves in bank stock, and other valuable property, to the amount of \$200,000. He never gave a note in his life, and died without owing a dollar.

The Medical Hall, in Grove street, says a Boston paper, continues to be an object of great interest to strangers, and even to the citizens of that city. Multitudes daily visit the rooms where the terrible tragedy was enacted. A police officer is still stationed in the lecture room, and untiringly explains to the constantly changing visitors, all the locality of the fatal spot. A record book is now kept on which such visitors as please record their names; an average of at least fifty a day are recorded, and many go away without leaving their names. On the record may be found names from nearly every State in the Union, from the British Provinces, and even from more distant foreign countries.

FIRE AT LONDON, C. W.

We take the following particulars relative to the late fire in London, from the Free Press of the 15th inst.

Early this morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, fire was seen to issue from an unoccupied building between the premises of Lawason & Chisolm and the bowling saloon on Dundas st.—The fire spreading rapidly on every side rendered it a hopeless task to save any of the buildings comprised in the block, it being a close and compact range of wooden buildings terminating at the corner opposite the Court House, in a large brick building occupied as the Western Hotel.

The fire spread quickly to the side on Ridout street, and crossed the street, burning the whole of the next block fronting on Ridout street and two wooden buildings on the Dundas street side. The hour, time and place, where the fire originated, all point out this fire as the work of an incendiary.

The fire as we have said broke out in the unoccupied building next the bowling saloon, from which it extended to the south side of the saloon, from thence to an unoccupied building adjoining, and next the Western Hotel, the whole of which were burnt.

We understand that much of the property was insured; but even so, the loss must be great.

MARKETS.

TORONTO MARKET PRICES, AUG. 16.—Flour—(Farmers) per bbl. 19s 6d, 19s 6d. (Miller's) per bbl. £1 2s 6d. Wheat per bush. 4s 6d a 4 10d, Barley per bush. 4s 1s a 2s, Rye per bush. 5s 6d, 2s a 2s 3d, oats per bush. 3s 4d, 1s 4d a 1s 6d, Oatmeal, per bbl. 20s a 23s 9d, Pease per bush. 1s 6d a 2s, Pork (in the hog) per 100 lbs. 17s 6d a 20s, Bacon, cwt., 40s a 45s.

NEW YORK, AUG. 16.—Flour—more activity in the market for Western, and prices for low grades of state are better; \$4 87 a \$5 for mixed brands Canadian. Wheat, but little offering; new Genesee, not a good sample, at \$1 25.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Account, are particularly requested to pay the amount due immediately, without further notice, otherwise I shall have to put the same in course of collection. HENRY BLACK, St. Thomas, 21st August, 1850. 3 3i

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber, Lot No. 10, in the 10th Concession of the township of Yarmouth, on Monday the 5th instant, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE, three white feet, and lame in the right fore-foot.

Any person who will return the said Horse to the subscriber, or give such information as will lead to his recovery, will be rewarded for their trouble. DANIEL CURTIS, Yarmouth, 20th August, 1850. 3 3w

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife, MARY PERKINS, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to caution any person against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. THOMAS PERKINS, St. Thomas, 15th August, 1850. 3 3w

WHITE SPRING EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

AT THE EAST END OF THE NIAGARA FALLS SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

FOR the cure of all defects of Sight or Hearing, Scrofula, Impotency, and all other diseases which, if correctly traced, find their origin hereditary.

BY R. M. FREEMAN, Oculist, Aurist, and Analytical Physician. Formerly Arthropeidist to Dr. Wood's Surgery, and for the last three years of Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, and the several principal Towns in Canada West, where his practice is extensively and favorably known.

In selecting this location the advertiser has been guided by a desire to extend the greatest benefits to the afflicted at the least expense and trouble to themselves.

The White Spring is a saline sulphur fountain, which, as an alternative, equals the White Sulphur Spring of Virginia.

Cross Eyes, or Squinting cured in a few minutes, without much pain.

Artificial Eyes inserted to match the natural eye. Hair Lips, Club Feet, Tumours, and such operations as require much practice and experience to give the patient hope of success, will be carefully attended to.

Persons visiting this Infirmary for a course of treatment, or for the use of the Spring, can procure accommodation as good and reasonable as at any place in North America.

Notice to Printers.

REDUCTION OF PRICES AT THE BUFFALO TYPE FOUNDRY. PRINTING materials are now selling at the following reduced rates, at the above establishment, at six months' credit. A liberal discount will be made for cash:

- Nonpareil, - - - - 48 cents.
Minion, - - - - 48
Brevier, - - - - 42
Bourgeois, - - - - 37
Long Primer, - - - - 34
Small Pica, - - - - 32
Pica, - - - - 30

On hand, or furnished at short notice, every article used in a Printing Office.

All articles manufactured at this establishment furnished at New York prices, not adding transportation. Agency for Hoe & Co.'s celebrated Presses. Buffalo, August, 1850. 1

APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a smart Boy, from 12 to 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing business. One whose parents reside in the village, would be preferred. Apply at this office. MARTIN CULLAITON, WESTERN LIBERAL OFFICE, St. Thomas, August 14, 1850.

PARKE & SCATCHERD,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY. OFFICES, London, Dundas-Street, Woodstock West, Dundas Street. E. JONES PARKE, THOS. SCATCHERD, Woodstock, London.

Valuable Book for the Colonies!

DEDICATED BY SPECIAL AUTHORITY TO Her Majesty THE QUEEN.

The British Colonies, THEIR HISTORY AND EXTENT, CONDITION, AND RESOURCES, BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ. PROSPECTUS.

THE vast importance of the Colonial and Transmarine Possessions of the Crown is gradually becoming better understood by the people of England, who are learning to appreciate more justly the influence they have already exercised in elevating this country to its present political and commercial position among European nations, and the ample means they afford of providing room for a superabundant population; consequently of creating new markets for our commerce, remunerative employment for our labor, and safe and profitable investments for unemployed capital.

The British Colonial Empire is without a parallel in history. It contains a cultivable area of two millions square miles, and includes in its possessions—rich lands, fertile plains, strong fortresses, and secure havens, in each quarter of the globe.

From her Colonies England receives the varied products of every clime, and exports in return produce and manufactures to the value of twenty millions sterling. As a source of national prosperity the value of our colonies can hardly be overrated, since through them the impetus which now weighs down the energies of the nation may be converted into a blessing. A population of thirty millions on an area of seventy-six millions of statute acres in the United Kingdom, of which thirty million acres are waste lands, shows a density of four hundred inhabitants to each square mile of arable surface. This alarming density is increasing at the rate of more than one thousand births a day—nearly a mouth every minute—an augmentation not only beyond our capabilities of producing food at home, but far outstripping our means of creating property for its support.

Our colonies offer a noble field for British industry. They could sustain with ease an addition of one hundred millions to their present population. In the Canadas there are not six individual to the square mile of area, in Australasia not three, in Southern Africa not two.

It has been deemed that full and correct information concerning the extent, condition, and resources of our colonies, would be acceptable to all classes of the community, might tend to create a national feeling for our distant fellow citizens, and to strengthen the natural ties arising from kindred, common origin, government, and language.

Every retro-payer in the kingdom is directly interested in the cultivation of the waste lands in the colonies, as they offer prompt and permanent relief from the growing pressure of pauperism on property—a pressure rapidly increasing which threatens to exterminate the middle rank of society, and leave only two classes—the extremes of rich and of poor.

Merchants, Manufacturers, and ship owners who view with alarm the recent changes in our commercial policy, may find in the capabilities of our colonies relief from the suffering inevitably arising from all states of transition whether for good or for evil.

The author has devoted twenty years to the study and personal examination of our maritime possessions; and as an officer in the naval and in the civil service of the crown, has had unusual opportunities of acquiring local information, which it will be his anxious study to impart, totally divested of political bias or party feeling.

In order to bring this National work within the means of all classes of the community, it will be issued in two parts at one, and three shillings each, and in divisions, handsomely bound in Morocco cloth, gilt, at 7s 6d, adorned with illustrated maps, views of the chief cities, fine portraits of the most celebrated promoters and defenders of our colonial empire, seals of each colony, &c.: to be completed in forty-eight parts at one shilling; sixteen parts at three shillings; or eight divisions at 7s 6d each, sterling.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to authorize the dedication of this highly important undertaking to Her Majesty.

Copy of a letter from the secretary of state for the colonies, authorising the examination of statistical, commercial, and other documents transmitted yearly by the Governor of each colony for the use of Her Majesty's Government.—Downing Street, 20th June, 1849.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Grey to acquaint you, in answer to your letter of the 11th instant, that upon application to the Librarian of this office, you will be permitted to have access to the "blue books," and other documents which you desire to consult for the compilation of your intended work. I am, sir, your most obedient servant. B. HAWES. R. M. Martin, Esq. Published by John and Frederick Tallis, 100 John Street, Smithfield, London; and 16 John Street, New York; and all Booksellers throughout the Canadas. Agent at Toronto, Mr. JOHN ALLANSON, Corner of Yonge & Alice streets.

JAMES DANIEL, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Notary Public and Conveyancer, London. Office in the Court House, opposite the Sheriff's Office.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Waverley Magazine.

A New Volume.

WHEN we issued the first number of the Waverley Magazine, so well aware were we of the crowded state of the periodical market, that we were rather cautious about printing so large a number as we should, lest we might not find a market for them—and therefore only issued but a few thousand of No. 1—an error which has been much to our disadvantage, and great disappointment to many who wished to preserve an entire volume. The first number was entirely exhausted in a few days, and we have been able to furnish from No. 2, to new subscribers.

We are continually receiving letters from all parts of the country, requesting us to send No. 1—and many say if they cannot have the whole they don't want any. Travelling Agents say, "If we only had No. 1, we could obtain more than three times the number of subscribers, that we now do. You must reprint it." A wholesale dealer at a distance says—"For Heaven's sake, send us some of No. 1—we are run down for them."

Now to reprint a number of our paper would be a heavy expense, more, perhaps, than we should realise for the papers. Our paper contains about three times as much reading matter as the Yankee Blade, American Union, Olive Branch, and others of like dimensions, and double that of the largest literary paper in the United States, and therefore the expense cannot be compared to that of any other paper now published.

We have therefore fully considered the matter, and have come to the conclusion that it will be no inconvenience to old subscribers, and be a great favor to those who have not a regular file—and at the same time enable us to obtain more subscribers than we otherwise should, by closing this and commencing a new volume.

Therefore we shall commence Vol. 2 of the Waverley Magazine sometime in August. Its continuation being now certain, we shall give it even additional attractions, as our means will enable us to do, and such as the public taste requires. Some of the best writers will be procured to enrich its columns. We intend to embellish it occasionally with a fine engraving of some scene or object of interest, perhaps portraits of some eminent, both male and female, and perhaps those of some of our contributors.

TO PERIODICAL DEALERS.

We give this early notice of our intention to commence a new volume, that you may ascertain how many you shall probably want at its commencement. By taking the names of those who will agree to take it weekly, you may be enabled to dispose of a large number. And by sending your orders to our Wholesale Agents we shall be informed of the number that will be required. We should advise you to order a liberal supply, and keep regular sets on hand for such as may, from time to time, wish to commence the volume.

TO THE READER.

We advise you, if you wish to secure a book, which will furnish you with the best kind of reading, and four times as much as you can obtain in any other way for the same money, to send in your subscription immediately for the second volume of the Waverley Magazine.

Terms of the Waverley Magazine. Published weekly, by Moses A. Dow, at No. 27 Devonshire street, Boston, to whom all letters and communications should be addressed. (Post-paid.)

Single subscribers by mail, \$3 a year, \$2 for eight months, \$1 for four months.

Two subscribers, sent at one time, \$6 a year, \$3 50 for six months. All those subsequently added, at the same rate.

Subscriptions must all be paid in advance, and they will be stopped when the time expires for which they are paid, unless previously renewed.

We shall take no subscriptions for any less than \$3, unless there are more than one sent to the same office—and in no case less than \$2 50.

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 execute 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.

The above descriptions of paper may be found on hand at all times at their warehouse in the city of Buffalo. The mill being located near the city, they are enabled to execute orders with greater dispatch than mills situated at a greater distance. Their machinery is all of the most modern kind, with all the valuable improvements.

Their Printing Paper is made upon the Foudrinier Machine, and every printer who has used this kind of paper knows its superiority over the Cylinder made. It combines the principle of the old fashioned hand-made paper, with machine made, and is therefore better.

The long experience of the undersigned in paper making, enable them to speak with confidence of their skill in the business. Their connection with four large mills at Danville gives them facilities for filling orders, scarcely equalled by any other mills in the State.

All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

Cash paid for rags at all times at their mills or warehouse, in Buffalo. Warehouse on Seneca, a few doors east of Main street. BRADLEY BROTHERS, Buffalo, July, 1850.

DAVID M. THOMPSON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, &c., &c. Office, New Buildings, Dundas Street, L. O. N. B. O. N.

## Farmer's Department.

Preparing Land for Wheat—Selecting of Seed—Mode of Sowing, &c.

Farmers are now busily engaged in harvest operations, and from the present, to the completion of wheat sowing, they will have no leisure for the perusal of lengthy disquisitions; our remarks, therefore, shall be brief and practical.

The present wheat crop may be pronounced a good one upon the whole throughout Upper Canada; and the accounts we have received from the Lower provinces, as well as from various sections of the United States, must be considered favorable. A benignant Providence having crowned the husbandman's labors with success, we earnestly hope that those labors will be amply rewarded, by a remunerating price. No class of men are more deserving a liberal return for their toil, than the honest and industrious tillers of the soil.

No sooner are the golden fruits of autumn gathered in, the results of a year's expenditure of thought and toil safely stowed away, than active preparations have to be made for securing a similar result in the year which is to come. It being true in the natural, as in the moral world, that men reap what they sow, we will proceed just to remind our readers of a few plain principles in regard to this very interesting and important portion of the agricultural year.

In the cultivation of wheat, as of any other crop, the first consideration is the state and composition of the soil. It should be remembered that plants can no more live and thrive without their appropriate food, and that in proper quantity, than can animals. The soil too must be brought in to the requisite mechanical condition, and possess all the necessary constituents of food, which the plant requires for its healthy growth, and which it imbibes through the agency of its roots. These two conditions of the soil—which may be termed the mechanical and the chemical—are in all successful practice intimately connected, and to a large extent mutually dependent.

The first step then in the cultivation of wheat—and indeed of all other grain—is to obtain a clean and deep seed bed. This can, in most instances, be accomplished only by the repeated application of the plow, the roller, and the harrow. A certain proportion of fine earth, in what we may term the active soil, is essential to the germination of the seed; yet it is to be found in practice, that wheat sown in autumn, especially on adhesive soils, generally succeeds best in a tilth of moderate fineness; clods when not too large act beneficially, by rendering the soil pervious to air and moisture and by crumbling down under the action of frost, during winter and spring, they form a useful protection and covering to the young plants.

Surface drainage by means of open furrows and ditches is a matter of essential importance in the cultivation of fall wheat. In cases where land is naturally dry, or rendered so by a sufficient number of underground drains, furrowing may to a great extent, be dispensed with. But when it is considered how large a portion of our cultivated fields is rendered in part, or wholly unproductive by stagnant water, during portions of the year, the attention of farmers requires to be repeatedly called to so grievous an evil. We say then to all wheat growers, see that you effectually get rid of all surface water, either by narrow ridges and deep furrows, or what is infinitely better, whenever practicable, by under drainage. No field where fall wheat is sown, ought to be left until this vital object has been, as far as practicable, secured.

A soil then deeply cultivated, free from noxious weeds, and rendered firm and dry, either by nature or art, is in a proper mechanical condition for the reception of the seed. But this is only a first step. The soil must contain all that the plant requires for healthy growth and maturity, which is not obtained from the atmosphere. And here we are directly led to the great and complicated subject of manures, upon which our space compels us to be very brief.—Repeated cropping with wheat without manure, soon renders the generality of soils incapable of producing a remunerating return, by exhausting them of such necessary ingredients as the silicate of potash, phosphate of lime, &c. When land

has not been exhausted by constant cropping, its productive powers may in general be easily retained by changing the kinds of crops cultivated, laying down to pasture, with now and then a judicious manuring. Good, well-preserved farm yard dung, especially when it is the product of animals highly fed on grain, linseed, &c., contains, in general all the ingredients, more or less in relative amount that are required for the growth of plants. Upon most of the cultivated lands of this country, the application of lime, or bone dust, (the latter containing a large quantity of lime, in combination with phosphoric acid,) would be exceedingly beneficial to wheat, and indeed to all the cereals.

But one of the most important points of all, yet remains to be mentioned: the selection of pure seed. This is a matter so sadly neglected by a large number of farmers in this country, that the loss entailed thereby is incalculably great. What has a farmer a right to reap, but what he sows? If imperfectly ripened or diseased grain, or the seeds of various kinds of weeds be sown, what can he expect, when the harvest arrives, but to reap the same? The plain truth is, that the gross neglect of the principles of good husbandry, or of the laws of nature, which in this instance are the same thing, is a sin which is certain to bring its own punishment the first year. It is an old adage, that which is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. Whatever pains the farmer bestows in procuring pure and healthy grain, for seed, will amply repay him in the first crop. We also strongly recommend the practice of steeping; a practice that comes to us recommended by an extensive experience, and the example of the best cultivators, in all parts of the world. A strong solution of salt, or of blue vitriol, or both mixed, in which the seed may be thoroughly soaked, and afterwards dried by the application of slaked lime, is an old practice strongly to be recommended.—Our readers are, doubtless sufficiently informed, respecting the various steeps that have been recommended and practised, as to render it unnecessary for us to descend to particulars; our object at present being simply to offer a few important, seasonal hints; just to remind farmers of what most of them already well know, however much they may neglect to practice it. Like moral conduct, this is an affair as much, or more, belonging to the will, as to the understanding.

It is time to bring these remarks to a close. As to the mode of sowing wheat, whether drilling, ribbing or broadcasting, must, in some measure, depend upon the condition of the land, and the resources of the farmer. In well cleared up farms, free from large stones, we advocate for drilling; believing that a less quantity of seed will suffice, by the regular manner in which it is deposited by this process, and the greater certainty of its germination.—Besides in a climate like that of Canada, drilling has other advantages; the plant being generally fixed at a uniform and sufficient depth below the surface, it is much less liable to be thrown out by the action of frost in spring. These and other matters, such as the quantity of seed per acre, require to receive more systematic attention, and careful record of results from the best practical farmers of Canada, before we are entitled to draw very positive general conclusions. And, after all it will probably be found, in the most advanced state of our future agriculture, that farming like other industrial arts, although governed by primary principles and general laws, will require ceaseless modifications, to meet the varying conditions of climate, &c., upon which it is more or less dependent, in its practical operations and results.

This however, is certain, and within our present reach; that deep and clean cultivation, draining when necessary, proper manuring, &c., judicious rotation of crops; with the selection of clean grain for seed, and carefully deposited in the bosom of mother earth; will yield in the long run, an abundant return to the skillful and industrious cultivator. Under a compliance with the above simple conditions, we should very seldom hear of a miserable ten or a dozen bushels of wheat per acre. Rust, weevil, smut, and the fly, even, would only be heard of occasionally; and as to these intolerable pests, which so frequently disfigure our fields and choke our grain plants—thistles, twitch grass, and the whole catalogue of weeds, why, they would be all quit entirely banished from the fair surface of the earth.—Canadian Agriculturist for August.

**MILCH COW FOR SALE.**  
A GOOD YOUNG COW and CALF for sale. Apply at this Office.  
St. Thomas, August 14, 1850.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE Waverley Magazine.

### A New Volume.

WHEN we issued the first number of the *Waverley Magazine*, so well aware were we of the crowded state of the periodical market, that we were rather cautious about printing so large a number as we should, lest we might not find a market for them—and therefore only issued but a few thousand of No. 1—an error which has been much to our disadvantage, and great disappointment to many who wished to preserve an entire volume. The first number was entirely exhausted in a few days, and we have been able to furnish from No. 2, to new subscribers.

We are continually receiving letters from all parts of the country, requesting us to send No. 1—and many say if they cannot have the whole they don't want any. Travelling Agents say, "If we only had No. 1, we could obtain more than three times the number of subscribers that we now do. You must reprint it." For Heaven's sake, send us some of No. 1—we are run down for them.

Now to reprint a number of our paper would be a heavy expense, more, perhaps, than we should realize for the papers. Our paper contains about three times as much reading matter as the *Yankee Blade*, *American Union*, *Olive Branch*, and others of like dimensions, and double that of the largest literary paper in the United States, and therefore the expense cannot be compared to that of any other paper now published.

We have therefore fully considered the matter, and have come to the conclusion that it will be no inconvenience to old subscribers, and be a great favor to those who have not a regular file—and at the same time enable us to obtain more subscribers than we otherwise should, by closing this and commencing a new volume.

We therefore shall commence Vol. 2 of the *Waverley Magazine* sometime in August. Its continuation being now certain, we shall give it such additional attractions, as our means will enable us to do, and such as the public taste requires. Some of the best writers will be procured to enrich its columns. We intend to embellish it occasionally with a fine engraving of some scene or object of interest, perhaps portraits of some eminent, both male and female, and perhaps those of some of our contributors.

**TO PERIODICAL DEALERS.**  
We give this early notice of our intention to commence a new volume, that you may ascertain how many you shall probably want at its commencement. By taking the names of those who will agree to take it weekly, you may be enabled to dispose of a large number. And by sending your orders to our Wholesale Agents we shall be informed of the number that will be required. We should advise you to order a liberal supply, and keep regular sets on hand for such as may, from time to time, wish to commence the volume.

**TO THE READER.**  
We advise you, if you wish to secure a book which will furnish you with the best kind of reading, and four times as much as you can obtain in any other way for the same money, to send in your subscription immediately for the second volume of the *Waverley Magazine*.

**Terms of the Waverley Magazine.**  
Published weekly, by Moses A. Dow, at No. 27 Devonshire street, Boston, to whom all letters and communications should be addressed. (Post-paid.)  
Single subscribers by mail, \$3 a year, \$2 for eight months, \$1 for four months.  
Two subscribers, sent at one time, \$5 a year, \$2 50 for six months. All those subsequently added, at the same rate.  
Subscriptions must all be paid in advance, and they will be stopped when the time expires for which they are paid, unless previously renewed.  
We shall take no subscriptions for any less than \$3, unless there are more than one sent to the same office—and in no case less than \$2 50.

**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	Miscner George
Bisbee Leonard	Misner Jacob
Burnard Richard	Mine William
Blakely Dennis	Martin William
Cramer David	McCallagh John
Cheney John W.	McCallen Ann
Cavanah George	McAlpin Robert
Curry Sarah	McQueen Dorothy
Campbell John	McCallum Hugh
Cavanah Dennis	McKee Geo.
Call Miss E.	McKay Thomas
Drollard Mr.	McDonald Alex.
Dunkinson Peter	McLeod Duncan
Drude George	Norris Mary
Francis William 2	Newcombe Catharine
Forsman John	Oaks Simon
Fox Michael	O'Neil John
Forshee James	Patterson Hector
Gillan Joshua	Patterson James
Gerrard Norman	Road D. W.
Hollingshead Isaac	Rose Henry
Harsaw James	Stockton David
Hyne Richard	Sinton John
Howe John	Smith Colin
Ham Andrew	Smith W. H.
Hacker Mr. E.	Toles Jane
Henderson James	Thomson Carlton
How Emery	Wannacott Arcott
Jacobs Henry	Watts James
Kennedy William	Wade George
Lee Robert	Vail James
Loonnie Stephen	

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

## WHITE SPRING EYE & EAR INFIRMARY,

At the East End of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge, FOR THE CURE OF ALL DEFECTS OF SIGHT OR HEARING, SCROFULA, IMPOTENCE, AND ALL THOSE LINGERING DISEASES, WHICH, IF CORRECTLY TRACED, FIND THEIR ORIGIN HEREDITARY.

BY R. M. FREEMAN,  
OCULIST, AURIST, AND ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN.

Formerly Arthropedist to Dr. WOOD'S Surgery, and for the last three years of Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, and the several principal Towns in Canada West.

Where his practice is extensively and favorably known. In selecting this location the advertiser has been guided by a desire to extend the greatest benefits to the afflicted at the least expense and trouble to themselves.

THE WHITE SPRING is a saline sulphurous fount, which, as an alternative, equals the White Sulphur Spring of Virginia.

CROSS EYES, or SQUINTING cured in a few minutes, without much pain. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted to match the natural eye. HAIR LIPS, CLUB FEET, TUMOURS, and such operations as require much practice and experience to give the patient hope of success, will be carefully attended to. Persons visiting this Infirmary for a course of treatment, or for the use of the Spring, can procure accommodation as good and reasonable as at any place in North America.

THE NEW AND FAST-SAILING LOW PRESSURE STEAMER

**"WAVE,"**

CAPTAIN J. McEHRAN,

Will leave PORT STANLEY, on her downward trips, for BUFFALO as follows: Every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at 9 o'clock, calling at Port Burwell, Port Rowan, and Port Dover, arriving at Buffalo at 3 o'clock the following morning.

Leaves BUFFALO for PORT STANLEY every Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, calling at the above ports, and arriving at Port Stanley at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following day.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to ROUTH & DAVIDSON, Agents, Port Stanley, June 19, 1850.

**1850!**  
**BUFFALO & CHICAGO**

Splendid Steam-packer  
**EMPIRE,**

CAPT. H. SQUIRE,

CONTINUES to perform her regular trips, touching at the intermediate ports, and at

**PORT SARNIA, C. W.**

As follows:

UP TRIP.	DOWN TRIP.
Sunday, Aug. 4th.	Sunday, Aug. 11th.
" 18th.	" 25th.
" Sept. 1st.	" Sept. 8th.
" 15th.	" 22nd.
" 29th.	" Oct. 6th.
" Oct. 13th.	" 20th.
" 27th.	" Nov. 3rd.
" Nov. 10th.	" 17th.

Travellers from St. Thomas, London, &c., can rely on the punctuality of the above arrangement.  
For comfort and safety, the *Empire* is unsurpassed on the Lakes.  
J. FORSYTH,  
August 24, 1850. Clerk of *Empire*.

**MACPHERSON & CRANE.**

Warehousemen, forwarders, and Commission Merchants:

Hamilton, Dundas, Kingston, Prescott, and Bytown.

**Macpherson, Crane & Company,**

MONTREAL.

BEG 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. J. W. & E. Browne, and trust that their long experience in the business, and the strictest attention thereto, warrant them in expecting liberal support.

Being owners of the first class steamers

**Commerce and Comet,**

and a large fleet of first-class SAILING VESSELS, suitable for the Lake and River Navigation, with six St. Lawrence freight steamers, and the largest stock of barges in the trade, they offer such facilities for the transportation, (without transhipment) of Produce to Oswego, Montreal, or Quebec, and of Merchandise upwards, as are not equalled by any other house, and can at all times give the greatest despatch to property entrusted to their care.

Liberal advances will be made on Produce when placed in store and consigned to them to sell.  
James' Street wharf, }  
Hamilton, January, 1850. }

**PRINTING!**

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

**Book and Job Printing**

Done with neatness and despatch, at moderate charges.

Call at the Western Liberal Office, Talbot St. (one door West of Mr. McKay's Store.) Saint Thomas. GUNN & CULLAION.

## FIRE!

**GENESSEE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL UPWARD OF \$500,000!!!

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 will not in all common probability suffer a loss by one fire of more than \$5000.

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 most competition in insurance business, the capital of this company has increased nearly \$400,000 since the last annual report. The Directors, until quite recently have made but little effort to recommend the claims of the company to the confidence of the public, and from the success attending those efforts, they are encouraged to hope that by a continuance of similar measures, which they are determined to pursue, (circumstances 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 facts, 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 less than one 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, offers inducements to persons wishing to insure with no other company on earth.

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 execute 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.

The above descriptions of paper may be found on hand at all times at their warehouse in the city of Buffalo. Their mill being located near the city, they are enabled to execute orders with greater despatch than mills situated at a greater distance. Their machinery is all of the most modern kind, with all the valuable improvements.

Their Printing Paper is made upon the Poudreine Machine, and every printer who has used this kind of paper knows its superiority over the Cylinder made. It combines the principle of the old fashioned hand-made paper, with machine made, and is therefore better.

The long experience of the undersigned in paper making, enables them to speak with confidence of their skill in the business. Their connection with four large mills at Dansville gives them facilities for filling orders, scarcely equalled by any other mills in the State.

All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

Cash paid for rags at all times at their mills or warehouse, in Buffalo.  
Warehouse on Seneca, a few doors east of Main street.

BRADLEY BROTHERS, *De.*

Buffalo, July, 1850.

**FOR CLEVELAND.**

THE fast-sailing schooner MARY, Capt. BARROW, will leave Port Stanley (weather permitting) every MONDAY, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and returning will leave Cleveland every Friday evening at the same hour. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to GEORGE WILLIAMS, Port Stanley, May, 1850.