



LONDON

From the New York Correspondence. LATEST NEWS FROM THE WESTERN. ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. This favorite steamer, destined to her time, is again at her berth in the harbor. She was signaled about 10 o'clock, and at half past 12 we received our files of English papers to the 7th inst. inclusive.

The London papers announce the death of Sir Anthony Carlisle the celebrated surgeon. He died on the 24th instant in the 73rd year of his age. Among the passengers in the Western is the Hon. Mr. Walburg, minister to the court of Vienna, his lady, daughter and servants, and the Hon. James Birney.

By this arrival we have the speech of the French King at the opening of the Chambers on the 5th instant, which, it will be seen, expresses confidence in the duration of the present government. The King had not been in the Chamber since the 11th of the Paris correspondence of the London papers, forward by express.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 6, 2 o'clock. The King has opened the session of the Chambers in person.

The whole garrison of Paris was on foot—one half in the streets, the other under arms in their barracks. The National Guards turned out rather numerously. I counted one legion as well as I could, and found it to consist of at least 1,800 men. Some cries of "war, sire," were said to have been uttered by some of the comparatively small number of the spectators assembled to see him pass, but I do not believe it. The affair was the saddest of the kind I have ever witnessed.

SYRIA

On the 10th instant an engagement took place between the allied troops and those of Ibrahim and Seliman Pasha, in which the latter were completely defeated, and took to the mountains with 200 cavalry and only two officers, 7,000 in killed and wounded, and prisoners have from the result of this engagement, fallen into the power of the Sublime Porte.

Emir el Kasim has been named successor to the Emir Bechir, and was with a large body of mountaineers, in pursuit of Ibrahim Pasha, who has little or no chance of escape.

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The camp at Djuni Bay is broken up. The only vessels now remaining there are Vice Admiral Walker's and two Turkish frigates, one of which, with 800 prisoners on board, is to be sent immediately to Constantinople.

Commodore Napier, in the Powerful, and the steamers Gorgon and Cyclops, have quitted Djuni Bay to attack Tripoli. By the taking of Beyrout about twenty pieces of artillery, with ammunition and provisions, have fallen into the possession of the allied powers.

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One thousand Egyptians were made prisoners, the rest were killed and wounded, or took to flight. With respect to the general war, the Egyptian army, at the most moderate calculation, has lost 20,000 in killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters.

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increasing the Egyptian, and cannot be the object of the policy. It was expected that the Egyptian army would desert in a mass, but there was an array of twenty-two thousand men due to desert.

The Reformers of Smyrna, of the 15th ult., says that Ibrahim Pasha had been compelled to make a retrograde movement; in consequence of the defeat of Osman Pasha, who defended his left wing.

FROM CHINA. We announced yesterday, in a postscript, the arrival of the fast-mail steamer, the Ann McKim, from Canton, who sailed on the 27th of June, having the long-expected intelligence of the arrival of the English squadron, and the commencement of that outrage upon national justice and the rights of humanity which England, in the pride of her strength, meditates consummating at the expense of the ancient empire of China.

The first arrival in the Chinese waters was the sloop-of-war Alligator, on the 9th of June; the next, on the 10th, was the armed steam-ship Madagascar; and on the 21st the Wellesley 74 made her appearance, having on board Commodore Bremer, commanding the squadron until the arrival of Admiral Elliot; at the same time with the Wellesley arrived two 12-gun armed steam-ships, the Queen and the Emerald, two sloops of war, a troop ship, and eighteen transports, having on board 5000 of the troops for land service.

On the 22nd of June Commodore Bremer issued official notice of the blockade of Canton and its river, by all entrances, to take effect on the 29th. With the notice of the blockade was issued the following: "By Sir James John Gordon Bremer, K. C. B. K. C. H., commander of the British class and commander in chief of her Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels employed and to be employed on the East India station and seas adjacent."

With a view to the convenience of British and other foreign merchant ships resorting to the coast of China in ignorance of the blockade of the river and port of Canton, notice is hereby given that the senior officers of that station have been instructed to permit them, to repair, to remain and anchor in the neighborhood of the port, which they may do fit to indicate from time to time.

Until further notice, it is to be understood that the anchorages of rendezvous for such purposes of convenience, are Capasmoon and Macao Roads.

Given under my hand, on board her Britannic Majesty's ship Wellesley, in Macao Roads, this 22nd day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

On the same day, the 22nd, two of the men of war, and several of the transports proceeded North, and were followed on the 23rd by the Wellesley and all the other vessels except the frigate Druid, the men of war Hyacinth, Volage and Leda, and the transports and the steamship Macao, which remained to enforce the blockade.

Nothing positive was known as to the destination of the squadron; the conjectures of the English editors will be found below, among the extracts from the Macao papers.

Admiral Elliott was expected daily with the heavy ships of the expedition. The Macao papers say that an attempt had been made by the Chinese authorities to scatter death among the ships by means of poisoned tea; but that the fatal packages were captured on their way to Macao by pirates, who sold them to the Chinese inhabitants of the coast, many of whom had died. This is probably an invention.

They say also that at the moment of the arrival of the Alligator a number of Chinese fire rafts were drifting down upon the ships lying at anchor in Tong Kip bay, but that they were easily towed ashore by the boats, and did no damage.

From the Canton (Macao) Register, June 25. There is no doubt that every particular arrival and every movement of the British squadron is immediately communicated to the governor of Canton; and H. M. ships and regiments having now arrived in the Chinese waters, the delicacy which we felt some time ago in alluding to their expected arrival we feel now to be useless and unnecessary; perhaps the more the governor knows the better for both sides, as such knowledge will only increase his already awakened fears; fear & avarice are the most impressive passions of the Chinese officers.

The point of destination to the northward we know not; we have no authority on which we can raise even a surmise; the movement may have been made secretly for the purpose of gaining a high latitude and forcing the fleet beyond the range of typhoons, but we fervently hope the object of the expedition is to take possession of Tinahae district, in the province of Chekeang; in other words, of the island of Chusan, and with the overpowering force that has already sailed we think this object could be obtained without spilling a drop of blood.

This island bears nearly the same relation to the province of Chekeang as the Isle of Wight does to Hampshire. In possession of this fair, fertile and populous spot as head quarters—and the military possession of this district would be a severe blow to the imperial government, for part of the celestial territory would then be in the hands of strangers—from thence a mission might be sent to the Peiho, on the river, which is navigable for large boats up to the city of Tung-chow, 13 miles E. by S. from Peking. We have little doubt that, should a mission be sent, as a politic and friendly preliminary proceeding becoming a civilized nation and the highest standing of England, it will fail; no answer will be given, much less positive and satisfactory answers. It will be ordered away; H. M. ships will be ordered to leave the Chinese waters, and the British troops to evacuate Tinahae; then, perhaps the imperial dragon may design to give answer, but not till then. In the then emergency, it rests with the commanders in

to adopt such measures as to encompass the objects of the expedition. We have ventured to express our opinion as to the policy of taking immediate possession of Tinahae, because we think it is only by such a decided step that any success can be made on this highly important, but self-confident government; it will be also acting toward it as its organ, a high commissioner, acted toward the British merchants.—"If opinion is not surmounted in three days, the hong merchants shall lose their heads."

From the Chinese Government we must expect nothing but falsehood, deception, and treachery in all its most revolting forms, false promises, suppleances, while stirring or treating with it; pride, haughtiness, contempt and unrelenting cruelty if unsuccessful or in its power; but it should be borne in mind that the tribe of Mant-choo Tartars who subdued the Empire did not much exceed 20,000 soldiers; and that their dynasty has become unpopular, particularly so under the actual monarch, whose reign is considered as having been through out extremely unhappy, and only distinguished by national misfortunes; for during the last 20 years, deaths, inundations, famines, earthquakes, and numberless calamities by flood and fire, have abounded.

We conclude with an ardent wish that the Chinese Government may see the danger in which it is involved, and act justly, and retract its high pretensions in time; but under any and the most favorable circumstances we think it will be a long time before the duration of which we can at present form no opinion—before any amicable foreign relations will be renewed; but it may be shortened by protecting and facilitating private property abroad or on shore, not only in China, but in all the British settlements where there are Chinese colonists.

The Chinese in Macao express their confident opinion that an audience of the emperor will not be obtained; and we are inclined to the same opinion—particularly if we commence with protesting.

It is reported that an edict is just published, offering rewards for Capt. Elliott and the rest of the English, dead or alive!

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. Macao, 22d June, 1840. The British fleet has at length arrived and is now in Macao Roads. It is smaller than was expected, but when the portion of it which is expected from England makes its appearance, with Admiral Elliot, it will be sufficient, if proper measures are decided on and vigorously carried into effect. However, there are some reasonable doubts.—Nothing is known of the intentions of the English government, but it is conjectured that Canton will not be attacked; that the Bogue forts will be taken possession of, and the river blockaded; and the force then move immediately to the North. If they go to Peking at once, they will be unsuccessful; the probability is that they will take possession of Chusan, or some insular position, and operate from thence on such points as seem to offer the best chance of distressing the Chinese without great loss of life.

They probably are the mouths of the great rivers and particularly the junction of the grand canal with them. There are parties who believe this will be sufficient—but to me it seems wholly inadequate to the end proposed, which, as I have often written, is virtually to revolutionize this immense empire. Such a result may be brought about, but only, I think, by a system of intimidation, and such a show of force as shall convince the Chinese that resistance is wholly useless. This may be effected without difficulty by a resolute coast; for the great cities of China on the coast are wholly defenceless, their forts everywhere dilapidated, and their arms matchlocks and bows and arrows! But the fear is that the English will be contented with too little, and that they will not take proper steps to secure even this permanently—but a few days may enable us to form a better opinion of what is to be done hereabout. Meanwhile the Americans are leaving Canton—almost all their ships are out of the river, and their property for the most part safe.

We have to-day many reports in circulation which may not all be true; that a reward of \$25,000 will be paid to any one blowing up the "Wellesley," and in proportion for the other men of war; that a price has been set on the heads of some of the English merchants; and that the Americans have been ordered to leave Canton in five days! It is impossible to believe this. The stock of tea is exhausted, and but little Nankin silk remains. After all, the export of tea to England will amount to 30 million pounds! ten millions more than was confidently predicted. We think there is every reason to anticipate a long interruption of the trade, from 6 to 18 months, (and it appears to us that parties with you will be safe in acting on this calculation.) The opium trade, the cause of our present troubles proximately, so far from being checked by the measures of Lin, was never more flourishing.

THE COLONY OF LIBERIA AND ITS PROSPECTS.—Liberia has a population of 4,800 American colonists and 30,000 natives. It has nine settlements or towns; the two most distant being 300 miles apart, on the sea coast—the others at various distances, intermeddling. Its territory, procured by purchase, contains nearly 500,000 acres of land, and other large tracts can be easily obtained of the native owners in the same way. The government is purely republican, administered wholly by colored people. Agriculture is thriving and greatly extending. Four printing presses are in operation. Twenty-one churches are organized, some of them composed of native converts.—More than thirty ordinary ministers are engaged in religious teaching. Many Sabbath schools are regularly attended; and the whole the colony appears prospering better than now, nor so entirely attractive to its friends on the grounds of its great usefulness.

A steamship, of 2040 tons, built for the Emperor of Russia, was launched at New York last week.

Great Meeting of the Mechanics. Pursuant to Public Notice, the Mechanics of London held a meeting at the North American Hotel on Thursday last, for the purpose of expressing an opinion relative to the conduct of certain individuals of the Committee of the late Saint Andrew's Dinner held in this place, which Committee endeavored to prevent the Mechanics from attending that dinner.

At an early hour the house was filled to overflowing. The business of the evening was commenced by appointing Mr. P. Holmes to fill the Chair, and Mr. P. Tissiman to act as Secretary.

A certain person undertook to address the meeting, and was allowed to proceed for a considerable time, and patiently heard, but his remarks being foreign to the object of the meeting, he was desired to sit down; not thinking proper to do so, considerable excitement was created. After order was restored, John Wilson, Esq. addressed the meeting, after which, a committee was appointed to receive the St. Andrew's Committee, and hear their explanations relative to the exclusion of the Mechanics from the St. Andrew's Dinner.

During the absence of the Committee, the meeting proceeded to the election of Officers for the Mechanics Institute now to be established in London, viz: MARK HOLMES, President. E. Matthews, Vice do. S. Morrill, Secretary. J. Farley, Corresponding Secretary. R. Fenell, Treasurer.

Committee—Messrs. Guy, Sted, Pringle, Ashton, Oliver, Travis, Blair, Fraser, Gidding, Marsh, Buskirk, Cook, and John Wilson, Esquires.

The Committee appointed to meet the St. Andrew's Committee in an adjoining room, and hear their explanation of the charges preferred, returned and reported as follows: Mr. Travis charged Messrs. Armstrong, Keir, and Birrell, with attempting to prevent invitations being sent to mechanics.

Mr. Keir denied it altogether. Mr. Travis asked Mr. Gunn if it was not as he stated. Mr. Gunn replied, that Mr. Travis was correct; he understood Mr. Keir to say that mechanics should be excluded.

Mr. Travis asked Mr. Norval if any insinuation was made against mechanics. Mr. Norval replied, that he did not think it prudent to admit persons who could not conduct themselves with propriety—but wished to admit without special ticket.

Mr. Travis asked Mr. Falconer if it was not mentioned that mechanics should be excluded. Mr. Falconer replied, that Mr. Keir said that a general invitation to mechanics should not take place, and confirms Mr. Norval's statement.

The following is the opinion of the committee, on the substance of what was reported to the general meeting. We are of opinion that Mr. Travis' statement made to the meeting this evening is not disproved; and that Mr. Gunn, from whom the explanation was expected, was intimidated by certain individuals in the St. Andrew's Committee, but he made statements which convince the Mechanics' Committee that mechanics were intended to be excluded.

(Signed) S. MORRILL, E. MATTHEWS, T. COOK, B. TRAVIS, P. TISSIMAN.

The following Resolution was then passed: Resolved, That the mechanics of London having heard that two or three persons assuming to be gentlemen, endeavored to preclude mechanics from joining in the St. Andrew's Dinner, lately celebrated at home, afforded the parties so assuming, an opportunity of apologising, or explaining their conduct, which they have failed to do; this meeting therefore express their contempt at such conduct, and pity the low-mindedness of the persons who could be guilty of such conduct.

Messrs. Gunn and Falconer have voluntarily tendered the following depositions. Mr. Falconer certifies that he was called upon by Mr. Gunn to attend the St. Andrew's Committee.

On entering the room a strong discussion took place respecting the invitation to Mr. Claris, which was passed against him. After several names were canvassed, Mr. Norval proposed that a general invitation should be given. Mr. Keir was opposed to it on the ground that many would come that would take a little too much wine and disturb the harmony of the meeting. Mr. Falconer stated that he was not a member of the committee, but that being invited there, said I wish to invite some mechanics that I am acquainted with. Mr. Keir observed, that he did not wish to give a general invitation to mechanics on the ground stated above. Mr. Armstrong came into the room; he took up the list of names, looked them over, and said he would object to all these names. A discussion arose in the committee, and it was then proposed that those not members of the committee should retire. The following names were erased during the time I was out of the room; Mr. Cook and Mead. It was Mr. Armstrong that called Mr. Cook a Yankee.

For the truth of the above, I herewith set my hand. HUGH FALCONER.

Signed in presence of Henry Van Buskirk, Boyle Travis, E. Matthews, P. Gaudy, Thos. Travis, S. Morrill, Timothy Cook, P. Tissiman.

Mr. Gunn states that being appointed a member of the St. Andrew's committee, and being desirous of inviting certain mechanics, but being doubtful of passing them, he called upon Mr. Falconer to go with him—observing, I will propose the individuals, and you shall second them. When certain individuals were proposed a strong discussion took place, rejecting Mr. Cook as a Yankee.

Mr. Falconer's statement is correct. When Mr. Armstrong came in, he took up the list and scornfully threw it down, objecting to the whole of the names, observing that mechanics should be excluded.

These remarks refer to the second reading of the committee. For the truth of the above, I herewith set my hand. Wm. GUNN.

Signed in the presence of—Timothy Cook, Boyle Travis, Edward Matthews, S. Morrill, H. Van Buskirk, T. Travis, Peter Gaudy, P. Tissiman. The Meeting was adjourned until the 5th day of January 1841. P. TISSIMAN, Secretary.

By order of the President, MARK HOLMES.

In reference to the above resolutions, we beg to subjoin a document handed to us by the committee of St. Andrew's dinner, and which is to the following effect:—We the undersigned, members of the committee present at the meeting appointed to carry into effect the arrangements necessary towards the celebration of St. Andrew's dinner for 1840, do hereby solemnly declare on our word of honor individually, no motion was made or resolution passed, to the exclusion of mechanics or any other body of our fellow townsmen.

Signed, JOHN BIRRELL, HUGH BLACK, A. S. ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM GUNN.

That so far as we know during our attendance that evening, we make the same declaration. Signed, H. KEIR, HUGH FALCONER, JOHN NORVAL.

We are very sorry that the good understanding heretofore prevailing in our Town between all classes and orders of people should have been marred, as unfortunately is the case as will be seen by the proceedings of a meeting of mechanics held on Thursday last, given in another part of this paper. The offence was given by some young men, merchants, in preparing the ways and means for the St. Andrew's Dinner, relative to whom, and what sort of persons should be accounted worthy to partake of the good things at the intended repast. It would appear that mechanics were not entitled to a listing in the opinion of some of those individuals if we take the statements set forth as a criterion to judge by. But, Mechanics were at the dinner by invitation "saw those persons censured, and the portion which to be excluded were only such as could not come within the limits of a reasonable honorary list, as it could not be expected that all should be admitted. The Mechanics think that no boundary line should be drawn in society as respects the commemoration of a national day, which ought to be free to all who please to afford the expense and attend, subordinate to the committee of arrangements having the right to keep order by displacing such persons as should be boisterous and unruly. This no doubt, is the right way, and a pity indeed it is, that this had not been the unanimous opinion of those who took the management of the affair connected with the dinner. It strikes us that the business was commenced in error, and that we regret that it thus leads to confusion. A regular St. Andrew's Society should have been previously formed at a public meeting, convened by public notice, and officers appointed to conduct the whole affair, and their acts would then be acts of the public and proscribed persons could then have but little grounds for complaint, and the portion of this affair which avours so much of assumed authority, would have no grounds for existence.

From the Simcoe Observer, Dec. 5. We regret to announce that one of the number of schooners mentioned in our last as arrived at Port Rowan, three have been driven ashore. The schooner Britannia, in attempting to make Port Stanley, and when within about ten miles of that place, was compelled to put about; the wind increasing to a gale, carried away her canvases, she was consequently unable to make her way into the harbor, and was carried by the current towards the east bar on which she is now a total wreck, with the loss, it is believed, of her whole cargo.

On Friday morning last, the schooner Comet, Captain McCormick, went out of the harbor to assist the Britannia in getting off the bar; on nearing her she let go her small anchor, and the wind being light, Captain McCormick and part of his crew, carrying with them a large anchor and chain, went on board the Britannia; they had nearly succeeded in getting her afloat, when the wind again rose, and Captain Bostwick finding it impossible to do any thing further without another and a larger boat, it was determined to go on board the Comet, run into the harbor, and bring off one, but the gale still increasing, they found it impossible to reach the vessel, and were obliged to bear away down the bay for Cape's Landing, which they reached with difficulty. About sunset the Comet parted her cable, and was fast driving upon the most dangerous part of the bar, when Sergeant Roberts, of the 24th Regt., who was then on board, (in command of the escort in charge of the arms and ammunition) with the assistance of a colored boy belonging to the schooner, hoisted the jib, and wore the vessel round before the wind, and would have succeeded in running her safe into the harbor had not her rudder unfortunately struck, when she wore away and went on the bar, but so as not to suffer much injury. The following evening, the schooner De Witt Clinton, Captain Reynolds, accompanied by Capt. Mallott, of the Herald, with a boat's crew, went off to the assistance of the Britannia and Comet, and on Sunday evening, the weather getting calm, the Comet was lightened of about 12 tons of her load, which was put on board the De Witt Clinton. On Monday morning the wind commenced blowing a gale from the south west, and about two o'clock, the De Witt Clinton was driven from her anchors, when they were obliged to run her on shore on the north side of the Bay, with the Government stores on board, where she now lies, without having sustained any damage.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the wind shifted to the north west, and drove

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On the 9th ult. he sent his two sons as hostages, until he could arrive himself, from which he was then prevented by the presence of Ibrahim Pasha. On the evening of the 9th ult. the Turkish steam boat Tahir Bahri, having on board 600 Turkish soldiers from Constantinople, arrived at Beyrout. Twenty-two thousand mountaineers were under arms; they were necessarily



SMITH, MOORE & Co. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GENERAL MERCHANTS, Agents for Vannorman's celebrated Cooking and Plate Stoves, Of New and Improved Patterns. Court House Square, London, U. C.

Extensive Arrivals of Summer and Fall Goods, COMPRISING STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, Haberdashery, Silk Mercery, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

THE subscribers, in again tendering their grateful acknowledgments to their numerous customers and the public in general, for the very liberal and increasing support they continue to receive, beg leave to intimate that they have just received, Direct from the British and American Markets.

Hard Ware, Crockery, and Groceries. SMITH, MOORE & Co. London, August 1, 1840.

REMOVAL. NEW GOODS. ARRIVAL OF WINTER STOCK OF GOODS.

THE subscribers beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they have removed to their new and extensive premises, immediately adjoining the Store formerly occupied by them, and are now receiving from the BRITISH AND AMERICAN MARKETS, A very large and well assorted STOCK OF GOODS.

DRY GOODS. Superior West of England Cloths and Cassimeres. Pilot and Haver Cloth, Flushing, Fancy Tweeds, Kerseys, Red and white Flannels and Serges, Merinos, linozabens, Groe do naples, silks, satins, Tertans, Plain and Fancy Vestings, Silk and cotton velvets, veretees, Moleskins and futans, Lian and cotton ticking, Irish linens, Table diaper, towelling, Cotton and woolen table covers, Book muslin, cambrics, jaconets, &c. &c. &c.

GROCERIES. Best Black and Green Teas, Muscovado and refined sugars, Coffee, ground and raw, Spices of all kinds, currants, raisins, Liverpool and Montreal soap and Candles, Spiced and plain, Oatmeal, Barley ground and whole, Rice, Sallipera, Alum, Candied Orange and Lemon Peels, Bitter almonds, &c. &c.

CELLAR STOCK. Very extensive and consisting of SPIRITS AND WINES. Of the most celebrated brands, in Wood and bottle, amongst which are, Brandy, Cognac, &c. &c.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE. Heavy and shell Hardware. Patent Patls, corn Brooms, window Glass, Sole and Upper Leather, And in fact every thing required and made use of in this part of the country, all of which will be sold at very low prices.

Dye Stuffs. INDIGO, Madder, Logwood, Red-wood, Copperas and Alum, extremely low. JAMES BLACKWOOD. St. Thomas, August 1, 1840.

DOZ. Lavin's Warranted AXES For Sale by SMITH, MOORE & Co.

SELLING OFF Below Cost.

THE subscriber returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received for the last two years, and begs to inform the subscribers of London and his friends in the country, that he is about to retire from business and is now selling off his stock, consisting a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, and particularly invites their attention to a selection of Broad Cloths, Moleskins, &c. &c. also a variety of Fancy Goods, Muslins, Lace, Veils, Nett Edgings &c. in great variety.

London Bakery. JOHN SMITH. London, September 25th, 1840. 8-1f

THE subscriber having completed his contract with the Garrison, and fitted up his Bakery, has engaged an experienced Baker, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland, and having purchased eight hundred bushels of choice wheat, which will be floured at the best mills in the country, guarantees to furnish his numerous customers, and others wishing the article, with a better quality of Bread than has hitherto been made in this town, and at the usual prices charged at other Bakeries.

STRIPED STORE. LONDON U.C. Arrival of New and Cheap Goods. J. W. GARRISON.

THE subscriber has just received his Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Carpentry, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. comprising a more general and better selected assortment of rich fancy and staple Dry Goods, than ever before offered in this market.

SOLE LEATHER. Just received a large supply of superior New York leather. L. LAWRASON. October 5th, 1840.

Caledonia Spring Water. JUST received and for Sale by LYMAN, MOORE & Co.

Douglas & Warren. KEEP constantly on hand—DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, of every description, and are daily expecting a large assortment of Goods, suitable for winter wear. London, March 24, 1840. 33

JUST received, a few bbls. Brandy, (Old and New), and other favorable brands, for sale by DOUGLAS & WARREN. London, March 24, 1840. 33

A LARGE assortment of plain and printed Calicoes, London made children's dresses, in great variety. DOUGLAS & WARREN. London, March 24, 1840. 33

Just Received, AND for sale at the Store of Messrs. Smith, Matheson & Moore, a full supply of the British and Foreign Bible Societies, Bibles and Testaments at original cost. RICHARD SMITH, Depositor and Treasurer. London, Aug. 14. n1

Five Old Malt Whiskey, 100 barrels, well flavored and high proof, at 2s York per gallon, by the barrel. BLACKWOOD. St. Thomas, August 1, 1840.

DOCTOR JOHN HYDE, Surgeon, &c. &c. AMIENS, &c. (Capt. White's, Lobo.) NEW and CHEAP GOODS. At the London Wholesale and Retail Cash Store.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new and extensive supply of Goods comprising his usual Variety of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Merinos, Silks, Laces and Haberdashery, Groceries of all kinds, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Hardware, Cutlery, Heavy Goods, Leather, Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Crockery, &c. &c. which have been selected with great care by himself, and from the recent reduction of prices in the European and American Markets, he is enabled to sell lower than he heretofore has afforded in London.

REMOVAL. R. MOORE & Co. FASHIONABLE TAILORS, HAVE removed from his old shop, to the premises next door to the Store of Moore & Scott, directly opposite the Post Office, where they will carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, and hope by unremitting attention to business, and superior workmanship, to merit and receive a liberal support.

MILITARY WORK. Of all kinds, made to order, and at short notice. Ready Made Clothing, for sale. London, June 1, 1840. 11

LATE AND EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS. JAMES COYNE & Co. beg leave to intimate to their numerous customers and the public in general that they have just received from the British and American Markets, a large and extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, which have been selected by one of the Firm with great care, the purchases having been made under such favourable circumstances as to enable them to sell at a very great reduction of prices, from any formerly sold in this market.

DOCTOR HALL, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUBTEUR. HALL'S MILLS, WESTMINSTER. At Wholesale, Just Received, 100 kegs and boxes Tobacco, 50 bags Coffee, of superior qualities and reduced prices. L. LAWRASON. London, October 25, 1840.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON. Capital One Million Sterling. THE undersigned having authority to appoint Agents in Upper Canada, begs leave to notify the inhabitants of the London District, that WILLIAM WARREN STREET, Esquire, Cashier of the Upper Canada Bank, has consented to act as Local Agent for the above Company, & at the same time to call attention of the public to the great advantage of Life Assurance as a provision for widows and orphans, as also for securing debts, and borrowing money. Prospectus, List of Directors and rates may be seen on application to W. Street Esq., London. J. H. MAITLAND, Agent for Canada. London, Oct. 20, 1840. 11-3m

Tin and Sheet Iron MANUFACTORY. THE subscribers, grateful for past favors would hope by strict attention to business and the wants of those who may favor them with their patronage, to still merit, as heretofore, a share of public confidence. DUNDAS STREET, two doors West of Schram and Groves' Auction Mart. YALE & WARTERS. N. B. Those indebted to the above establishment would do a favor by calling and settling their accounts. Y. & W. London, March 1, 1840. 33.

Lyman, Moore, & Co. AGENTS FOR MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and in many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of Moffat's Life Pills and Phlegm Bitters have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Nausea, and Melancholy, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fever of kind, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, and consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Incontinent Sore, Scorbatic Eruptions and Bad Complexions. Eruptive complaints, Spitting, Chills, and other dangerous Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which affect the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most extensively successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents.—for sale by Mr. Moffat's Agents generally. London, March 31, 1840. 34

LANDS FOR SALE, IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT TOWNSHIP OF BROOK. Lot No. 11 1st Con. 200 Acres " 20 2d " 200 " " 12 2d " 200 " " 22 1st " 200 " " 23 3d " 200 " " 28 11th " 200 "

TOWNSHIP OF INNISVILLE. Lot No. 17 5th Con. 200 Acres " 18 5th " 200 " E. half 18 6th " 100 " Acres, 500 The above Lands will be sold Low. For particulars inquire of the subscriber at London, U. C. JOHN DOUGLAS. London, Sept. 18, 1839. n5

JUST RECEIVED, FRESH supply of Liquors and Groceries. Also, a general assortment of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, which will be sold very low for Cash. J. ALEXANDER. St. Thomas, Oct. 6, 1840. 9-1f

J. P. DICKERMAN'S patent Premium Cooking and Parlor STOVES, wholesale and retail, by YALE & WARTERS. August 5th, 1840.

FOUNTAIN INN, SAINT THOMAS. THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the public generally, that he has succeeded to the business formerly carried on in the above premises, by Mr. Pettifor. The extensive additions to the House and to the sheds and Stabling being now complete; travellers can at all times be accommodated with clean, airy and comfortable sleeping rooms for themselves; and with the best of Stabling for their Horses. In the Bar none but the best LIQUORS will be allowed, and every variety that the season can afford will be found upon his table. At the same time he respectfully solicits from present patrons of the House, a continuance of that custom, which they liberally bestowed on his predecessor, and has to assure them that no exertion on his part which can contribute to their comfort, shall be found wanting, whenever they are pleased to favour him with a call. JOHN WILSON. St. Thomas Oct. 15, 1840. 1m3

FOR SALE, an elegant and very superior finished HOUSE, situated in the Village of Westminster, next lot to that of C. Hall, Esq. It has every accommodation for a genteel family. A Physician would not only find an agreeable situation, but an extensive field for practice. For a gentleman of the law, a merchant or officer on half pay, desiring a country residence, it is peculiarly adapted. For particulars apply on the premises to the proprietor. ELIZABETH PARKERS. Westminster, Sept. 11, 1840. 6-3m

LANDS FOR SALE IN THE London, Brock, Talbot & Western DISTRICTS.

THE Canada Company have LANDS for sale in the most desirable parts of every Township in the London, Brock, Talbot, Western, and in the other Districts in the Province. Lists of which may be seen in every Post Office, Store, and Tavern in each Township. The Canada Company's terms of sale are one fifth of the purchase money cash, the balance in five yearly instalments. Further particulars may be obtained by applying (if by letter post paid), to Messrs. Lawrasen & Co., London; or to the Commissioner in Toronto, from whom the printed lists of Lands on sale may also be had. Canada Company's Office, Toronto, 30th August, 1840. 4

WILLIAM HORTON, Attorney & Barrister at Law; SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, &c. Office a few doors East of JOYCE & MATTHEWS' STORE, DUNDAS STREET. LONDON, U. C. January 7, 1840. 22

CARPETS. A large supply of Brussels and Kidminster Carpets, Stair Carpet, Hearth rugs, Oil cloth & druggets. L. LAWRASON. October 5th, 1840. Mavor's Spelling Books, BY the gross or dozen, also, a variety of Primers and Blank Books. L. LAWRASON. 1840.

HOPE and HODGE IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND HARDWARE. St. Thomas, July, 1840. YOUNG HYSON TEA—best quality, for sale by HOPE & HODGE. St. Thomas, July, 1840.

DYE STUFFS—Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Gunpowder, Niagra Wood, Fustic, Copperas. For sale by HOPE & HODGE. St. Thomas, July, 1840.

GUNPOWDER—FF FFF and Cannoner, Imported direct from the Manufacturers, and for sale by the keg, or otherwise. PRICE MODERATE. HOPE & HODGE. St. Thomas, July, 1840. NOTICE

ES hereby given that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament by the Magistrates of the District of London, for an Act to authorise the additional sum of three thousand five hundred pounds, to be raised by Assessment on the inhabitants of the said District, for the purpose of erecting a new Gaol in the Town of London, agreeably to the plan approved of by the honorable the Commissioners under the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the future erections of Gaols in this Province." London, 21st April, 1840. 46

PREMIUM PLOUGHS—Just received and for sale by DOUGLAS & WARREN. London, March 24, 1840. 33

600 PAIR BOOTS AND SHOES, Just received and for sale by SMITH, MOORE & Co. London, August 17, 1840. THE STEAM-BOAT BRIGADE, WALTER EBERTS, Master, Will leave Chatham on Monday, March 9th, for Windsor and Detroit, and will make three trips a week during the season. For freight or passage, apply to W. & W. EBERTS. Chatham, March 9, 1840. 31

FOR SALE, an elegant and very superior finished HOUSE, situated in the Village of Westminster, next lot to that of C. Hall, Esq. It has every accommodation for a genteel family. A Physician would not only find an agreeable situation, but an extensive field for practice. For a gentleman of the law, a merchant or officer on half pay, desiring a country residence, it is peculiarly adapted. For particulars apply on the premises to the proprietor. ELIZABETH PARKERS. Westminster, Sept. 11, 1840. 6-3m

Crown Lands Office, Toronto, 5th June, 1840. PUBLIC SALES will take place at the Agents' Offices in the different Districts within this Province, on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, in each year, when such lots as may have been bid off at Auction become forfeited for non-compliance with the conditions of such sale, will be again exposed to public competition, also such lands as may be returned to this department for sale not heretofore advertised.

The numbers of the first described lands may be known upon application to the Agents of this Department in their respective Districts; those of the latter will appear in the Upper Canada Gazette, and in one of the newspapers published in each District, one month before the time of such Quarterly Sale, above mentioned, or of such special sale as may be hereafter advertised.

A General Advertisement of Crown Lands not heretofore offered, will appear as soon as returns of inspections of lots advertised under Order in Council of the 4th April, 1838, have been made by the District Agents, and the necessary authority obtained from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to offer for sale such lands so advertised as may have been forfeited by the original locatee, when lots returned as vacant since the general advertisement of sales of Crown lands published last year will be included. R. B. SULLIVAN

For Sale, That well known and valuable Farm, composed of the South half of lot number NINE, in the second concession of the township of Yarmouth, in the London District, consisting of ONE HUNDRED acres, of which Eighty are under cultivation, and well improved, with convenient buildings, a thriving young Orchard of bearing trees, and an excellent spring of water running past the door. For particulars, apply to Messrs. Hope & Hodge, St. Thomas, or the subscriber, Yarmouth. JOHN WINTERMUTE. Yarmouth, July, 1840. 45

AT A BARGAIN. THE subscriber offers for sale a large dwelling house on Dundas Street, opposite Goulding's Boat and shoe store. The premises are well adapted for a Boarding house or Grocery Store. Those wishing to purchase property low, will find this an excellent opportunity. Terms: one fourth of the purchase money to be paid down; the remainder four annual instalments. W. H. WHITLEY. October 10, 1840.

New Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron MANUFACTORY. SAUL PRINCE Reduced for Cash. SAUL PRINCE returns sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs his customers that he has removed to a new and more commodious establishment, that having engaged the best of workmen, and purchased the most improved of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron, he is now prepared to furnish every article in his line as cheap, if not a little cheaper, than any other establishment west of Hamilton. N. B. Patrons and country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere. All orders done with neatness and despatch. FURS & SKINS.—The highest price in cash paid for Furs and Skins. To be convinced, please call at the Old Stand of Mr. Wheeler opposite the post office. London, Nov. 2, 1840.

CHEAP FOR CASH. MORRILL.—In returning his thanks to the public for past patronage, gives notice that from this date, he will make 10 per cent discount on all GOODS AND SHOES sold in his shop for cash. London, Sept. 27, 1840. 6000 Fire Buckets, for sale cheap, by S. MORRILL. A good supply of Sole, Harness & Upper Leather and Calfskins constantly on hand, very low for cash, by S. MORRILL. Cheap & Fashionable Tailor. J. WELLS.

REMOVED from Dundas Street to the North American Hotel, and takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends for past favours, and hopes by his remitting attention to business, to continue to merit and receive the same. He would also inform the public in general that he intends to carry on the above business, where Gentlemen may have their garments as fast as they are made, and as well made as at any shop in London, at Reduced prices for Cash. He intends to make his prices according to the quality of the Cloth. Ladies Habits, dresses, and Cloth Cloaks, made in the first style of fashion. Boy's garments of every description, fashionably made, on reasonable terms. Cutting done at the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up, country produce taken for payment. London, October 23, 1840. 12-1f

FREDERICK CLEVERLY, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. Office opposite the Mansion House. DUNDAS STREET. London, March, 1840. 34

THE Canada Inquirer, IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY PARKE & HACKSTAFF. Office on Ridout Street, London, U. C. TERMS—\$3 a year, half yearly in advance. NOTICE.—Ad. a line for the first insertion, and 1d per line for each subsequent insertion.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR. For 17 lines or less, \$2 0 0 For 34 lines or 2 squares, 3 0 0 For 51 lines or 3 squares, 4 0 0 For 68 lines or 4 squares, 5 0 0 Above 68 lines, and not more than 100 lines, 6 5 0 Yearly advertisers are allowed the privilege of changing their advertisements quarterly.

# CANADA INQUIRER

The Rights and Interests of Man.

VOLUME II.

LONDON, [CANADA.] WEDNESDAY JUNE 16, 1841.

15.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Thomas Edison, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Franklin Dresser, Defendant.  
Canada. BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out to wit: of Her Majesty's London District Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of the above named defendant, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, viz: part of lot number five, and lot number eight, in the village of Vienna, and being part of lot number fifteen, in the third concession of the township of Bayham, London District, with the appurtenances thereon, which lands I shall offer for sale at the Court-house, in the Town of London, on Saturday, the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, London,  
March 19, 1841.

## IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Canada. BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the state of Moses Carter, an absconder and concealed debtor, at the suit of George Auldjo, for the sum of seven pounds, and shillings, I have seized all the estate, real and personal, of the said Moses Carter, and unless the said Moses Carter return within the jurisdiction of the Court, and put in bail to the action, I will cause the same to be sold, and the proceeds thereof, as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction of said claim.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, London,  
May 22, 1841.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Henry Morson, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
John R. McDonald, one, &c. Defendant.

Canada. BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of the defendant, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, viz: Lot D, in the broken front on River Thames, township of Delaware, which land I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of London, on Saturday, the 8th day of May next, at twelve o'clock, noon.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, London,  
February 6th, 1841.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

George Monro, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
William Robertson, Alexander Robertson, and Ross Robertson, Defendants.

Canada. BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of the Defendants, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, viz: Fifty acres of land, ten acres being north west corner of lot number seven, first concession, township of Westminster, forty acres thereof being west half of lot number seventeen on the river Thames, in the said township of Westminster, the appurtenances thereon, which lands &c. I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of London, on Saturday the 4th day of September next at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, London,  
June 3, 1841.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

John Elliott, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Zenas Spore and Charles J. Hollowood, Defendants.

CANADA. BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed against the lands and tenements of the Defendants, I have seized and taken in Execution the following property, viz: Part of Lots number fourteen, in the second concession of Bayham, three and one fourth acres, more or less; north part of lot number fifteen, in the second concession of Bayham, ninety four acres, more or less; north west part of lot number fifteen, second concession of Bayham, five acres, more or less, with the appurtenances thereon; which lands, &c. I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of London, on Saturday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, London,  
May 8, 1841.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

John Elliott, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Zenas Spore and Charles J. Hollowood, Defendants.

CANADA. BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed against the lands and tenements of the Defendants, I have seized and taken in Execution the following property, viz: Part of Lots number fourteen, in the second concession of Bayham, three and one fourth acres, more or less; north part of lot number fifteen, in the second concession of Bayham, ninety four acres, more or less; north west part of lot number fifteen, second concession of Bayham, five acres, more or less, with the appurtenances thereon; which lands, &c. I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of London, on Saturday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, London,  
May 8, 1841.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

John Elliott, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Zenas Spore and Charles J. Hollowood, Defendants.

CANADA. BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed against the lands and tenements of the Defendants, I have seized and taken in Execution the following property, viz: Part of Lots number fourteen, in the second concession of Bayham, three and one fourth acres, more or less; north part of lot number fifteen, in the second concession of Bayham, ninety four acres, more or less; north west part of lot number fifteen, second concession of Bayham, five acres, more or less, with the appurtenances thereon; which lands, &c. I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of London, on Saturday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, London,  
May 8, 1841.

three hundred and eighty acres; lot number six, fourth concession, township of Lobo, two hundred acres; lot number six, fifth concession, township of Carraroc, south part, fourth range, one hundred acres; lot number five, fifth concession, township of Carraroc, fourth range, two hundred acres, both west of the long woods road, which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale at the Court-house in the Town of London, on Saturday the fourth day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, London,  
June 1st, 1841.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

George Colwell, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
W. W. W. Defendant.

Canada. BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of the Defendant, I have seized and taken in Execution the following property, viz: The northerly part of lot number twenty in the first concession of the township of Oxford East, one acre, more or less, and building, &c. thereon, known by the name of the Rising Sun, which lands, &c. shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of London, on Saturday, the 4th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, London,  
June 3, 1841.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

John W. Wolff, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Jesse S. Hivan, Defendant.

Canada. BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of the Defendant, I have seized and taken in Execution the following property, viz: North half lot number six, in the 2nd concession of Oxford East, one hundred acres, more or less, with the appurtenances thereof, which lands, &c. I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of London, on Saturday the 4th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, London,  
June 3, 1841.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

John W. Wolff, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Jesse S. Hivan, Defendant.

Canada. BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of the Defendant, I have seized and taken in Execution the following property, viz: North half lot number six, in the 2nd concession of Oxford East, one hundred acres, more or less, with the appurtenances thereof, which lands, &c. I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of London, on Saturday the 4th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, London,  
June 3, 1841.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

George Monro, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
William Robertson, Alexander Robertson, and Ross Robertson, Defendants.

Canada. BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of the Defendants, I have seized and taken in Execution the following property, viz: Fifty acres of land, ten acres being north west corner of lot number seven, first concession, township of Westminster, forty acres thereof being west half of lot number seventeen on the river Thames, in the said township of Westminster, the appurtenances thereon, which lands &c. I shall offer for sale at the Court House in the Town of London, on Saturday the 4th day of September next at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, London,  
June 3, 1841.

## LOT OF LAND.

AT A VIEW OF THE PLACE, in the township of London, lot No. 9, in the 1st Con., with about 8 Acres cleared and ready for the land is first quality. For particulars apply to Patrick Smith, Esq. Surveyor on the proof line, Richard Street, 18th Con., or the Subscriber in the Town of London.

JOHN TALBOT,  
6w.

## MANSION HOUSE.

INGERSOLL,  
WEST OXFORD.

A HUFFMAN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has leased the above spacious and elegant House, which the Town and is in complete order for travellers, and he will at all times be found ready to accommodate them in a manner and style inferior to none in the neighbourhood. The parlours, drawing rooms are large, airy, and well furnished. Table will constantly be supplied with substantial and delicious of the market. Wines and Liquors will be of the best and no pains will be spared to render the Mansion House worthy of the patronage of the public.

To Shoemakers.

DEGS, by the barrel or quart, for sale by L. PERRIN.

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## REMOVAL.

JOHN TALBOT,  
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of London and the country generally that he has removed to his old stand, corner of King and Ridout Streets, where he will continue to devote his attention to the Auction Business as heretofore, and is fully prepared to receive consignments of property for sale either by AUCTION OR COMMISSION, As may best suit the convenience or advantage of the owners of Stock or other articles, such as Land, Household Furniture, Cattle, and Merchandise of every description.

Every kind of property left with him for sale will be conspicuously exposed at the corner of King and Ridout Streets, and Remittances will be regularly made when disposed of.

—ALSO—  
Persons having property for Sale by Auction in any part of the District, will be regularly attended to on application; and the charges moderate.

He would respectfully intimate to his friends and the public at large, that his Stabling and yards are well fitted for the above business; and he hopes by unremitting attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

London, Dec. 1, 1840 17-

JOHN TALBOT,  
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

RECEIVED, a few publs. Brandy, (of the best quality), and other favorable articles, for sale by

DOUGLAS & WARREN,  
London, March 24, 1840. 33

## LONDON MEDICAL HALL.

LYMAN MOORE & Co.  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
all kinds of Drugs, Dye Stuffs,  
Chemicals, &c. &c. at the Mansion  
House, 18th Con., London.

WINDMILL, 7 by 9, and 14 by 14, Also, Putty, &c. &c.

WINDMILL, 7 by 9, and 14 by 14, Also, Putty, &c. &c.

WINDMILL, 7 by 9, and 14 by 14, Also, Putty, &c. &c.

WINDMILL, 7 by 9, and 14 by 14, Also, Putty, &c. &c.

WINDMILL, 7 by 9, and 14 by 14, Also, Putty, &c. &c.

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## SMITH, MOORE & CO.

Agents for VanNorman's Celebrated Cooking and Plate Stoves, Court House Square, London, U. C.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

THE subscribers have just got to hand their full and complete supply of Cooking and Plate Stoves, Fire Dogs, Kettles, &c. of all sizes, which they are authorized to sell very much under last year's prices. Also, 1000 lengths of Stove pipes and elbows.

SMITH, MOORE & CO.  
Agents for the Long Point Furnace.

HAMS and BACON, of the finest quality, cured and smoked by the subscriber, cheap for cash.

L. PERRIN.

## BOOKBINDING.

THE Inhabitants of London and its vicinity are respectfully informed that the Subscriber has commenced business in the above line in Dundas Street, (opposite the Shop of Mr. Gibbins, Saddler) where he is prepared to execute Binding in all its branches with neatness and despatch. He will also manufacture Bank Books.

THOMAS CRAIG,  
Old Books re-bound and orders from the country promptly attended to.

## A CARD.

THE Subscriber has to intimate to his friends and public in and around London, that having now made arrangements, he will leave this place for New York, about the middle of June, to fulfil his previously announced intention of opening a circulating Library, and Book Store, in London.

Gentlemen Commissioning him with orders for New works, or old Books, will be pleased to signify their wishes by calling at the News Room—to which every attention will be paid.

J. NORVAL.

## FOR SALE, SECOND PRICE.

Beutley's and Metropolitan Magazines—Emigrant and Old Country—in a Spirit of the Times, Nova Scotia, Montreal Herald, Quebec Mercury, and British Colonist Newspapers, also the London Quarterly Review—Cigars.

J. NORVAL,  
May 12th, 1841.

## NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on Saturday the 19th of June 1841, without reserve, the Property of the late DANIEL HINE, viz:

Lot No 22, North of York Street, in the Town of London; the premises can be seen at any time by application to Mr. Fenell.

Also—Park Lots Nos. 1 & 2 south of Oxford Street, containing Ten acres each.

Terms—Half Cash and the remainder in Six months, with approved endorsed notes with interest.

JOHN KENT,  
ROBERT FENELL, } Executors.  
May 18, 1841 41 41

## MILNERY & MANTUAMAKING.

MRS. HILLIER, respectfully acquaints the Ladies of London and its vicinity, that any order in the Milnery and Mantuamaking line, will be executed in the neatest manner, and at the lowest price, in accordance with the prevailing Fashions, or to suit the taste of customers.

Shop in Mr. Van Every's house, on Dundas Street.

May 17, 1841. 41

## CLINTON HOUSE.

Formerly Lake Erie House, Corner of Brush and Awatara Streets, opposite the American Fur Company's Store Houses, Montreal.

THIS Establishment has undergone a thorough repair, and the subscriber has provided himself with a large stock of Hay and Oats, and his Bar with the best of Wines and Liquors, is prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call, at rates which can not but prove satisfactory. Teamsters may rest assured that every attention will be given to their accommodation.

Carrriages will be kept in readiness to convey passengers to and from the Steam Boats and Rail Road Cars free of expense.

A. LEADBEATER,  
Detroit, May 6, 1841.

## GINGER BEER.

AFTER Monday next, the 19th inst. the subscriber will be prepared to furnish from 1 to 1,500 bottles of Ginger Beer, of a quality not to be beat.

L. PERRIN.  
London, May 29, 1841.

## TO BE LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

A MOST Desirable FARM, within two miles of London, on the Governor's Road, containing 75 Acres, above 35 cleared with a New Frame house thereon &c. a Spring well within a few yards of the house, and a living creek running through the center of the Lot. Application to be made to the subscriber on the premises.

SHEP'D M'CORMICK,  
London, May 20, 1841. 42.

## BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital One Million Sterling.

THE undersigned having authority to appoint Agents in Upper Canada, begs leave to notify the inhabitants of the London District, that WILLIAM WARREN STREET, Esquire, Cashier of the Upper Canada Bank, has consented to act as Local Agent for the above Company, & at the same time to call attention of the public to the great advantage of Life Assurance as a provision for widows and orphans, as also for securing debts, and borrowing money. Prospectus, List of Directors and rates may be seen on application to W. W. Street Esq., London.

J. H. MAITLAND,  
Agent for Canada.

London, June 1, 1841.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

In the London, Brock, Talbot, & Western Districts.

## The Canada Company.

Have Lands for sale in the most desirable parts of every Township in the above Districts, and also in the other Districts in the Province, lists of which may be seen in every Post Office, Store and Tavern in each Township. The Company's terms of sale are one fifth of the purchase money in Cash, the balance in five equal yearly instalments. Further particulars, with any of the printed lists of land on sale, can be obtained by applying to Edward Ermainger, Esq. St. Thomas, L. Lawson & Esq. London, or to the Company's Office at Toronto.

The Canada Company take this opportunity to give NOTICE to persons who have purchased lands from them, and who may be desirous of selling the same, that with the object of giving those parties every facility and accommodation, they will Register at their Office in Toronto, all such lands which the present holders are desirous of disposing of.

The Company will thus have an extensive opportunity of affording information to persons who may be seeking Improved Lands, either for themselves or their friends, and of assisting their settlers in disposing of their improved farms free of all charge.

The Commissioner, however, does not undertake any Agency whatever connected with this business beyond that of affording every information to intending purchasers.

Full and precise particulars, stating price, terms, improvements, &c. to be sent to the Commissioner at Toronto.

All letters post paid.

Canada Company's Office,  
Toronto, May 21, 1841. 42

## Spring Trade.

THE subscribers beg to announce to their Connection and the Trade generally, that they are now receiving to hand their IMPORTATIONS of Spring Goods, which are to the same extent as on previous years were held by ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO. Toronto; while a good deal more variety has been introduced into their assortment of Fine Goods and Small Wares.

Their purchases of Manufactured Goods have had the advantage of the personal superintendence of Mr. Harris, and their Stock of Foreign Wines, Liquors, West India Produce, &c. &c. which have this year been imported for their Grocery Department, have been drawn from the first sources of supply.

The subscribers are prepared to offer their Goods at very low advance, and will sell only for short and definite payments.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & CO.  
Hamilton, 21st May, 1841. 42

## NEW ARRIVALS AT THE STRIPED STORE.

Selling Off at Cost and Charges.

THE subscriber has just received from Montreal and New York his Spring and Summer supply of Fancy and Staple Goods, which added to his former extensive stock, makes the assortment more varied and complete than has hitherto been offered in this market.

The assortment comprises Fine Goods and Small Wares, Domestic and Prints, New Articles for Ladies Dresses, Silks, Challis, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jaconets and Cambrics, Shawls, of all the newest styles, and almost every article wanted in the Dry Goods, Grocery and Hardware line.

All which are offered positively at COST prices, adding charges, as intending arrangements render it necessary that the present stock should be disposed of previous to the 1st of September next.

Country merchants and others are invited to call and examine prices and quality of Goods before purchasing, and the subscriber feels confident that the prices and time will induce those who have heretofore purchased Goods in London, and who are desirous to obtain good goods cheap, to give him the preference.

From the River Steamer of May 5th.

### The Ontario

On the 14th of May the Ontario left Kingston for the most of the Province for the purpose of the public business. It is a fine man who takes an interest in the affairs of his country, and to look forward to the day when he may be able to do something for his country.

Upon the subject of the gentlemen to be appointed to the various offices of the Government, it is probable that the French party will be made against the Union itself—if this fails as it certainly will, the details will be attacked, and an attempt made to obtain such modifications as can be proved to be desirable. But the most interesting of them all, will be the development and application of the new principles of government, and upon this we may expect voluminous and able debates. The Governor General will be called upon to expound his own policy, not to a special council, but to a great representative body, capable of trying it out, and ascertaining how far it is or is not to the British model.

We have the fullest confidence in the result. We believe that Lord Sydenham will if Providence gives him health and strength, come triumphantly out of this ordeal. He will, or we are much mistaken, prove that he is a reality and not a fiction. We believe that he will expound the new principles and policy boldly, and without any reservation—we think he relies more upon the principles to carry him through, than upon any advantages which the exercise of prerogative, and the distribution of patronage may have secured for him. If once the people of Canada are convinced that the reign of cliques and compact is over—that representation carries with it, as a matter of course, Executive influence—and that the Government is conducted with due regard to the just claims of public men, and to the great interests of the population, Tories will therefore intrigue and agitators declaim in vain. We trust that the Reformers of Canada will not weaken their own strength, by splitting among themselves, and thus the Government either into the hands of the Tories, or diminish the real power and influence which they have in the administration. They can easily oppose the Government if opposition is proved to be indispensable—but they should in the first instance, leave the business of opposition to their opponents, and give Lord Sydenham an efficient and generous support. They will thus enable him to resist influences which have hitherto operated injuriously, and give the lie to the standards which have been so mendaciously hurled at him that no Government however liberal based upon the monarchical principles will please them, and that no Governor can safely rely either upon their loyalty or discretion.

flux harbour, have a double share to that possessed by those on the East; but yet in practice, the difference is scarcely felt, because those return endeavor to legislate, in a catholic spirit, for the benefit of all.

It is not very easy to guess who will be the speaker of the Canadian Assembly. Mr Moffat of Montreal has been spoken of, but we think it by no means clear that a majority can be combined upon him, although he is an able and highly respectable man. The debates and proceedings during the few first weeks of the session cannot fail to be deeply interesting. It is probably that a spirited and combined movement of the French party will be made against the Union itself—if this fails as it certainly will, the details will be attacked, and an attempt made to obtain such modifications as can be proved to be desirable. But the most interesting of them all, will be the development and application of the new principles of government, and upon this we may expect voluminous and able debates. The Governor General will be called upon to expound his own policy, not to a special council, but to a great representative body, capable of trying it out, and ascertaining how far it is or is not to the British model.

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It is not going too far to assert, that the Legislative session will assemble, at Kingston, nearly all the men of the highest reputation for talent, eloquence, information and political experience, that are to be found in the Canada. The representatives of every great interest, and most of all shades of opinion will be there. Members of the old McKenzie and Papineau, majorities—leaders of the compact, Constitutionalists, Reformers, Tories, and Orangemen, will all be present together to face, in separate views and express opinions.—We cannot but regard most favorably the results of such a reunion. It is morally impossible that any thing but good can spring from the free Social and political intercourse of the clever men of Canada, with each other for several months tempering each other's ardour—subduing each other's dogmatism—and testing by the severe analysis of the acute and conflicting intellect of the whole body, the favorite opinions of its individual members. To decide upon the exact character and composition of the United Parliament at this distance, is no easy task. Tried by the Union question, it is evident that the Governor General has secured a decided majority—tried by the old party questions it is as evident that the friends of Representative Government, and rational reform, have a clear and overwhelming majority to break up the compact. In fact the old Strachan and Robinson party have been annihilated, in the Upper Province. From the returns, we should judge that there is no danger of any factions, opposition to Lord Sydenham's views prevailing and just as little of the passage of any measure, restrictive of the liberty of the subject or injurious to the interests of the Province. We think there will be a good sense and good feeling enough to give the government a fair trial, and a steady support, and independence enough to check and control it, should any thing that is attempted be ill advised.

There is one rather unpleasant feature in the composition of the new House, which appears offensive to a North American eye, and yet is one that could scarcely be avoided. The people of the Lower Province, or rather the French Canadian portion of them, have less than their fair share in the general representation. Had a full share been given, it would have probably led to the return of a majority of anti unionists, or have left the government in nearly the same position as they were with the Papineau party, before the suspension of the constitution. Either of these results would have been pregnant with much mischief to the new majority against the Union.

Further particulars.—Having May 13.—The American ship Crescent, Captain Ball arrived here yesterday evening with the remainder of the passengers of the William Brown, who were saved in the long boat. The arrival of this vessel has confirmed all the horrid details giving of the dreadful scene which took place during the night of 20th, and 21st of April. Of the sixteen passengers who were thrown in the sea fourteen were men and two women. Of the 17 saved, 15 are women and two are men. One of these men was seized for the purpose of being thrown overboard by the crew of the boat. He cried out to the mate to save him and not to tear him from his wife. The mate told the men not to separate man and wife if it were possible to avoid it. He fell in to the bottom of the boat, and was saved. All the women saved are young, except the mother of a Scotch family from Dumfriesshire, who

with her five daughters and a servant girl, was saved her name is Edgar. Her husband is settled in Germantown, near Philadelphia. A young woman with her infant at breast, succeeded into the boat with her husband; they are among the survivors. His name is Patrick from Cooks-town, county of Tyrone, the property of Col. Stewart. Several persons from that gentleman's estate or neighbourhood have met with a watery grave. One family of the name of Leyden (16 in all) sunk with vessel; another named Corr, father, mother and five children—sunk at the same time; the little boy who was thrown from the boat was one of that family. He had not a soul left belonging. They were also from Col. Stewart's property. A Mrs Anderson, with three children who gentlemen settled at Cincinnati, sunk with the ship. Miss Anderson and a Miss Bradley were thrown into the sea from the long boat.—The tales which the survivors relate are piteous, horrifying. The crew and passengers were examined by the British and American consuls, this morning and the impression is, that the dreadful act of throwing their fellow creatures overboard was of imperative necessity but it is to be hoped that the two consuls will give publicity to the examination, in order that the public mind may be satisfied on this point.

DEATHS.—Old Barnes the principal editor and business man of the "London Times," called by Cobbett "Bloody old Barnes," died during the second week in May. He was 86. Sir F. Johnston was thrown from his horse and killed about the same time.

Lord John Bessborough of the 10th Hussars a nephew of the Archbishop of Armagh, committed suicide by cutting his own throat with a razor, while on his passage in the ship Triton, from the Cape of Good Hope to England. Insanity is said to be the cause.

CHINA.—No important news from China, had been received since the departure of the Britannia. The overland mail, by splitting among themselves, and thus the Government either into the hands of the Tories, or diminish the real power and influence which they have in the administration. They can easily oppose the Government if opposition is proved to be indispensable—but they should in the first instance, leave the business of opposition to their opponents, and give Lord Sydenham an efficient and generous support. They will thus enable him to resist influences which have hitherto operated injuriously, and give the lie to the standards which have been so mendaciously hurled at him that no Government however liberal based upon the monarchical principles will please them, and that no Governor can safely rely either upon their loyalty or discretion.

LONGEVITY.—There is at present alive, in the island of Harris, a man who was born in 1730, and has attained, or rather turned, the 110th year of his age. From his youth upwards he has cherished all the notions, fish, and other necessities, obtained by hunting dexterity, or otherwise served according to the rude fashion of the times. The name of the individual, who has seen generations after generations committed to the grave, is John Martin; his faculties of speech, sight, and hearing are unimpaired, and he is still so hale in bodily health that, in good weather, he thinks nothing of travelling to the top of the highest hill in Harris.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

It is stated that Lord Palmerston and Sir John Lubbock will be immediately raised to the British Peerage. Viscount Castlemaine is the new representative Peer for Ireland, in room of Earl O'Neill. Sir George Arthur has been made a Baronet.

The tide of immigration has fully set in. Rising 2000 have arrived at this port within the last two or three days. There are not, to our knowledge, any buildings for their accommodation, and we observe that many are obliged to remain upon the wharves without any other protection than the covering of a blanket or a sheet. We do not know for what purpose the Immigration Society was formed at this place, if not for that of ameliorating the condition of the indigent immigrants and assisting them in becoming permanently settled in the country. We ask, what are the officers of the society about? The immigrants are all going past the town, and not a few have gone to Cowes and Rochester, without any effort being made to retain them.—*Kingston Herald.*

SUCKING ACCIDENT.—James Grimshaw of Steuben County, aged 77 years came to his death in a most awful and shocking manner on Thursday week. The deceased was walking to Utica in company with one of his neighbours on business when near Whites town feeling somewhat tired, he got on a boat to ride to Utica. At the cold spring, Whites town, the horses were at the watering place; the forward horse, broke from the driver, and with the other horse ran directly the other way. The deceased was sitting at the stern of the boat, and the rope which was near the bow broke at a point where it was made fast, and at the same time flew to the stern of the boat, coiled round the neck of deceased and brought him several feet from the boat into the canal, and unaccountable as it may be the rope made two complete hitches, and the horses ran a great speed three quarters of a mile, bruising and mangling the body of the deceased in the most shocking manner, nearly severing his head from his body, and literally

tearing his clothes entirely off even to one of his boots.

Mr. Grimshaw was a highly respectable farmer, an Englishman by birth, a devoted member of the society of Friends, and one of the first who commenced the manufacture of woollens at Oriskany, and leaves a large circle of friends and a numerous family to lament his sudden and awful exit.—*N. Y. Com Adc.*

### The Canada Inquirer.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1841.

### NEW ELECTION

For the County of Middlesex.

When the Electors of the County of Middlesex turned out so nobly at the recent Election and triumphantly returned Mr. Parke, their former faithful Representative a third time to Parliament, it was little anticipated that they would be called upon, at so early a day as this, to exercise the elective franchise again. Circumstances have however occurred, which render it imperative that another Election should take place; and it will shortly devolve on the electors of the County to determine, whether they will once more entrust their interests and the interests of the Province in Mr. Parke's hands or not; he being now a member of the Provincial Government.

It is not, perhaps generally known to our readers, that there is a law which provides, that when any of the representatives of the people shall be appointed, and accept certain offices therein mentioned, he shall vacate his seat in the House of Assembly and not resume it again until re-elected by the people.

From authentic information received here a few days ago, it appears that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Mr. Parke, to the office of Surveyor General of the Province, which office, after mature consideration, he has seen proper to accept. This office being one of those mentioned in the above named law, and Mr. Parke, having accepted the appointment, his seat will be declared vacant on the meeting of Parliament, and a writ issued for a new election at an early day.

We understand it is Mr. Parke's intention to offer himself again to the electors of Middlesex as a candidate to represent them in the Assembly. His qualifications are so well known that we need not trouble our readers with a recapitulation of the subject; indeed they would be quite superfluous on the present occasion. We cannot allow ourselves to doubt for a moment that the friends and former supporters of Mr. Parke will feel as anxious to return him for their Representative, now that he holds such an important office, with the understanding that he is to exercise his talents and influence in enabling the Governor General to place the government of the Province on a liberal basis, and mature and carry out liberal measures for the benefit of the people—as they were to return him formerly to a country that system of corruption and maladministration which has heretofore been so injurious to the best interests of the country.

That the Governor General is worthy of the confidence and support of Reformers throughout the country seems manifest from the Dispatches which have been published, by the manner he expounds to public opinion the imbecility and venality of the Government as it has hitherto existed; as well as from the correct views he takes in every case connected with the internal improvements of the country.—There seems to be no justifiable reason for calling in question His Excellency's intentions, to establish a system of government infinitely superior in its merits to that which has hitherto existed in any Province; and should responsibility be introduced (which we confidently hope will) perhaps equal to any in existence elsewhere.

The return of Mr. Parke on the present occasion, will be tantamount to the return of His Excellency that the liberal friends of Middlesex will support the Governor when men possessing liberal political opinions are put into office for the purpose of carrying out those principles for which they have so many years been contending, viz. Good Government. The Reformers of Middlesex have to their honor to be said) boldly and fearlessly returned reform candidates for the last three general elections, and we have the utmost confidence in their good sense and consistency, that they will yet again return Mr. Parke, at least some of those reform principles which he has all along been contending for on the floor of the House of Assembly, now that his official situation gives him some influence in the Councils of the country. It must be apparent to every Reformer that the new order of things will be safer, and more likely to be advanced by being in the hands of men professing liberal sentiments, than if they were confined entirely to the care of men who have been, and still are the avowed enemies to any improvement in the machinery of Government. Yet the Governor General will have no other alternative, but to throw himself into the arms of those men, who will mar and marinate his best measures by every cunning device they can think of, should the Reformers uniformly resolve not to return men to Parliament of liberal principles, who accept office under him. Let this plan be universally adopted, and we would ask when and where is Reform to commence? or who are to be the instruments to bring it about?

As an evidence of the efficiency of the Government, we can state on authentic information, that measures of a very important nature, and of a very liberal character, are in course of preparation by the Executive, to be submitted to the consideration of Parliament on its assembling.—Some of them are the following—On Education—An Election Law—Municipal Institutions—Board of Works—Disposal of Crown Lands—Emigration—Finances & Revenue—Public Works, &c. &c. But there are others of more local importance to the County of Middlesex under consid-

eration, and we believe determined upon. The Harbor of Port Stanley is to be thoroughly repaired, with a plank road from there to London; and a Harbour is to be erected at the mouth of the Catfish, with a plank road to connect it with the road from Port Stanley to London. There is also to be a plank road constructed from Brantford through by London to the Western extremity of the Province. We are also credibly informed, that the capitalists in Britain are ready to advance any amount of capital to complete our internal improvements of every description; and among others that of the Welland Canal. Join these flattering prospects so advantageous to our country to the liberal administration of the Government under which we now live, and for the County of Middlesex to hesitate for a moment to return Mr. Parke, in whom, no doubt, the Governor General places confidence on account of his liberal principles, would seem to be the greatest infatuation.

The inhabitants of Dumfries and Beverly have given notice that they will apply at the next session of the Provincial Parliament for an act to incorporate a Company for the construction of Macdonald's Plank of Huron Road from the intersection of the third concession of Beverly with the Dundas and Waterloo Roads, and the Town of London. We understand that an Engineer is now surveying the route, and that the inhabitants of Dumfries have already subscribed £325 for the purpose of erecting a bridge across the Grand River, two miles above Paris, which work has commenced, and will be finished in October next. This route, which passes through the village of St. George, although three miles longer than the Governor's road, affords numerous steep hills on the latter, and affords materials, with more convenience and better quality for the construction either of a Plank or Travel Road.

A petition to the Provincial Parliament is in course of signature here setting forth the superior advantages of the Governor's road through Woodstock, both as regards shortness of distance and facility of progress, which can be had along the whole line, as the continuation of what ever route from Hamilton to London may be otherwise selected. Copies of the petition are to be left for signature at Paris, Mudge Hollow, Lewis Charles's, post office, London, and at the several shops and Inns, Woodstock.—*Woodstock Herald.*

On Monday next the first session of Parliament for the Province of Canada will commence its sitting, within a stone's throw of the southern limit of the town of Kingston. The first duty of members will be the selection of Speaker. We would again respectfully but earnestly urge upon Reformers the imperativeness of being at their posts. Much advantage may be lost by absence at this period, and nothing can possibly be gained. Who the candidates for Speaker will be, we are certainly unable to say. A number of names have been before the public, but with the exception of Sir Allan Macnab, we are not aware that any one of them has signified his willingness to accept the honor. Of course Sir Allan's success is out of the question. The most favorable name yet before the public, is that of Mr. Cuvillier, of Montreal, who appears to be claimed by both parties, which, in our opinion, is not a very great recommendation; for he that is not with us against us, is not that is a tory to day and a reformer tomorrow, cannot obtain the confidence of either. The choice of Speaker generally decides the strength of parties in the House; and we are not of those who think that by appointing to the office of Speaker a half tory and half reformer, the latter will receive a greater share of influence from the Chair than the former.

No; we believe there is necessity for reformers, and for the accomplishment of which reformers must be united, or they will not succeed in carrying out one measure. But we all have a small measure of patriotism and forbearance, let us exercise it on the occasion referred to.—*Kingston Herald.*

### Probable fate of the Steamship President.

We mentioned, on Saturday, that at the suggestion of the British Consul, an inquiry had been instituted into the truth of certain reports that had been in circulation respecting the steamship President; the object being to ascertain whether there was, as the reports implied, any responsibility whatever resting upon the agents here, the owners in England, and Captain Roberts or either of them, for such a condition of the vessel would make her unfit to encounter the ordinary perils of an Atlantic voyage. As we then said, an hour appointed for the purpose of the investigation was so near the time that we felt it was useless for us to attempt to send a reporter; so we thought we would send the Herald so much of the proceedings as is of public interest.

The opinion expressed by Capt. Cole, of the Orpheus, will painfully arrest the attention of all readers. It is in accordance with that given by a naval officer, in the extract which we made on Friday from the National Gazette; and we fear that it is but too correct.

The meeting was attended by Jacob Walton, Esq. near agent of the white, George Barclay, Esq. agent for Lloyd's in the port of New York, Thomas W. Moore, Esq. her Majesty's packet agent, Henry Smith, of the firm of Wadsworth & Smith, the agents for the steamship President and British Queen, Capt. Benj. Waite, Capt. Cole, Capt. Bell, and several other gentlemen, eminent for their skill and experience in nautical matters.

The pilot who took the President to sea, was not present, but a gentleman was there to represent and speak for him.

The meeting was organized by calling Rear Admiral Walton to the chair, and appointing G. Barclay, Esq. Secretary.

After a brief statement of the object for which the meeting was held by the British Consul, his letter to Wadsworth & Smith was read, concluding with an enu-

meration of the reports which had been made to him.

Mr. Henry Smith then rose and said:—While myself and partner, from a conviction of what is due to our rights as merchants and members of society, deny the authority of any self constituted committee or board of investigation to inquire into the private affairs of our business transactions, yet we are both perfectly willing, and most desirous, (with this general disclaimer) to furnish the public, through this meeting, with all the facts in our possession relating to the President.

"The statement, gentlemen, which has been made to me, that the President was out of trim when she left this port, is unqualifiedly false; and it is one of the greatest insults that could be possible to have been offered to the name or memory of Captain Roberts, to suppose that he would have taken that vessel to sea when she was out of trim; he would have remained here a week over time with her rather than have done so.

"Her exact draught of water, when she left this port, was thus: she drew 17 feet 9 inches abaft, and 17 feet 6 inches forward, so that she was not out of trim more than an inch at the outside. It is true that she had between forty and fifty children, or about fifty five to sixty tons weight of coal in her between decks, but she having all her coal boxes and bunkers closely filled. This coal was placed in the between decks, immediately over the openings of the coal bunkers, and placed there at Captain Roberts's own request, because he calculated that as the President consumed about thirty tons of coal in twenty four hours, all the coal between decks would be consumed by the time she had been thirty hours at sea.— Besides, if this quantity had remained there, all the passage it could not have affected that vessel in any way but very slightly. There was no cargo placed in any of her coal bins or bunkers; the cargo space is distinct and separate; she could have taken from 300 to 400 barrels more cargo than she had on board (about seventy tons weight) and altogether her weight of cargo on her last trip was not over 800 tons in weight, and she could have carried double that quantity or more with ease. As to her being hogged or strained, that is equally preposterous. Before she left England for the last time, she was taken into the Coburg dock at Liverpool, thoroughly overhauled, and her hull was pronounced to be as sound, strong, and safe as it ever was."

Here Capt. Waite rose and said that he could testify to the original strength of the President. Before she first left Liverpool he went through her with Captain Payer; he examined her thoroughly, and considered her as strong as wood and metal could make her.

Mr. Smith further remarked, that in regard to the rumor about a deficiency of masts and spars, that was contradicted and put to rest entirely by the full and satisfactory statements in the letter of Junius Smith, recently published in London, wherein he says she was fully provided with every thing of the kind, spare yards, spars, and rigging, &c.

The gentleman who appeared for the pilot, here rose and stated, that when the pilot left the President, Capt. Roberts observed that he felt satisfied of making a quick passage; that his vessel was in good order, and had abundance of fuel, &c. and that with regard to her trim, she was only about one and a half inches by the head.

After this, Capt. Cole, of the ship Orpheus, rose and stated that he left New York in company with the steamship President, on the morning of the 11th of March last, and that he was in sight of her until about sundown on the evening of the 12th. Capt. Cole then read extracts from his log book.

Captain Cole further stated that when he last saw the President rising on the top of a tremendous sea, she appeared to be pitching heavily and labouring tremendously. She was then situated in that dangerous part of the Atlantic Ocean, about midway between the Nantucket shoal and the St. George's bank; just where the Gulf Stream strikes southwards, and where the waves rise almost straight and down, and as high as a four or five story house. That the President then must have been shipping seas heavily and fast; that probably these large bodies of water worked through into the engine room, and extinguished the fires, in which case the steamer would have been comparatively helpless; that the storm was terrific all that night; that next morning the wind shifted suddenly from N. E. to S. E. knocking up a still more tremendous sea, and that the gale continued with unabated fury till midnight of the 23th. And that it is his belief that the President did not survive that gale, but foundered with all on board, and that all perished before sundown on the 13th, or in less than 24 hours after he last saw her; and that most probable in the terrific night of the 12th March.

In this opinion Capt. Waite, and the other nautical gentlemen seemed to coincide.

### THE EMIGRANTS.

The season of Immigration has commenced in earnest, and the promise of Dr. Rolph are fulfilled to a water 80 far as men, women, and children are concerned. There is here in the previously pledged benevolence to receive and treat these immigrants kindly hundreds of our fellow countrymen crowd our streets, and all our hearts are people whom we have positively come to come among us, and nothing is more here, by us, to relieve their wants, or assist them towards the obtaining of a livelihood. Every body in Kingston is so busy in making his own fortune, by anticipation that he has no time to reflect upon the distress or necessities of those, whose a little active benevolence would greatly assist them from present destitution. But in a spirit of cheerful co-operation, follow a few of the Canada vineyard. It is in our power, to crowd these destitute into some upper country station for Toronto, or Hamilton, there to be packed up until the more friendly States receive them. Honesty is always the best policy and we shall at-

show, that this unkind treatment of immigrants who are flung upon our shores, is materially injuring Kingston; since it is depriving the back country of an influx of agricultural labourers—men whose industry would soon change its character.

There is no error more vulgar, nor more difficult to refute, than that the land round about Kingston is barren and unproductive. Kingston, Portland and Pittsburg, are the only Townships that could be forested within this general censure. Erasmoville, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Adolphustown, Camden, Sheffield, and parts of east and west Laborough, so far from being sterile and uncultivated, are positively among the finest portions of Upper Canada. And even in Kingston, Portland and Pittsburg, very many farms are to be found, that would put to shame the farmers of the West. Now in all these Townships, there is plenty of room for settlers of all description, but more particularly for agricultural labourers. A few weeks ago it was almost impossible to procure hands in a sufficient abundance to put in the seed for the coming harvest. Instead therefore of sending these immigrants upwards, it should be the policy of every Kingstonian to send them backwards; and in order that the thing may be done without individual suffering, subscriptions should be entered into with spirit, for the purpose of assisting the poorer class, until they become provided for; since how ever much this labour may be needed, yet their unexpected influx might occasion some delay in procuring employment.

The Town of Kingston has increased prodigiously within the past six months. Merchants and trades have crowded in from all parts and rents have more than doubled. Have these gentlemen reflected on the position they have assumed? How are these shops to be maintained, and how are the rents to be paid? By the expenditure of some dozen families of officials, the most parsimonious of gentry? No such thing. Unless the country back of Kingston becomes more populous and wealthy, the great majority of these additional shopkeepers must break down—there is no alternative—for where are the purchasers for their goods and wares to come from? To make this country more populous and wealthy, it is superlatively necessary to fill it with many inhabitants as it will feed, and to these very people are at our door, and we are heartily sending them away, to enrich other lands with their labour! Such folly would be inconceivable except in Kingston. What is the Maland District Emigration Society about? Was it merely organized to present Dr. Rolph, with a deserved Token of Remembrance? If not why are not its officers attempting to detain the immigrants among us? Why indeed is money wanting? Surely, to assist our own flesh and blood, if money be wanting, it could readily be obtained.

The emigrant Agent here is doubtless doing his duty—we hear no complaints; but he is doing right in paying the passage of the poor immigrants further up the country? Why not send them up the bay of Quinte?—that rich country can make room for a thousand families, and not know she has been within her basin. Lord Sydenham has probably got his hands full, but since Immigration is a pet project with him, why does he not come among these immigrants, and give them the light of his countenance? Benevolence is some time as contagious as serenity, and where his Excellency to do a little in the former line, it would encourage others to follow his example. An evening's walk along the Kingston wharves would enlighten his lordship upon matters of which he is profoundly ignorant. For instance he would occasionally see persons who but some few short years ago were immigrants themselves, turn up their noses at the group of wretchedness lying up and down, and talk of their fifth and sixth generations as contiguous as serenity, and where his Excellency to do a little in the former line, it would encourage others to follow his example. An evening's walk along the Kingston wharves would enlighten his lordship upon matters of which he is profoundly ignorant. For instance he would occasionally see persons who but some few short years ago were immigrants themselves, turn up their noses at the group of wretchedness lying up and down, and talk of their fifth and sixth generations as contiguous as serenity, and where his Excellency to do a little in the former line, it would encourage others to follow his example.

The above article is well written and we know it; but we have no time to rewrite it, and it must pass. We may blush hereafter for its want of connexion, but not for its sentiments.—K. Whig.

THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE.—The Gazette by authority will be published here in a few days, by Messrs Fisher and Kemble, Her Majesty's printers for the late Province of Lower Canada. The first number which will probably appear on Saturday will contain an official list of the new Legislative Council—and various other appointments.—ib

The London Times contains the following remarks which may doubtless be regarded as the language of millions:—"The Corn Laws.—It is no slight addition to the claims of a cause, which has already so much justice and reason on its side, that they are backed by the most appalling statements of the present destitution and progressive decline of our manufacturing population. The sufferings of millions demand redress, even though that relief were not identical with the sweet policy of England. But the welfare of the mass is identical with the interests of the country; and it is because the general privation and the general distress have not been measured against the peculiar advantage of a protected industry, that the energies of the country are weighed down by an unequal and oppressive system of taxation. We argued the other day, in favor of a reduction of the sugar duties on behalf of the west India planters; and we now confidently await that measure, with others of equal importance, from the Government. But this has been much more weight should we have spoken if we had dwelt on the sufferings of a people afflicted by the course of the country; and if we had asked our rulers to consider the planter, and to inquire how he is to be fed the people by diminishing the duties on colonial produce—by adjusting the taxes on corn to a system better calculated

to avoid the evils of excessive fluctuation in price and entire prohibition, and by sweeping away the duties which exclude us from foreign markets without adding to our own revenue."

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—President Tyler's "Message" has just made its appearance, and is like all other documents bearing that name, long and full of great topics. The following paragraph relating to Slavery is very acceptable to us, and especially so, coming as it does from a Virginia man; which Mr. Tyler is "Public honour" and "humanity" are deemed high considerations. This augurs something for the "suppression" of a system which has long been a flagrant anomaly in that country of liberty; and is creditable indeed to the judgement and philanthropic principles of the first functionary of the Republic.

"I shall also, at the proper season, invite your attention to the statutory enactments for the suppression of the slave-trade, which may require to be rendered more efficient in their provisions. There is reason to believe that the traffic is on the increase. Whether such increase is to be ascribed to the abolition of slave-labour in the British possessions in our vicinity, and an attendant diminution in the supply of those articles which enter into the general consumption of the world, thereby augmenting the demand from other quarters, and thus calling for additional labour, it were needless to speculate. The highest considerations of public honour, as well as the strongest promptings of humanity require a resort to the most vigorous efforts to suppress the trade."

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE NEAR KINGSTON.—To give our readers at a distance, some idea of the increasing property of this place, we may mention that last week Messrs. Collins and Haines, sold by auction the "Wilson Farm" the property of Messrs. William Dickenson and Co., consisting of less than one hundred acres, situated on Hatters Bay commonly called Portsmouth, for upwards of six thousand pounds. The property was put up in lots. John Macpherson, Esq. purchased three of the water lots at £1450, we understand for forwarding purposes. That indefatigable friend to improvement Captain Gilder purchased one of the water lots for a marine Railway, for £320.—captain McIntyre and others purchased some of these lots at the same rate.

The Village of Town Lots sold at the rate of £7, to £7, each. One corner lot west of £195. We understand that these lots will be built upon immediately.

The Park Lots brought from £60 to £195, and were purchased by gentlemen from Montreal Toronto and Kingston. Portsmouth is situated about a quarter of a mile west of Alvington House, and the Harbour is one of the best on the Lake.—K. Chronicle.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—Since the 2nd of June, there were no less than 3,000 emigrants arrived in this bay. They seem to be in good health—chiefly young married people. We have opposed a tide of emigration to Canada, for some time back, and yet feel for the people who leave the place of scenes of their youth, their friends and relations, to come here when there is no preparation made for them. We regret much there are no public works in progress to employ them; but the unsettled state of affairs in Canada, laterly, must account for the want of enterprise and public improvements. Now that emigrants are daily pouring in upon us, it is to be hoped the attention of both branches of the Legislature will be directed to the advancement of the intended enterprises—they have many difficulties to counter, which can be soothed into calm comfort, by the diligent endeavors of our enlightened members. We have a liberal House, generally speaking—and from the liberal character of that House, much is expected. If they co-operate cordially with his Excellency, in whose policy we have the utmost confidence, we have no doubt he will forward the best interest of the new settlers—urge government works to be instituted, in order to afford employment—make liberal grants of land to those who are willing to settle among us, by which means emigration will be countenanced by those who were heretofore unfavourable to it.—Toronto Mirror.

It is affirmed that up to the 24th instant the number of passengers from Europe which arrived at New York, was 14,245, principally immigrants intending to settle in the Union.—On a moderate calculation, the average of arrivals and property brought by each emigrant may be computed to fifty dollars, which would give an aggregate of \$712,250 added to the capital and currency of the public.

From the which Herald we learn that a Meeting, to be held under encampment, was to take place on the Military reserve at Amherstburg, Monday last in order to take into consideration a proposal to erect a Monument to the memory of the Indian Chief and warrior Tecumseh, the respectable parties who signed the requisition "being desirous that the memory of those qualities, highly appreciated in civilized life, which have developed themselves in a distinguished degree in the Indian character—the rude, untutored aborigines of this continent—should not, in common justice, be allowed to remain unacknowledged, without some memorial of our admiration and esteem."

TRAINING DAY. This 4th of June is the day of all days. This is the day when honest, hard-working people are dragged from labour, to minister to the vanity of a few Colonels, Majors, Captains and boys.—This is the day, when men, dressed in a little brief authority, "tyrannize it over their fellow men, their clients and their better.—This is the day when greedy Adjutants and thirty sily look forward to the forth coming Courts Martial, anticipating "the spoils" ensuing from the unhappy absentees.—This is the day—in short—when "a dog's

obeyed in office." What man can wonder that dissatisfaction should be expressed by the people of Canada, when he reflects upon the cruelty, the tyranny, the annoyance, the insolence, and the impertinence exhibited this day, by those who at Public Dinners are styled "the gallant Militia Officers of Upper Canada." Fough! From this wholesale censure it is but right to exclude many gentlemen, who knowing they have an unpleasant duty to perform, execute it with mildness. The abuses of the Militia system should be brought before Parliament.—British Whig.

### PROVINCE OF CANADA.



By this Morning's Mail.

From a Supplement to the U. C. Gazette. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to call the following Gentlemen to the Legislative Council of this Province, viz:—  
R. S. Jameson, John Fraser,  
Hon. P. De Blaquiere, John Macaulay,  
Peter McGill, Etienne Mayrand,  
R. B. Sullivan, John Hamilton,  
R. E. Caron, F. P. Bruneau,  
William Morris, John McDonald,  
George Pemberton, Adam Ferris,  
Alexander Fraser, Oliver Berthelot,  
Barthelemy Joliste, Capt. A. Baldwin,  
James Crooks, J. B. Tache,  
Jules Quesnel, H. P. Knowlton, Esq.,  
Adam Ferguson, Thomas McKay, Esq.  
By command, T. W. C. MURDOCH, Chief Secretary.

Government House, Kingston, 26th June, 1841.

Office of the Secretary of the Province, Kingston, 10th June, 1841.  
His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—  
Robert Simpson Jameson, Esquire, to be Speaker of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada.  
James Fitzgibbon, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Legislative Council.  
William Burns Lindsay, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.  
F. Jarvis, Gentleman, to be Usher of the Black Rod of the Legislative Council.  
G. Chisholm, Gentleman, to be Sergeant at Arms of the Legislative Assembly.  
By command, D. DALY, Secretary of the Province.

Office of the Secretary of the Province, Kingston, 10th June, 1841.  
His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—  
Thomas Parke, Esquire, to be Surveyor or General of the Province of Canada.  
By command, D. DALY, Secretary of the Province.

We understand that Kelly and others charged with the death of Dunn, during the late election riots at Toronto, have been acquitted.—Hann. Journal.

A dreadful Murder and Suicide was committed in Detroit on Wednesday the 2nd instant. A person named Simpson, an Englishman, in a fit of Mental derangement, to which he had been previously subjected, struck his wife on the head with an axe, and killed her instantly. Immediately after the commission of this horrid deed he cut his own throat from ear to ear, which he died instantly. The unhappy pair have left three or four children.—Sandwich Herald.

The first elements of wealth are obtained by labour from the earth and water.—Larkin.

Adding recently which took place at Amherstburg, when the officiating priest put to the lady the home question: "Will thou be true to me as thy wedded husband?" she dropped the prettiest courtesy as she replied, "If you please sir." Charming simplicity.

We understand that Allen and Dandy, two of the men against whom an indictment for willful murder was found by the Grand Jury, having fled from justice. So much for our cities Magistrates taking bail in the case of murder.—Examiner.

THE PRESIDENT.—We are frequently asked what the number of persons on board the steamer "President" when she left New York on the 11th of March. In all, there were on board when she sailed 109 persons—81 officers and crew belonging to the ship, and 28 passengers.

period one of their most active agents in this quarter. The matter however, is too serious to be passed over without some detailed explanations.—Edinburgh Post.

We perceive it stated in the St. John's New Brunswick Courier of the 22nd ult. that Sir John Harvey has been selected to accept the Government of Newfoundland, (salary £4000 per annum), with the promise of succeeding to the government of Nova Scotia, on Lord Falkland's departure, which will be in August, when Lord Sydenham leaves for England, and Lord Falkland will receive the appointment of Governor General of British North America. The same journal states that Sir John has received a very flattering despatch from the Colonial Secretary, conveying to him Her Majesty's gracious permission to accept the grant of £15000 sterling, voted by the Legislature of New Brunswick, for the purchase of a service of plate.

Since the above was in type, we perceive the Nova Scotia Royal Gazette has contradicted "upon authority" that part of the report relating to Lord Falkland. "As the above will probably be copied into the papers of these Colonies, and obtain a wide circulation on this continent, we have been directed to contradict, "by authority," so much of the statement put forth in it as relates to the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, Lord Falkland. His Excellency has received no intimation whatever, that any changes of the nature of those alluded to by the New Brunswick paper, are contemplated by her Majesty's Government."

Directions for the Recovery of the apparently drowned or Dead.

Methods of treatment recommended by the Royal Humane Society:  
Caution.—1 Lose no time—2 Avoid all rough usage—3 never hold the body up by the feet—4 Nor roll the body on casks—5 Nor rub the body with salts or spirits—6 Nor inject tobacco-smoke, or infusion of tobacco.

Restorative means if apparently dead.  
Send for medical assistance; but do not delay the following means:  
Convey the body carefully, with the head and shoulders supported in an inclined position, to the nearest house.

1 Strip the body, and rub it dry; then wrap it in hot blankets, and place it in a warm bed in a warm chamber.  
11 Wipe and cleanse the mouth and nostrils.

1V In order to restore the natural warmth of the body.  
1 Move a heated covered warming pan over the back and spine—2 put bladders or bottles of hot water, or heated bricks to the pit of the stomach, the arm-pits, between the thighs and the soles of the feet—3. Foment the body with hot flannels; but if possible,—4. Immerse the body in a warm bath, as hot as the hand can bear without pain, as this is preferable to the other means for restoring warmth—5 rub the body briskly with the hand; do not however suspend the use of the other means at the same time.

V. In order to restore breathing, introduce the pipe of a common bellows (where the apparatus of the society is not at hand) into one nostril, carefully closing the other and the mouth; at the same time drawing downwards and pushing gently backwards the upper part of the windpipe, to allow a more free admission of air; blow the bellows gently in order to inflate the lungs, till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils should then be set free, and a moderate pressure made with the hand upon the chest. Repeat this process till life appears.

VI. Electricity to be employed early and by a medical assistant.  
VII. Inject into the Stomach, by means of an elastic tube or syringe, half a pint of warm brandy and-water or wine and water.

VIII. Apply sal-volatile or hartshorn to the nostrils.  
This treatment recommended is to be persevered in for at least four hours.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A Jamaica paper, says that an ingenious physician and naturalist in this island, has discovered the practicability of using mosquitoes as a substitute for the leech, fifty of the large speckled kind being found equivalent to one leech; of the smaller breed, from 65 to 70 being required.—The greater irritation produced by the new application has been found advantageous.

NOTICE.  
THIS is to forbid any person, or persons purchasing a certain Note of hand against Mr. Maurice Kiely, for three pounds ten shillings, currency, in my favor as the same Note is lost or mislaid and likewise paid by Maurice Kiely, date not known, no other in my favour against the said Maurice Kiely.  
JACOB SPICKMAN.  
Westminster, May 20, 1841.

TIN AND SHEET IRON FACTORY.  
M. ANDERSON & Co.  
BEG to inform the inhabitants of London, and the public generally, that they have, in connection with the well known firm of Messrs. Chapel and Moore, Hamilton, purchased the business formerly carried on by Messrs. Yale and Warters, Tinsmiths, Dundas Street, and are now prepared to execute all orders in their line; and they hope by punctuality and attention to business to secure a share of public patronage, and give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders. Country Merchants and Pedlars, are especially invited to call, as Rags, Beeswax, old Copper and Brass, Timothy Seed, and many other articles will be received in payment. Cash and the Highest Price paid for SHIPPING FURS, Sheepskins, and Deer-skin. Messrs. A. M. & Co. will keep constantly on hand a good supply of every description of COOKING & BOX STOVES.  
LONDON, June 10, 1841.

MARRIED.—At Kingston, on the 25th of May, Ebenezer Hartwell, of the London District, (aged 53), to Miss Belvia Stephens, of the Johnstown District, (aged 18).

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE MEDICINES,  
Are for sale at the London Medical Hall, BY LYMAN, MOORE AND CO.

NERVE & BONE LINIMENT and Indian vegetable elixir.  
A CURE FOR RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS.—This article is most truly named, as it penetrates to every nerve and sinew of the person using it. Dr. Hewes is the author of it, and it has attained a reputation unequalled by any other article in Rheumatism. This externally, with the Indian Vegetable Elixir internally, is warranted to cure the most severe cases—to extend contracted muscles, and bring feeling and sensibility to limbs long paralyzed and useless.

The Sick-Headache. EITHER NERVOUS OR BILIOUS. Headache.—This disease is one from which arises more misery to the human family than is generally supposed; not being directly fatal, it is often neglected or persons resort so much to the use of purgatives and other medicines, as to impair their general health, and often induce fatal diseases. The article now offered seems to have overcome these difficulties. While its effects are most powerful and immediate in curing an attack or keeping it off, it is so perfectly mild and innocent as to be used for infants with the greatest effect and safety. This has now been tested by so many of the highest members of this community as to require no further proof.

ROSE OINTMENT FOR TETTER, Ringworms, Pimples on the face, and other cutaneous eruptions. Tetter, ringworms, and herpetic eruptions generally are among the most tedious and disagreeable affections to which the human frame is liable. Stinted as it were, on the verge of vitality, it is almost impossible to reach them by inward remedies. Hence the inefficiency of undergoing a course of medicine, or subjecting ourselves to the uncomfortable system of strict diet: such means by reducing the system merely palliate the symptoms while they are in practice, to recur as violently, or more so, when a generous diet is returned to. And the generally of external applications have no other effect than to heal the disease in one place, soon to show it self in the same or another part. When all these means have failed, and in many severe cases, perseverance for a short time in the use of the Rose Ointment has proved effectual. There is no trouble in using (applying it every night)

GAROLING OIL. FOR HORSES, CATTLE, AND OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMALS. In the cure of the following diseases, viz:— Fresh wounds, galls, old sores, fistula in the withers, stiff sprains, strains, bruises, lameness, cracked heels, and cracks, ring bone, foundered feet, pole evil, quittor, sore tenders, mallenders, mange horn distemper in cattle, colic, gripes, or fret jaundice or yellow, staggers, apoplexy, megrims, vertigo, fits, bots and other worms, loss of appetite, &c.—Price 81 per bottle. A pamphlet with ample directions accompanies each bottle.

This valuable medicine was formerly prepared by an English farrier, who, it is believed, made known its formula to but one person previous to his death, and that gentleman has very politely transferred the same to the present proprietor—since which it has undergone a very material improvement. It is allowed by farriers, and all who have used it, to be decidedly the best application for horses and other domestic animals, of any now in use and may be used as an internal remedy, in some cases, with surprising results.

CAME into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on or about the 20th May last, a bay mare Colt, about two years old the owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take her away. THOS. PUTNAM. South Dorchester, June 10, 1841.

LONG POINT CASTINGS AT REDUCED PRICES. Coultrion Kettles, Sugar Kettles, Pulley's improved Plough Castings, Cooking and Plate Stoves, and all descriptions of Small Ware, for sale by the Subscribers at reduced prices. FOR CASH. SMITH MOORE & CO. Feb. 6, 1841. Agents.

DENTAL SURGERY. A. V. BROWN, M. D. Surgeon Dentist, PORCELAIN Teeth inserted upon gold plate so as to answer all the purposes of mastication and articulation. Teeth filled with Gold and the Royal Mineral Cement, which will entirely arrest their decay and prevent them from aching. Dr. B. can produce references of professional abilities from many in dental and other gentlemen of this Province. Rooms at the Robinson Hall Hotel.

Chatham Ale. IN BARRELS AND HALF BARRELS, for sale by the Subscribers at the Post Office, London. Refer to Messrs. Smith, Moore, & Co. and Mr. J. W. Garrison, 25 JOHN DIMOND, Agent.

WHEREAS my wife Hannah has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation; this is therefore to forbid any person or persons harboring her on any conditions whatever. JOHN S. SICKLES. Lobo, June 3, 1841.

## Grand Menagerie!!

The grand collection of Beasts & Birds under the direction of Hubert Hunt & Co. will be exhibited at London on the 28th day of June, 1841.

This collection comprises the most and most general variety perhaps travelling in America. The exhibition of Animals differ from most shows, both in the moral it teaches and the manner of conducting it, and it is not unfrequently the clergy attend, considering that there is not the least possible impropriety. For particulars see large bills at the principal hotels.

CHEAP CASH STORE. J. CLARIS, begs to inform the inhabitants of London and its vicinity, that he has removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. John Smith, next door to Mr. Dixon's Hat shop, where he intends offering Goods at prices that will be equalled by few and cheap by none. He has now on hand a large and varied assortment of

DRY GOODS. ALSO: Teas, Sugars, Wines, &c. with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. January 25, 1841. 24 JAMES COYNE & Co. SAINT THOMAS.

KEEP on hand every article in the Dry Goods, Hardware, and Grocery line, at reduced prices, for CASH or ready pay. Dec. 24, 1840.

J. SALTER, DRUGGIST. DEALER in Patent Medicines, Cattle Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c. cures Prescriptions and Family Receipts carefully dispensed. Country dealers furnished with every description of the best Drugs and Medicines on the most advantageous terms. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE RIDGENT STREET, LONDON, U. S.

MOFFAT'S PILLS & BITTERS. J. SALTER, Chemist & Druggist, has just received a large supply of the Life Pills and Phenix Bitters. Opposite the Court House. July 6, 1840. 43

FLOURING MILL, FOR SALE. In the Flourishing Town of London. THE subscriber offers for sale his Flour Mill, with about seven acres of land. It is situated near the centre of the town; the mill is nearly new—built on the most approved principles, and the machinery in excellent repair. The mill dam is substantially made—the supply of water is abundant and never fails—being taken from the River Thames. To any person with capital, wishing to embark in the milling business, this affords the best opportunity in the Province for doing so. For terms apply to the owner, at London. DENNIS O'BRIEN. November 7, 1840. 14

PREMIUM PLOUGH—Just received and for sale by DOUGLAS & WARREN. London, March 24, 1840. 33

600 Pairs BOOTS and SHOES, Just received and for sale by SMITH, MOORE & CO. London, August 17, 1840.

30 DOZ. Leavitt's Waxed AXES For Sale by SMITH, MOORE & CO. FOR SALE by the subscribers, 50 casks binding cut and wrought Nails, 4 tons Swedish, English and Hoop Iron. SARRIS, MOORE & CO.

PAINTS AND OILS. White lead, Spanish Brown, ground in oil and dry; also, yellow Ocher, and Red lead; boiled and raw linsed Oil, lamp Oil by the cask or gallon, at very low rates. L. LAWRAISON. October 5th, 1840.

REMOVAL. The subscriber has removed to the Store adjoining E. Glennon & Co. opposite the Mansion House, Dundas st. where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, &c. consisting of Gold and Silver lepins, vertical, horizontal and plain Watches; eight day and 24 hour Clocks, Gold Breast Pins, Lockets, Wedding Rings, Silver Thimbles, Silver Spectacles, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, silver, German Silver, and Plated Tea and Table Spoons, Silver Spectacles, Spy Glasses, Scissors, Razors, Penknives, and a variety of other articles. All kinds of Silver Plate manufactured to order. Jewelry of every description neatly repaired. Mr. C. will devote his whole attention to the repairing of Clocks & Watches. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. T. COOK. London, June 7, 1841.

Valuable Property for sale, in the Town of London, corner of Talbot and Bathurst Street, lot 15, on which are good buildings, well of water, &c. at present renting for £65 per annum. A part or the whole will be sold cheap. JOHN TALBOT. June 7, 1841.









**LONDON, MANCHESTER AND GLASGOW WAREHOUSE**  
OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, DUNDAS STREET.

The Subscriber having fitted up the above Extensive premises, begs now to offer his grateful acknowledgments to the public for the patronage always received, and solicits a continuance of future favours. He therefore submits for immediate inspection, from the best Markets, a most fashionable, new and well selected Stock, comprising every description of Goods, at unprecedented low prices, for Cash; which, for elegance of design, Texture and durability is not to be surpassed in the Province.

The following items are enumerated, as a Specimen:  
Splendid French and English cap and bonnet ribbons, elegant shawls of a beautiful quality, shawl and cape trimmings, zephyr, crepe, china and gauze scarfs and veils, of every shade, superior satin, stripe and muslin de laine dresses, french worked collars and pocket handkerchiefs, of the newest Patterns, white, black and figured lace gloves, german wool of every hue, rich blond edgings, quilting and piece blond, superior Artificial flowers, washing bloms, grecian colored and bobbin nets, tuscany and danabest Bonnets, the latest fashions, 60 dozen pale leaf hats, splendid assortment of rich gros de Naples and persians, extensive assortment of printed calicoes and calico dresses, and perine black, blue, olive, claret red, green, and cherry cloths, double milled cassimeres, buck and doe skins, fancy cloths for summer wear, linen drills, tweeds, cantons, melle-skins vestings, sillesias, linen tick, fine Irish linen, lawn gingham, printed muslin, turkey red, and two blue checks and stripes, twilled regatas, stout shirting, strong, plain and twilled grey cotton, starting and sheeting from 26 to 72 inches; all kinds ready made summer clothing, linen damask table cloth, from 6 to 14, tapes, bindings, brass, needles, pins, cotton balls and spoons, scotch, gingham and stripes, buttons, silk, coat and other brands, Italian sewing silk and an endless variety of other articles too numerous to detail.

**J. H. JOYCE.**

N. B. 2 Cases Fashionable London Hats.  
London, June 4, 1841.

Just received at the London, Manchester and Glasgow Warehouse, opposite the Mansion House, Dundas Street.

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 10 bids double refined sugars,             | 20 bags red ginger,              |
| 10 do bright muscovado, do,                | 20 boxes first rate cigars,      |
| 20 barrels do do do,                       | 2 bids, best white wine vinegar, |
| 30 boxes young hyson Tea,                  | 10 boxes starch,                 |
| 25 earthen do do do,                       | 10 kegs salbrating,              |
| 10 do Gumpowder, do                        | 5 kegs fresh rice,               |
| 5 chests twankey, do                       | 3 barrels molasses,              |
| 6 do black do                              | 5 bids, boiled oil,              |
| do do do                                   | 5 do raw do                      |
| 10 ar. castor melasses,                    | 2 do olive do                    |
| 2 Octava sherry,                           | 5 do cast do                     |
| 5 do Port,                                 | 5 cases camellish tobacco,       |
| 1 pipe primo oil port, vintage 1831,       | 5 do nutrod do                   |
| 12 baskets champagne, in pints and quarts, | 5 do ladies twist do             |
| do do do                                   | 10 boxes ground coffee,          |
| 6 bids cogniac brandy,                     | 10 bags green do                 |
| 3 do Holland,                              | 5 do pepper,                     |
| 5 pouches spirits,                         | 10 jars superior maccobay suet,  |
| 5 english gin,                             | 1 case scotch snuff,             |
| 20 barrels London and Dublin porter,       | 10 kegs dry white lead,          |
| 40 do Louth and Alloe ale,                 | 20 kegs white paint,             |
| 40 boxes mineral raisons,                  | 5 casks turpentine,              |
| 60 do oranges and Lemons,                  | 10 cases varnish,                |
- Window glass 7 x 9, 8 x 10, 10 x 12, 11 x 10, 12 x 11, 13 x 11, 14 x 11, 15 x 11, 16 x 11, 17 x 11, 18 x 11, 19 x 11, 20 x 11.
- J. H. JOYCE.**  
London, 4th June, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE London, Manchester and Glasgow Warehouse, opposite the Mansion House, Dundas Street, a large assortment of HARDWARE, COMPRISING:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Table knives and forks, pocket do,         | Bright shoe pinners, cupboard hooks,       |
| Barbers do, shoe do, scissors,             | Tryng, squares, iron braces,               |
| Shoe do, razors, barbers' do, steels,      | Wrenches, knives, dust pans, hay knives,   |
| Pruning knives, shaving boxes,             | Welding hoes, ground disters, sash tools,  |
| Spirit levels, Reckoning compasses,        | Shaving brushes, star rod eyes,            |
| Anti-corrosive percussion caps,            | Rule joint compasses, brass candlesticks,  |
| Nutmeg graters, Millard's Aids,            | Knitting pins, Measuring tapes,            |
| 2 Feet Rules, 4 fold do,                   | Furles, oil stones, Round brass extensors, |
| Copper, powder and pistol Flasks,          | Cartain rings, Brass nosechicken pins,     |
| Jewels Harps, table and sash fasteners,    | Pad Locks, Brass box locks do chest do,    |
| Brass screw hooks, Drawer knobs,           | Bolt knob locks, Chest do, Knob latches,   |
| Cut Brads, Bk and bright shoe hammars,     | Iron Table spoons, B. Metal tea do,        |
| Brass taps, Messing tin snaws,             | Bright Rod keys, Table bolts,              |
| Brass Norfolk Latches, Japanned do,        | Shoe sand stones, hollow and round,        |
| Screws from 1.2 to 4 inches,               | Grecian Ovals, Band planes,                |
| Bolts from 1 to 5 inches,                  | Box coffee Mills, Italian Irons,           |
| Polished iron Trays, black lead,           | Half r chains and paper, slates,           |
| Iron squares, Brass knives, Grid Irons,    | Shoe Brakes, Colored, Fancy and roller,    |
| Broom heads, Banister brushes,             | Girth Webbs,                               |
| Scrubbing do, Whitewash do,                | LRG Glasses, Horse Raps, rance pins,       |
| German steel wood saws, do hand saws,      | Ten Knives, saddles, egg whips, T hinges,  |
| Long augers, Short do, Pocket steel saws,  | Hooks and eyes, Glass syringe, stoves,     |
| Cheese tasters, Strain irons, turn screws, | Sticks, grass scythes, cradling do,        |
| Best Gimlets, Mortice Ganges,              | Cross cut and Mill saws,                   |
| Split stam do, C.S. Planing trowels,       | Shoe spurs,                                |
| Mortice Chisels, best Carpenters Aizes,    | Shaving,                                   |
| Polish Brakes complete, Hays cloth,        | Fr. Gunpowder,                             |
| Plate Locks, Horse brushes, Rops,          |  |
| Bel cords, Spades,                         |  |

**J. H. JOYCE.**

London June 4th, 1841.

**STANDARD PRINCIPLES.**  
The only Establishment in St. Thomas conducted on the principle of ONE PRICE and no abatement.

**JOHN MCKAY,**

Has now on hand a large and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy Dry Goods, which he is determined to sell cheaper than any other Establishment in Saint Thomas. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and inspect his Goods and convince themselves of their cheapness.

In Liquors and Groceries, John McKay has on hand a most extensive stock, with which he is determined to undersell any store in the neighborhood. Tavern keepers are requested to inspect his rich brands early, as he is giving up that department of his business, they will get better bargains than they ever heard of before in the country.

**DRY GOODS.**

The Subscriber is receiving and opening a General and select assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Shelf Hardware and Heavy Goods, Upper and Sole Leather, Crockery and Glass ware, and other goods, which have been selected with the greatest care and will be sold by Wholesale and Retail at exceedingly low prices.

**L. LAWRASON.**  
London, July 26, 1841.

**Just Received**  
A superior assortment of Fancy Silk Goods and Ribbons, by  
**L. LAWRASON.**  
24th July, 1841.

**WINDOW GLASS,** best quality, 18x12, 16x12, 12x10, 10x8, 7x6. Also, Nails of all kinds, and other building materials.  
**L. LAWRASON.**  
20th July, 1841.

**CHURCH** of England Prayer Books, Charters and Carpenter's Spelling Book, Lennie's Grammar, Goldsmith's Geography, Ewing's Geography and Atlas, Armour & Ramsay's School Atlas, Mag-nall's Historical Questions, and a good supply of Fool-Cap, Pot and Post Papers for sale by  
**L. LAWRASON.**  
London, July 26, 1841.

**Building Lots**  
R. Rolout Street, for sale by  
**L. LAWRASON.**  
April, 20, 1841.

**LAWSON'S** celebrated Patent Plug-ins, just received by  
**L. LAWRASON.**  
27th July.

**IRISH** Linen, Lion Cambric, Lawn, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Thread Laces, &c. by  
**L. LAWRASON.**  
26th July, 1841.

**ENGLISH** cut Glass Decanters, Tumblers and wine Glasses.  
**L. LAWRASON.**  
July 27.

**EGALIA,** Principe and Havana Cigars of superior quality.  
**L. LAWRASON.**  
29th July.

**For Sale.**  
**100** Acres of Land, 25 of which are improved, lying within 4 miles of London.  
Also, Village Lots in London: and several valuable lots of Land in the Union Tract.  
**J. W. GARRISON.**  
August 25, 1841.

**CHIDING LOTS** for sale on Dundas Street. Apply to  
**E. GOLDING.**  
August 15, 1841. Boat Maker.

**THOMAS CRAIG, BOOKSELLER, BOOKBINDER AND STATIONER.**

Just returned from New York and Montreal with a carefully selected stock of  
**BOOKS AND STATIONERY,** which he will open on Monday next, in that store on Dundas St. presently occupied by the Messrs Jones. He would call attention to his stock of Stationery which is very complete and of the best quality.

Letter paper, Note paper, Foolscap, Post, Demy, Medium, Cartridge paper, Drawing paper, coloured papers. Music paper water colours, Quills, steel pens, and all other articles usually kept by Stationers. A great variety of Blank books, Memorandum books, Books for the pocket &c. Church of England and Catholic Bibles and prayer books, in every style of Binding.

Charles O'Malley, Harry Lorrequer, Ten Thousand a Year, Old curiosity shop, Night and Morning, Course De Leon, The Monks of Malpas, Mowbray's Misadventures, Capt Hall's patchwork, Howitt's Rural life in England, Howitt's visits to remarkable places, Sharon Turner's History of the Anglo-Norman Conquest, The Encyclopaedia, Combe's Pictorial Tour at the United States, Young's Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers, Carlyle's French Revolution, Heron's History, German Recreations and Miscellaneous Works, in 3 vols. &c.

**BOOK BINDING.**

He is now prepared to do all kinds of Binding in a Workmanlike manner and promptly. He is sorry he was unable to do so in consequence of his absence during his absence as it put some of his friends to the inconvenience of sending their Books to Hamilton through Mr. Rutten. He will in a few weeks set up a

**RULING MACHINE.**

of superior construction, when he will be able to rule to any pattern and furnish sets of merchants books in a style not inferior to any done in the province.

London, July 16 1841

**NOTICE.**

The Subscriber being desirous to settle up all outstanding accounts hereby requests those persons indebted to him either by Note or Book account to call and arrange the same forthwith if they wish to save costs.

**JOHN JENNINGS.**  
London, July 20, 1841.

**LANDS FOR SALE**

In the London, Brock, Talbot, & Western DISTRICTS.

**The Canada Company**

Have Lands for sale in the most desirable parts of every Township in the above Districts, and also in the other Districts in the Province, lists of which may be seen in every Post Office, Store and Tavern in each Township. The Company's terms of sale are one fifth of the purchase money in cash, the balance in five equal yearly instalments. Further particulars, with any of the printed lists of land on sale, can be obtained by applying to Edward Ermainger, Esq., St. Thomas, Le. Lawrenson Esq., London, or to the Company's Office at Toronto.

The Canada Company take this opportunity to give NOTICE to persons who have purchased lands from them, and who may be desirous of selling the same, that with the object of giving those parties every facility and accommodation, they will Register at their Office in Toronto, all such lands which the present holders are desirous of disposing of.

The Company will thus have an extensive opportunity of affording information to persons who may be seeking Improvements, either for themselves or their friends, and of assisting their settlers in disposing of their improved farms free of all charge.

The Commissioner, however, does not undertake any Agency whatever connected with this business beyond that of affording every information to intending purchasers.

Full and precise particulars, stating price, terms, improvements, &c. to be sent to the Commissioner at Toronto.  
Canada Company's Office,  
Toronto, May 21, 1841.

**London Cloth Hall,**

AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, OPPOSITE THE ROBINSON HALL HOTEL.

**GEORGE CROXON,**

Having taken the Back House formerly occupied by John Jennings, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has just returned from Montreal and New York, where he has had in a well selected stock of British and American Goods, selected with care and attention as to style and quality, all of which he is determined to sell at a living profit.

The stock consists in part as follows: Blue, black and colored cloths; plain and fancy cassimeres, buckskin do, fancy tweeds and cassimeres, Orleans and summer cloths, serges and woolsies all widths, fancy and plain vestings, red and white flannels, white and blue cottons, plain and fancy muslins, velveteens, corduroy, fastness, Irish linen, lawns, cambrics, Glasgow and Manchester prints, muslin and gingham dresses, plain muslins all descriptions, plain and figured muslins, superior black do, plain and figured Gros de Naples, fancy and dress silk handkerchiefs, plain and figured silk shawls, bandanas and Indian hanks, white and black kid gloves, gauze and satin ribbons, with many other articles too numerous to mention.

**HARDWARE** consisting of every description of Steel Goods, nails, window glass, putty, and coil chains. Groceries and Crockery.  
London, Aug. 3.

**FREDERICK CLEVERLY,**  
Barrister & Attorney at Law,  
CONYNGHAM ST.,  
Office next door to W. Green & Co's Store,  
UP UP STAIRS, L.F.  
Dundas-st. London, Aug. 11, 1841.

**Extensive Importations of DRY GOODS.**

**SMITH, MOORE & CO.**  
HAVE just commenced opening several cases of Spring and summer goods, being their first Arrival of their very heavy and extensive Importations from the British, French and East India markets.

Amongst their stock will be found the following Articles:  
Plain and figured Cloths, Kenwick's chintz and calico dresses, Rainbow and two fold plaid do, morning prints, black and grey do, Artificial flowers, do Bouquets, do cap do, East India Nankin, Dowling's, 3, 4 and 6 quarter, Cotton and lawn handkerchiefs, French cambric do, Zephyr silk Gaves, spalter do do, Brown lace do do, &c.

A very large assortment of bonnet and dress silks, satins, satin Trunks and levantine, plain and figured; crimson, sky, emerald, brown, pink, Adelaide, white, lavender, grey and silver do black pearl, French, white &c. Watch pockets, shell racks; do vase; china match pots Hyacinth pots; fancy silk, cotton and worsted tartans; drab and other light colored Orleans Cloths; white, colored, merino during the continuance of the season stockings and socks; French and English gues, mourning and sat ribbons brass and cane handled parasols, light and dark; white black and colored; crepes; silver striped dresses; fancy do all colors; Factory cottons, 26, 28, 30, 40, 46 and 72 inch; brown Holland jackets and coats; tan do, white and colored, Regatta, bookfold, sea Island, Long cloth and Irish linen Shirtings; plain and printed jeans, plain and twilled Shicacs and other linings of all colors; Danish Barcelona's, figured silk bandanas; Boy's leather belts, Shapier's pique, Albert and other tartans, cloth caps, Quaker do, carpet bags, Melrose cloths or Overalls, Jaconet, collars, shirts, plain and fig'd, Jaconet, mull, cambric and other muslin; women's and children's hoods and shoes, leather, prairie, kid and mull, black and colored, &c. S. M. & Co. having made arrangements with houses in Manchester, Glasgow and Paris, to send them out goods directly, regularly during the continuance of the season, the public may rely on being from hence forward offered new styles of Goods, and their latest fashions, in a much shorter time than has hitherto been possible in this town.

**JOHN JENNINGS.**  
London, July 17, 1841.

**FLOURING MILL,**

**FOR SALE.**  
In the Flourishing Town of London.

The subscriber offers for sale his Flour Mill, with about seven acres of land. It is situated near the centre of the town; the mill is nearly new—built on the most approved principles; and the machinery in excellent repair. The mill dam is substantially made—the supply of water is abundant and never fails—being taken from the River Thames. To render the business of the mill more profitable, the public may rely on being from hence forward offered new styles of Goods, and their latest fashions, in a much shorter time than has hitherto been possible in this town.

For terms apply to the owner at London.  
**JOHN DENNIS O'BRIEN.**  
November 7, 1840.

**JAMES BLACKWOOD,**

**OFFERS FOR SALE,**

6,000 lbs, best cotton Yarn at per lb. 1/2  
10,000 lbs, best quality 18 4/8 per lb. 1/2  
2,500 lbs, Alum, do do do 6/4  
500 lbs, best Madras Indigo, 11s  
500 lbs, do do do 12s  
30 do do do 10s  
Brown Cottons 40 inches wide 9 cents per yard.  
St. Thomas, July 22, 1841.

**Decidedly the Cheapest House**

**IN ST. THOMAS.**

The subscriber has now for sale  
Indigo, 6s York per lb  
Alum, 6d do  
do (Madras, warranted) 11s do  
Pepper, 1s do  
Cotton Yarn, per bundle of 5 pounds warp, 9s do  
40 do do do grey Cotton 7d per yd.  
40 do do do 9d do  
Colored calicoes from 6d York and upwards.  
Furniture Calicoes very low and good.  
7 1/2, 9, and 12 1/2, 14  
Castor Oil (by the pial or gallon),  
Epsom Salts,  
Pickles, Mushroom, Ketchup and Reading Sauce, East India Company's Tawdry Tea.  
Albion House,  
St. Thomas, Sept. 1, 1841.

**Butter! Butter! Butter!**

The subscriber is ready to receive good Butter in exchange for goods. The highest price paid for WHEAT in Cash, either at his Store, or delivered at Port Stanley.  
**JOHN WESTLAKE.**  
St. Thomas, Sept. 1, 1841.

**Importing House**

**AT ST. THOMAS.**

The subscriber begs to announce that his extensive importations from BRITAIN and NEW YORK, are now ready for inspection.

His arrangements for procuring supplies are now unsurpassed by any Wholesale House in Canada, and it is his intention to sell at very low advances.

His stock is unusually extensive, and beautifully assorted, comprising almost every article in use throughout the country. He trusts that he will this season be enabled to convince purchasers that it is their interest to support him.

**JAMES BLACKWOOD.**  
**Chap Crockery,**  
JUST arrived at MCKAY'S Cheap Store,  
St. Thomas, Aug. 11, 1841.

**London Medical Hall.**

**LYMAN, MOORE & Co.** dealers in Stationery, School Books, &c. next door to the Mansion House Hotel, Dundas Street.

**FOR SALE,**  
**MEDICAL HALL**  
Anchovy Salts, Harvey's do, Peppermint, Chloric Acid, Lemon Syrup, Way's Lemonade Powders, Do, Ginger Beer do, Preserved Fruit, a Grandy, Currie Powder, Best London Mustard, Canned Lentils, Citrus and Orange, Tolu Lozenges, Guggul do, Cinnamon do, Sinals rose do, Cayenne do, Peppercorn do, Plantain Cakes, White Candy, Brown do, Bala Pipe, Plak Jujubes, Cinnamon Candy, Pink do, &c.

A general assortment of English Drugs and Medicines, all warranted of the best quality.

**LYMAN, MOORE & Co.**  
August 18, 1840.

**LONDON MEDICAL HALL.**

**LYMAN, MOORE & Co.**

DEALERS in Drugs and Medicines, next door to the Mansion House Hotel, Dundas Street. Physicians prescriptions and Family recipes accurately prepared.  
July, 1840.

**ESTABLISHMENT—Superfine LONDON**

FOR SALE BY **LYMAN, MOORE & Co.**  
August 7, 1840.

**THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE MEDICINES,**

Are for sale at the London Medical Hall, BY **LYMAN, MOORE & Co.**

**NERVE & BONE LINIMENT**

and Indian vegetable oils.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS.—This article is most truly valued, as it penetrates to every nerve and sinew of the person using it. Dr. Hovell is the author of it, and it has obtained a reputation unequalled by any other article in Rheumatism. It is externally, with the following Vegetable Elixir, internally, is warranted to cure the most severe cases—to extend contracted muscles, and bring feeling and sensibility to limbs long paralyzed and useless.

**The Sick-Headache,**

EITHER NERVOUS OR BILIOUS.

Headache.—This disease is one from which almost every man and woman is liable. The subscriber has generally succeeded in not being directly fatal, it is often neglected or persons resort so much to the use of purgatives and other medicines, as to impair their general health, and often induce fatal diseases. The article now offered seems to have overcome these difficulties. While its effects are most powerful and immediate in curing an attack or keeping it off, it is so perfectly safe and innocuous as to be used for infants with the greatest effect and safety. This has not been tested by so many of the highest members of this community as to require no further proof.

**ROSE OINTMENT**

FOR TETTER, Ringworms, Pimples on the face, and other cutaneous eruptions.

Tetter, ringworms, and herpetic eruptions generally are among the most tedious and disagreeable affections to which the human frame is liable. Situated as it is, on the verge of vitality, it is almost impossible to reach them by inward remedies. Hence the inefficiency of undergoing a course of medicine, or subjecting ourselves to the uncomfortable system of strict diet; such means by reducing the system merely palliate the symptoms while they are in practice, to recur as violently, or more so, when a generous diet is returned to. And the generality of external applications have no other effect than to heal the disease in one place, soon to show it self in the same or another part. When all these means have failed, and in many severe cases, perseverance for a short time in the use of the Rose Ointment has proved effectual. There is no trouble in using (applying it every night).

**GAROLINE OIL.**

FOR RHEUMS, GOUT, AND OTHER DOMESTIC AFFECTIONS.

In the cure of the following diseases, viz:— Fresh wounds, galls, old sores, fistulae, the withers, infant sprains, strains, bruises, humors, cracked heels, and crack, ring bone, fowled feet, pole evil, quitor, sallenders, malleaders, mange horn, sheepshead, scabs, scold, greps or feet, jaundice or yellow, scurvy, apoplexy, megrims, vertigo, fits, lobs and other worms, loss of appetite, &c.—Price 81 per bottle. A pamphlet with ample directions accompanies each bottle.

This valuable medicine was formerly prepared by an English farmer, who, it is believed, made known its formula to but one person previous to his death, and that gentleman has very politely transferred the same to the present proprietor—since which it has undergone a very material improvement.

It is allowed by farmers, and all who have used it, to be decidedly the best application for horses and other domestic animals, of any now in use and may be used as an internal remedy, in some cases, with surprising results.

**J. SALTER,**

**DRUGGIST,**

DEALER in Patent Medicines

Cattle Medicines, Perfumery

Dye Stuffs, &c.

Physicians Prescriptions and Family Receipts carefully dispensed.

Country dealers furnished with every description of the best Drugs and Medicines on the most advantageous terms.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,  
**OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE**  
Rolout Street, London, U.

**Crown Lands Office,**

Tuesday, 5th June, 1840  
**PUBLIC SALES** will take place at the Agents' Offices in the different Districts within this Province, on the 21st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, in each year, when such lots as may have been laid off at Auction above the upper process, and which may have become forfeited for non-compliance with the conditions of such sale, will be again exposed to public competition, and such lands as may be returned to this department for sale and hereafter advertised.

The numbers of the first described lands may be known upon application to the Agents of this Department in their respective Districts; those of the latter will appear in the Upper Canada Gazette, and in one of the newspapers published in each District, one month before the time of such Quarterly Sale, above mentioned, or of such special sale as may be hereafter advertised.

A General Advertisement of Crown Lands heretofore offered, will appear as soon as returns of inspections of lots advertised under Order in Council of the 4th April, 1838, have been made by the District Agents, and the necessary authority obtained from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to offer for sale such lands so advertised as may have been forfeited by the original locator, when lots returned as vacant since the general advertisement of sales of Crown lands published last year, will be included.

**R. B. SULLIVAN**

**CHEAP CASH STORE.**

CLARIS begs to inform the public that he has removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. John Smith, next door to Mr. Dixon's Hat shop, where he will be supplied by low and cheaper by none. He has now on hand a large and varied assortment of

**DRY GOODS.**

Teas, Sugars, Wines, &c.

with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

January 25, 1841.

**Saint Thomas Cash Store.**

**DRY GOODS.**

A choice and well assorted stock of Cloths and Cassimeres, Printed Saxones, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. For sale low.  
**HOPE & HODGE.**  
Ready Pay.

**Paints & Oils.**

White Lead in kegs, Dry do do, Spanish Brown, &c. Linseed Oil, boiled and raw.  
**HOPE & HODGE.**  
Ready Pay.

# CANADA INQUIRER.

The Rights and Interests of Man.

VOLUME III.

LONDON, [CANADA] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1841.

NUMBER 6.

**The Canada Inquirer,**  
is published every Wednesday afternoon, by  
G. H. HARRIS, at  
Office on Ridout Street, London, U. C.

**Our Terms.**  
Volume 3 of the Inquirer will commence  
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Dollars a year, to Town Subscribers, and  
those who call at the office—and Two  
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paid in advance, or Three Dollars if not  
paid until the expiration of the year—  
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in advance, or One Dollar and a half if  
not paid till the expiration of six months.  
Subscriptions paid within one month from  
subscribing, will be considered in advance.  
No deviation.

**Terms of Advertisements.**—A line for the  
first insertion, and 1d per line for each sub-  
sequent insertion.  
A liberal Discount given to yearly advertisers.

**ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.**

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

Henry Monson, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
John R. McDonald, Defendant.

George Auldjo, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
John R. McDonald, Defendant.

Alban Macdonnell, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
John R. McDonald, Defendant.

Canada, BY virtue of three  
London District Writs of Fieri Facias  
to wit:

John R. McDonald, Defendant,  
George Auldjo, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
John R. McDonald, Defendant.

Alban Macdonnell, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
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Canada, BY virtue of three  
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vs.  
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**AUCTIONEER, UPHOLSTERER,  
Estate, House,  
AND  
COMMISSION AGENT.**

The subscriber would now be happy to  
attend to business in the above line, and  
months after the 1st September to open the  
store known as McLeod & Falconer's, as  
a General Auction and Commission Room,  
likewise with an assortment of Upholstery  
Goods; he has now on hand a quantity  
of inside and single hair, wool and straw  
mattresses, beds, pillows, sofas, cushions,  
&c. Persons finding their own materials  
can have carpets, curtains, mattresses &c.  
made up with neatness. Old mattresses—  
re-made. Paper hanging, &c.

THOS. W. SHEPHERD,  
Dundas Street, August 3, 1841. 52

**TO MILLERS.**

**THE HARVEYED MILLS**

In the village of Bayfield, on lake Huron  
consisting of a GRIST MILL and SAW  
MILL. These premises are complete and  
just finished on the most modern and ap-  
proved principles, under the superintend-  
ance of an Engineer of acknowledged  
reputation in the Province.

The water power, the river Bayfield,  
is constant during the driest seasons.

The Grist Mill comprises two runs of  
Stones, with a Mercantile Mill, the only one  
in the county, and a Country Mill, and  
will be ready for operation during the ensu-  
ing month of September.

The Saw Mill is complete, and will  
then also be in operation.

The index is a fine industrial mill  
is important, the Mills being in a rich  
wheat country, situated in the Township  
of Stanley, 8 miles from the populous Town-  
ships of Godwin and Tuckersmith, and  
situated from the nearest Grist mill at  
Godwin 12 miles, and London Road Grist  
mill about 15 miles.

There is no Saw mill in operation nearer  
than 15 miles.

Persons in writing, with security, will  
meet with immediate attention, and further  
particulars may be learned, on application  
(post paid) to

DAN. LIZARS,  
Land Agent,  
Land Agency Office,  
Godwin, Aug. 26, 1841. 4 3w

**Woods and Water  
GOODS.**

THE subscribers are now receiving a  
very large Stock of British manu-  
factured Goods, adapted for the present  
and coming season, and by the middle of  
this present month, they will have opened  
out a more extensive and better assortment  
of all descriptions of Dry Goods, than they  
have previously held.

Having additional shipments coming for-  
ward by most of the regular Traders to  
arrive at Montreal from various parts of  
Great Britain during the remainder of the  
shipping season—the extent and variety  
of their Stock will be fully kept up during  
the next three months.

Their assortments of Groceries have  
been increased to a large extent, and their  
Stock of them will be found very full  
and attractive, and will also receive  
very large additions during this and suc-  
ceeding months, rendering it well worthy  
the attention of the Trade.

The whole of their Dry Goods having  
been selected with great care by one of  
the Farmers in May last, when Trade in  
the Manufacturing Districts in Great Brit-  
ain was unusually depressed, and ex-  
traordinary purchases could be made to great  
advantage.

The subscribers are prepared to sell to  
their regular customers, and to the Trade  
generally, on credit and deferred payments,  
RICHMAN, HARRIS & Co.  
Hamilton, Aug. 12, 1841. 2-6w

**Valuable Farm  
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.**

SITUATED 20 miles from St. Thomas,  
in the Township of Danwich, on the  
main Tallot Road, containing one hundred  
acres of good land, 80 acres of which are  
under the plow, and the remainder very  
fertile and well adapted for raising  
cattle, sheep, and swine, with a good  
water course, and a large quantity of  
timber, and a good mill race, and a  
convenient situation for the residence of  
an Agriculturalist. Apply to

HENRY COYNE,  
Danwich, July 7, 1841. 48 3w

**SALT FOR SALE CHEAP!**

A quantity of Onondaga Salt, which  
is prepared to sell in lots to suit pur-  
chasers, at unusually low prices.

Farmers wishing to lay for their own  
use, will find it to their advantage to unite  
with their neighbors, and buy together, as  
when sold in lots of six and seven barrels,  
a considerable deduction will be made from  
the retail prices.

JOHN BOSTWICK,  
Port Stanley, Aug. 26, 1841. 4

**20,000 Bushels WHEAT  
WANTED.**

THE subscriber will pay the highest  
market price, in Cash, for good mer-  
chantable Wheat, delivered at his ware-  
house in Port Stanley.

JOHN BOSTWICK,  
August 26, 1841. 4

**For Sale.**

LOT No. 16, Second Concession of  
Windsor, Sept. 6, 1841. 5

Apply to  
WELLINGTON MURRAY, Esq.,  
Barrister,  
Kingston, Sept. 3, 5-7w

**BOTANY.**

In the wide family of sciences, there  
is not one more instructive and pleasing  
than Botany. It cultivates and purifies  
the better feelings of the mind, by direct-  
ing our minds to the study of the objects  
displayed in the very extensive portion of  
the works. And without retarding the taste  
and expanding the fancy, it enlightens the  
understanding and strengthens the judg-  
ment.

Cold and unfeeling indeed must that  
man be, who feels no warm emotion when  
he beholds the beauties and smiles of an  
Ornamental Garden. How then can that  
science fail to be interesting which treats  
of so important an operation in nature  
as the process of vegetation, and which  
classifies plants and explains their prop-  
erties. We no longer survey nature in the  
wild luxuriance of the forest, or in the  
most delicate beauties of the garden, with  
only irregularity and confusion. We  
now advance the wilderness of the one, or  
the peaceful variety of the other, but we  
cannot feel that interest which even a  
partial acquaintance with this science  
will impart. All then is order, beauty  
and harmony. We see the steady work of  
nature, appropriate to its destined place  
in the vegetable kingdom, we witness  
the polish petal of the flowers an-  
gle with admiration and delight. We  
no longer walk in the woods, or the fields,  
or our nurseries in the garden, without  
discovering new beauties in every shrub,  
plant, and flower, which comes under  
our notice. The vegetable world at once  
becomes a miniature of the human race,  
and we are reminded of the various degrees  
of wisdom and vigor of every blade of  
grass, and find that there is not a leaf or  
a fiber, which does not perform its proper  
office in the production of the plant.

The science of Botany has already se-  
cured itself a place in almost all schools,  
the higher order, and only needs an in-  
struction to be gradually received and stud-  
ied, in our schools of even the humblest  
character. It is a useful science, and it  
is entirely within the capacity of every  
grade of intellect, and may be acquired  
even by children. True they may not be-  
come thoroughly versed in it, nor are they  
capable of fully understanding many other  
branches of knowledge which they study.  
It is a matter worthy of investigation and  
trial whether the introduction of this pleas-  
ing study, as that of the sciences, for which  
all children have a great fondness, would  
not have a happy influence on our schools.  
It would be connecting pleasure with im-  
provement, and would have a tendency to  
direct the mind to the study of the most  
useful and most important branches of  
the liberal sciences.

It would be an instructive amusement  
to youth of both sexes to study this  
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is a period in which amusement should  
have a place in the distribution of time.  
This as it should be, but that course cannot  
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also be a source of instruction. And at this season  
of the year nothing could be better suited  
to such a purpose than the study of Botany.

**DOMESTIC ECONOMY**

In looking over my farms, I was  
struck with the remark of a man of much  
practical wisdom, and one of the best  
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**LONDON, MANCHESTER AND GLASGOW WAREHOUSE**

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, DUNDAS STREET.

The Subscriber having fitted up the above Extensive premises, begs now to offer his grateful acknowledgments to the public for the patronage always received, and solicits a continuance of the same. He therefore submits for immediate inspection, from the best Markets, a most fashionable, new and well-selected Stock, comprising every description of Goods, at unprecedented low prices, for Cash, which for elegance of design, Texture and durability is not to be surpassed in the Province.

The following items are enumerated, as a Specimen: Splendid French and English cap and bonnet ribbons, elegant shawls of a beautiful quality, shawl and crape trimmings, zephyr crapes, china and gauze scarfs and veils, of every shade, superior satin, stripe and muslin de lame dresses, fringed worked collars and pocket handkerchiefs, of the newest Patterns, white, black and figured face gloves, german wool of every hue, rich floral edgings, quilting and piece blank, superior Artificial flowers, washing blands, green colored and, bobbin nets, muslin and damask Bonnets, the latest fashions, 60 dozen palm leaf hats, splendid assortment of rich gro de naples and persians, extensive assortment of printed calicos and calico dresses, superfine black, blue, olive, claret rife crepe, and other cloths, double breasted cassimeres, back and the shawl, fancy cloths for summer wear, lawn dolls, tweeds, cottons, mules, silks, vestings, silicas, linen ticks, fine Irish linen, lawn gingham, printed muslin, turkey red, and two blue checks and stripes, twilled regattas, stout shirting, strine, plain and twilled grey cotton, shirting and sheeting from 26 to 72 inches; all kinds ready made summer clothing, lawn damask table cloth, from 64 to 184, tapes, Bindings, braces, neckties, pins, cotton balls and spoons, scotch, gingham and stripes, buttons, silk, coat and other brairs, Italian sewing silk and an endless variety of other articles too numerous to detail.

**J. H. JOYCE.**

N. B. 2 Cases Fashionable London Hats.

London, June 4, 1841.

Just received at the London, Manchester and Glasgow Warehouse, opposite the Mansion House, Dundas Street.

- SUGARS. 10 hds double refined Sugars, 25 caddies, do do 20 barrels do do do. TEAS. 20 boxes young hyson Tea, 25 caddies, do do 10 do Gimpowder, do 5 chests twankey, do 6 do black, do. WINES. 10 qr. casis madira, 2 Octavs sherry, 5 do Port, 1 pipe prime old port, vintage 1834. 12 baskets champagne, in puns and qrts. 6 hds cognac brandy, 3 do. Holland, 5 punchons spirits, 5 english gin, 30 barrels Lou fan and Dublin porter, 40 do Leith and Alloe ale, 40 boxes muscatel raisons, 50 do oranges and Lemons, Window glass 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 14x10, 16x12, 18x14, 20x14.

**J. H. JOYCE.**

London, 4th June, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE London, Manchester and Glasgow Warehouse, opposite the Mansion House, Dundas Street, a large assortment of HARDWARE.

- Table knives and forks, pocket do. Butchers do, Shoo do, Sissors, Sheep shears, Razors, Butchers' steels, Framing knives, shaving knives, Spirit levels, Reckoning compasses, Anti-corrosive percussion caps, Nutmeg graters, Allerton's Awhs, 2 Feet Rules, 4 fold do, Copper, powder and steel Files, Jew's Harps, table and ash fasteners, Brass screw hooks, Drawer knobs, Cut Brads, Bik and bright shoo hammers, Brass taps, Mason's trowels, Brass Norfolk Lutes, Japanned do, Screws from 1/2 to 4 inches, Bolted fire Irons, black lead, Iron squares, Brass ketles, Grid Irons, Iron hammers, Hammer brushes, Scrubbing do, Whitewash do, German steel wood saws, do hand saws, Long augers, Short do, Pocket steeleyards, Cheese tomates, Strapp Irons, turn screws, Best Gamblets, Mortice Chisels, Split steam do, C.S. Plastering trowels, Mortice Chisels, best Carpenters Adzes, Pelham Briles complete, Hair cloth, Flat Locks, Horse brades, Rope, Bel cords, Spades.

**J. H. JOYCE.**

London June 4th, 1841.

**STANDARD PRINCIPLES.** The only Establishment in St. Thomas conducted on the principle of ONE PRICE and no abatement.

**JOHN MCKAY.**

Has now on hand a large and well selected stock of Plain and Fancy Dry Goods, which he is determined to sell cheaper than any other Establishment in Saint Thomas. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and inspect his Goods and convince themselves of their cheapness.

In Liquors and Groceries, John McKay has on hand a most extensive stock, with which he is determined to undersell any store in the neighborhood. Tavern keepers are requested to inspect his rich brands of wine, as he is giving up that department of his business, they will get better bargains than they ever heard of before in the country.

**DRY GOODS.** THE Subscriber is receiving and opening a General and select assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Shelf Hardware and Heavy Goods, Upper and Sole Leather, Crockery and Glass ware, and other goods, which have been selected with the greatest care and will be sold by Wholesale and Retail at exceedingly low prices. L. LAWRASON. London, July 26, 1841.

Just Received A superior assortment of Fancy Silk Goods and Ribbons, by L. LAWRASON. 24th July, 1841.

WINDOW GLASS, best quality, 15x12, 16x12, 12x10, 10x8, 7x9. Also, Nails of all kinds, and other building materials. L. LAWRASON. 26th July, 1841.

CHURCH of England Prayer Books, Mayor's and Carpenter's Spelling Books, Lenie's Grammar, Goldsmith's Geography, Ewing's Geography and Atlas, Anonor & Ramsay's School Atlas, Magna's Historical Questions, and a good supply of Fount Cap, Pot and Post Papers for sale by L. LAWRASON. London, July 26, 1841.

100 Acres of Land, 25 of which are improved, lying within 4 1/2 miles of London. Also, Village Lots in London; and several valuable lots of Land in the Huron Tract. J. W. GARRISON. August 25, 1841.

BUILDING LOTS for sale on Dundas Street. Apply to E. GOLDING. August 13, 1841. Boot Maker.

**THOMAS CRAIG BOOKSELLER, BOOKBINDER AND STATIONER.**

AS JUST returned from New York and Montreal with a carefully selected stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, which he will open on Monday next, in that store on Dundas St. previously occupied by the Messrs Jones. He would call attention to his stock of Stationery which is very complete and of the best quality.

Letter paper, Note paper, Foolscap, Post, Demy, Medium, Cardstock, paper, Drawing paper, coloured papers, Music paper water colours, Quills, Steel pens, and all other articles usually kept by Stationers. A great variety of Blank books, Memorandum books, Books for the pocket, &c. Church of England and Catholic Bibles and prayer books, in every style of binding.

Charles O'Malley, Harry Lorrequer, Ten Thousand a Year, Old creosote shop, Night and Morning, Corso De Leon, The Money Man, Macaulay's Miscellanies, Capt Halls' jockbook, Howitt's Rural life in England, Howitt's visits to remarkable places, Sharon Turner's History of the Anglo Saxons, De Topoville's Democracy, Combs' Pterological Tour in the United States, Young's Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers, Carlyle's French Revolution, Heroes History, German Romance and Miscellaneous Works, in 3 vols. &c.

**BOOK BINDING.**

He is now prepared to do all kinds of binding in a Workmanlike manner and promptly. He is sorry he was under the necessity of closing his Bindery during his absence as it put some of his friends to the inconvenience of sending their Books to Hamilton through Mr. Rattiven. He will in a few weeks set up a

**RULING MACHINE.**

superior construction, which he will be able to rule to any pattern and furnish sets of merchants books in a style not inferior to any done in the province. London, July 16, 1841.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber being desirous to settle up all outstanding accounts hereby requests those persons indebted to him either by Note or Book account to call and arrange the same forthwith if they wish to save costs. JOHN JENNINGS. London, July 20, 1841.

**LANDS FOR ALE**

In the Flourishing Town of London, DISTRICTS.

**The Canada Company**

Have Lands for sale in the most desirable parts of every Township in the above Districts, and also in the other Districts in the Province, lists of which may be seen in every Post Office, Store and Tavern in each Township. The Company's terms of sale are one fifth of the purchase money in Cash, the balance in five equal yearly instalments. For further particulars with any of the printed lists of land on sale, can be obtained by applying to Edward Erntinger, Esq. St. Thomas, L. Lawrason, Esq. London, or to the Company's Office at Toronto.

The Canada Company take this opportunity to give NOTICE to persons who have purchased lands from them, and who may be desirous of selling the same, that with the object of giving those parties every facility and accommodation, they will Register at their Office in Toronto, all such lands which the present holders are desirous of disposing of. The Company will thus have an extensive opportunity of affording information to persons who may be seeking improved Lands, either for themselves or their friends, and of assisting their services in disposing of their improved farms free of all charge. The Commissioner, however, does not undertake any Agency white ver connected with this business beyond that of affording every information to intending purchasers. Full and precise particulars, stating price, terms, improvements, &c. to be sent to the Commissioner at Toronto. All letters post paid. Canada Company's Office, Toronto, May 21, 1841.

**London Cloth Hall,**

AND GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT, OPPOSITE THE ROBINSON HALL HOTEL.

**GEORGE CROXY.**

Having taken the Brick House formerly occupied by John Jennings, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has just returned from Montreal and New York, where he has had in a well selected stock of British and American Goods, selected with care and attention as to style and quality, all of which he is determined to sell at a living profit.

The stock consists in part as follows: Blue, black and colored cloths; plain and fancy cassimeres, buckskin do, do, fancy tweeds and cassimere, Orleans and summer cloths, serges and woads all widths, fancy and plain vestings, red and white flannels, white and blue cottons, plain and fancy muslins, velveteens, corduroy, fastans, Irish linen, lawns, cambrics, Glasgow and Manchester prints, muslin and gingham dresses, plain muslin all descriptions, plain and figured merinos, superior black do, plain and figured Gros de Naples, fancy and dress silk handkerchiefs, plain and figured silk shawls, handanas and Indiana hdkfs, white and black kid gloves, gauze and satin ribbons, with many other articles too numerous to mention.

**HARDWARE**

consisting of every description of Shaft Gears, nails, window glass, putty, and coil chains. Groceries and Crockery. London, Aug. 3.

**FREDERICK CLEVELLY,**

Bartrist & Attorney at Law, CONVEYANCE, &c. Office next door to W. Gair's & Co's Store; 27 UP STAIRS, ST. DUNDAS-ST. London, Aug. 11, 1841.

**Extensive Importations of DRY GOODS.**

**SMITH, MOORE & CO.**

HAVE just commenced opening several cases of Spring and summer goods, being their first Arrival of their very heavy and extensive importations from the British, French and East India markets.

Amongst their stock will be found the following Articles.

Plain and figured Cloths, Kenwick, chintz and calico dresses, Rainbow and two fold plate do, morning prints, black and grey, do, Artificial flowers, do, Bonnets, do, cap do, East India Nankin Dowlas, 3, 4 and 6 quarter, Cotton and lawn handkerchiefs, French cambric do, Zephyr silk Gloves, spider do do, Brown lace do do, &c. &c.

**ASSORT.**

A general assortment of English Drugs and Medicines, all warranted of the best quality.

**LYMAN, MOORE & Co.** August 18, 1840.

**London Medical Hall.**

LYMAN, MOORE & Co. dealers in Stationery, School Books, &c. next door to the Mansion House Hotel, Dundas Street.

**LONDON MEDICAL HALL.**

**LYMAN, MOORE & Co.** CHEMISTS and Druggists, next door to the Mansion House Hotel, Dundas Street. 67 Physicians prescriptions and Family recipes accurately prepared. July, 1840.

**MUSTARD**—Superfine LONDON MUSTARD, just received and for sale by **LYMAN, MOORE & Co.** August 7, 1840.

**THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE MEDICINES**

Are for sale at the London Medical Hall, BY LYMAN, MOORE AND CO.

**NERVE & BONE LINIMENT**

and Indian vegetable chlor.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS.—This article is most truly named, as it penetrates to every nerve and sinew of the person using it. Dr. Hewes is the author of it, and it has obtained a reputation unequalled by any other article in Rheumatism. This externally, with the Indian Vegetable Elixir internally, is warranted to cure the most severe cases—to extend contracted muscles, and bring feeling and sensibility to limbs long paralyzed and useless.

**The Sick-Headache.**

OTHER NERVOUS AFFECTIONS. Headache.—This disease is one from which arises more misery to the human family than is generally supposed; not being directly fatal, it is often neglected or persons resort so much to the use of purgatives and other medicines, as to impair their general health, and often induce fatal diseases. The article we offer seems to have overcome these difficulties. While its effects are most powerful and immediate in curing an attack or keeping it off, it is so perfectly mild and innocuous as to be used for infants with the greatest safety. This has now been used by so many of the highest members of this community as to require no further proof.

**ROSE OINTMENT**

FOR TETTER, Ringworms, Pimples on the face, and other cutaneous eruptions.

Tetters, ringworms, and herpetic eruptions generally are among the most tedious and disagreeable affections to which the human frame is liable. Situated as it is, on the verge of vitality, it is almost impossible to reach them by inward remedies. Hence the inefficiency of undergoing a course of medicines, or subjecting ourselves to the uncomfortable system of strict diet; such means by reducing the system merely palliate the symptoms while they are in practice, to recur as violently or more so, when a generous diet is returned to. And the generality of external applications have no other effect than to heal the disease in one place, soon to show itself in the same or another part. When all these means have failed, and in many severe cases, perseverance for a short time in the use of the Rose Ointment has proved effectual. There is no trouble in using (applying it every night.)

**CAROLINE OIL.**

FOR RHEUM, CATARRH AND OTHER RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS.

In the cure of the following diseases, viz: Fresh wounds, galls, old sores, fistula in the withers, stiff joints, strains, bruises, lameness, cracked heels, and cracked ring bones, floundered feet, pale evil, quitters, sallowers, maulers, mange horn distemper in cattle, colic, gripes or fret jaundice or yellows, staggers, apoplexy, migrains, vertigo, fits, lobs and other worms, loss of appetite, &c.—Price 8d per bottle. A pamphlet with ample directions accompanies each bottle.

This valuable medicine was formerly prepared by an English farmer, who, it is believed, made known its formula to but one person previous to his death, and that gentleman has very politely transferred the same to the present proprietor—since which it has undergone a very material improvement.

It is allowed by farmers, and all who have used it, to be decidedly the best application for rheumatism and other domestic ailments of any now in use and may be used as an internal remedy, in some cases, with surprising results.

**J. SALTER,**

**DRUGGIST.**

DEALER in Patent Medicines, Cattle Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Physicians Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully dispensed.

Country dealers furnished with every description of the best Drugs and Medicines on the most advantageous terms, and at the lowest possible prices.

**OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE** Robot Street, London, U. 2

**Butter! Butter! Butter!**

THE subscriber is ready to receive good Butter in exchange for goods. The highest price paid for WHEAT in Cash, either at his Store, or delivered at Port Stanley.

**JOHN WESTLAKE.** St. Thomas, Sept. 1, 1841.

**Importing Mouse**

AT ST. THOMAS. THE subscriber begs to announce that his extensive importations from BRITAIN and NEW YORK, are now ready for inspection.

The arrangements for procuring supplies are now unobscured by any Wholesale House in Canada, and it is his intention to sell at very low advances.

His stock is unusually extensive, and doubtfully assorted, comprising almost every article in use throughout the country. He trusts that he will this season be enabled to convince purchasers that it is their interest to support him.

**JAMES BLACKWOOD**

**Chep Crockery.** JUST arrived at McKay's Cheap Store. St. Thomas, Aug. 11, 1841.

**FOR SALE, AT THE MEDICAL HALL.**

Anchovy Sauce, Harvey's do, Pepper do, Guaiacum, Capers, Lemon Syrup, Way's Lemonade Powders, Do, Ginger Beer Do, Preserved Fruit, in Brandy, Currie Powder, Best London Mustard, Candied Lemon, Citron and Orange, Tolu Lozenges, Ginger do, Cinnamon do, Smell-salts, Cayenne do, Peppercorn do, Peppermint do, Patchouli Oil, White Candy, Brown do, Bath Pipe, Pink Jujubes, Coltsfoot Candy, Pink do.

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Country dealers furnished with every description of the best Drugs and Medicines on the most advantageous terms, and at the lowest possible prices.

**OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE** Robot Street, London, U. 2

**Crown Lands Office, Toronto, 5th June, 1840.**

**PUBLIC SALES** will take place at the Agents' Offices in the different Districts within this Province, on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, in each year, when such lots as may have been bid off at Auction above the upset price, and which may have become forfeited for non-compliance with the conditions of such sale, will be again exposed to public competition, also such lands as may be returned to this department for sale not heretofore advertised.

The numbers of the first described lands may be known upon application to the Agents of this Department in their respective Districts; those of the latter will appear in the Upper Canada Gazette, and in one of the newspapers published in each District, one month before the time of such Quarterly Sale, above mentioned, or of such special sale as may be hereafter advertised.

A General Advertisement of Crown Lands not heretofore offered, will appear so soon as returns of inspections of lots advertised under Order in Council of the 4th April, 1838, have been made by the District Agents, and the necessary authority obtained from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to offer for sale such lands so advertised as may have been forfeited by the original locator, when lots returned as vacant since the general advertisement of sales of Crown lands published last year, will be included.

**R. B. SULLIVAN**

**CHEAP CASH STORE.**

CLARIS, begs to inform the inhabitants of London and its vicinity, that he has removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. John Smith, next door to Mr. Dixon's Hat shop, where he intends offering Goods at those prices that will be equalled by few and cheaper by none. He has now on hand a large and varied assortment of

**DRY GOODS.**

Teas, Sugars, Wines, &c. with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

January 25, 1841. 24

**Saint Thomas Cash Store.**

**DRY GOODS.**

A choice and well assorted stock of Cloths and Cassimeres, Calicoes, Printed Saxons, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. For sale low. HOPE & HODGE. 67-Ready Pay.

**Paints & Oils.**

White Lead in kegs, Dry do do, Red do Spanish Brown, &c. Linnseed Oil, boiled and raw. Low for Ready Pay. HOPE & HODGE.

**Heavy Hardware.**

A complete and heavy stock of English Bar and Rail Iron, Hoop and Band, do, Studds and Saddle do, Cast Shear and Eagle do, Spring Bristle and Shear do, Cast Iron and Bellied Pots, &c. For sale at Low prices by HOPE & HODGE. 67-Ready Pay.

**SHOE MAKING CUT NAILS.**

Wrought and Hoop Shoe do - Shingle do. For sale low by the keg or pound. 67-Ready Pay.

**GROCERIES.**

A large and well assorted stock of Plates, Cups and Saucers, &c. &c. For Sale at Low prices by HOPE & HODGE. 67-Ready Pay.

**SADDLERY.**

Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddle, Bridles, Saddles and Wroughtmouth Head Reins, Bits, Saddles, Webbing, Hammes, Terrets, Saddle trees, Backles of all kinds. At Low Prices. HOPE & HODGE. 67-Ready Pay.

**SADDLERY.**

SADDLERY will find the prices of the above articles at such rates as will be an inducement to Purchase.

**Shelf Hardware.**

An Excellent assortment of Cutlery and House furnishings, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Shoo Knives, Locks of all kinds, Latches and Hinges, Screws and bolts, &c. &c. for sale Low. HOPE & HODGE. 67-Ready Pay.

**WINDOW GLASS.**

7x9 English Glass, 8x10 do do, 10x12 do do, 12x16 do do. At Low Prices, by HOPE & HODGE.

**THOMAS KEIR,**

**Attorney at Law,** Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. OFFICE IN DUNDAS STREET, 67-Next door to Mr. Givins' Office. 67

**JOHN H. L. ASKIN,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,** Solicitor in Chancery, &c. &c. Saint Thomas.

**HENRY C. R. HETHER,**

**BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,** Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER &c. Office on King Street, opposite the South end of the Court House. London, 5th Nov. 1840.

# CANADA INQUIRER.

The Rights and Interests of Man.

VOLUME III.

LONDON, [CANADA.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1841.

NUMBER 7.

**The Canada Inquirer,**  
is published every Wednesday afternoon,  
at G. H. HACKSTAFF,  
Office on Beak Street, London, U. C.

**Our Terms.**  
Volume 3d of the Inquirer will commence August 10th, and will be afforded Two Dollars a year, to Town Subscribers, and those who call at the office—and Two Dollars and a half to mail Subscribers, if paid in advance, or Three Dollars if not paid until the expiration of the year. One Dollar and a quarter for six months, in advance, or One Dollar and a half if not paid till the expiration of six months. Subscriptions paid within one month from publishing, will be considered in advance.  
**No deviation.**  
**Change of Address.**—A line for the first insertion, and 1d per line for each subsequent insertion.  
A liberal Discount given to yearly subscribers.

**ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.**

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
Henry Morson, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
John R. McDonald, Defendant,  
George Auldjo, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
John R. McDonald, Defendant,  
Athol Macdonald, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
John R. McDonald, Defendant.

**BY** virtue of three London District, of Fieri Facias issued out of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of the Defendant, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, viz:

Lot D, in the broken front on the river Thames, South half No 14, in 4 Concession, part of the Township of Delaware, part of Lot No 15, 3 Concession of Township of Bayham, containing one rood more or less, with buildings thereon, which Lands, &c. I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of London, on Tuesday, the 10th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon.

**JAMES HAMILTON,**  
Sheriff, L. D.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
George Coleman, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Job W. Perry, Defendant.

**BY** virtue of two London District, of Fieri Facias issued out of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of the Defendant, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, viz:

The northerly part of lot number twenty in the first concession of the township of Oxford East, containing one rood more or less, with buildings thereon, known by the name of the Rising Sun, which lands, &c. I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of London, on Saturday, the 4th day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon.

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George Coleman, Plaintiff,  
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**JAMES HAMILTON,**  
Sheriff, L. D.

tion of Derham, with the appurtenances thereon, which lands, &c. I shall offer for sale at the Court-house in the Town of London, on Monday the 20th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon.

**JAMES HAMILTON,**  
Sheriff, L. D.

**DRY GOODS.**  
THE Subscriber is receiving and opening a General and select assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Shelf Hardware and Heavy Goods, Upper and Sole Leather, Crockery and Glass ware, and other goods, which have been selected with the greatest care and will be sold by Wholesale and Retail at exceedingly low prices.

**L. LAWRASON,**  
London, July 25, 1841.

**Just Received**  
superior assortment of Fancy Silk Goods and Ribbons, by  
**L. LAWRASON.**

24th July, 1841.  
**WINDOW GLASS,** best quality, 18x12, 16x12, 12x10, 10x8, 7x6. Also, Nails of all kinds, and other building materials.  
**L. LAWRASON.**

26th July, 1841.  
**CHURCH** of England Prayer Books, Mavor's and Carpenter's Spelling Books, Lewis's Grammar, Goldsmith's Geography, Esling's Geography and Atlas, Arnold & Ranney's School Atlas, Mag-nall's Historical, Pot and Post Papers for sale by  
**L. LAWRASON.**

London, July 25, 1841.  
**Building Lots**  
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**JAMES HAMILTON,**  
Sheriff, L. D.

**POETRY.**  
**LINES TO A LADY.**

Lady—Love at eventide,  
When stars, as now, are in the west,  
To stray in loneliness, and muse  
Upon the dear form that gave  
Insight to my love's soft  
That sweetest look that dwells  
Upon my spirit, and appears  
As lovely as in youth years.

Pres-love, first said to beathing now,  
Whispered and soul-like murmuring,  
Though the far pines—and the sweet woods  
Some hours on its ethereal wing;  
And oft, mid rainings and and looms,  
At night's deep noon, that thrilling tone  
Like music in the wind, and clear,  
Like music in the dreaming ear.

When sleep's calm wing is on my brow,  
And dreams of peace my spirit fill,  
Ere I awake, a many a time,  
That form that dwells and beautiful;  
And when the holy moon's smile  
On the blue strains and crimson robes,  
In every gaze looks down the sky,  
That same light form seems stealing by.

**Just Received**  
superior assortment of Fancy Silk Goods and Ribbons, by  
**L. LAWRASON.**

24th July, 1841.  
**WINDOW GLASS,** best quality, 18x12, 16x12, 12x10, 10x8, 7x6. Also, Nails of all kinds, and other building materials.  
**L. LAWRASON.**

26th July, 1841.  
**CHURCH** of England Prayer Books, Mavor's and Carpenter's Spelling Books, Lewis's Grammar, Goldsmith's Geography, Esling's Geography and Atlas, Arnold & Ranney's School Atlas, Mag-nall's Historical, Pot and Post Papers for sale by  
**L. LAWRASON.**

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CIVIL LIST.

Mr. Chairman.—The hon. member from the County of Quebec is entitled to the thanks of every man in Canada, for his open, manly and determined resistance to that Provision in the Act of Union which appropriates a permanent Civil List.

It has been so often asserted, that is at this moment very generally believed, that the late House of Assembly of Upper Canada sanctioned this measure. I feel it due to that body to take the earliest opportunity to prove, that so far from sanctioning a permanent grant, they promptly and openly resisted it in every stage.

By reference to the message of His Excellency the Governor-General of the 7th Decr. 1839, three positions will be found—the first equi representation for the two Provinces; the second a sufficient Civil List, in the following words:—

"The second stipulation to be made is the grant of a sufficient Civil List. The propriety of rendering the Judicial Bench independent alike of the Executive and the Legislature, and of furnishing the means of carrying on the indispensable services of the government, admits of no question, and has been affirmed by the parliament of Upper Canada in the acts passed by them for affecting those objects."

The third provided for the debt of U. C. being borne by both Provinces, which appeared unnecessary, as the Union had effected the debt followed as a matter of course. And I trust in a few years after our communications are opened throughout we will all become satisfied that the income derived from them will soon repay this debt.

The second proposition bearing vague and uncertain, an address in the following resolution was moved:—

"Mr. Gowen scolded by Mr. Parker, moved that a humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency may be graciously pleased to inform this house, what public officers are included in the Civil List to be recommended to Her Majesty's Government, for the adoption of the British Parliament, together with the amount of salary to be granted to each officer respectively, and the period of time to which such list is intended to extend: that Messrs. ——— and Thibault be a committee to draw up a report the same and that the 31st rule of the house be dispensed with so far as relates to this motion.

Yeas, 21. Nays, 5. On the 16th of December 1839, the proposition contained in the message was altered by the Hon. Attorney General, who is now in his place, as follows:—

"Resolved.—That this house concur in the proposition, that a sufficient Civil List be granted to Her Majesty, for securing the independence of the judges, and to the Executive government that freedom of action which is necessary for the public good. The grant of the several courts to be permanent, and for the officers conducting the other departments of the public service, to be for the life of the Sovereign, or for a period of not less than ten years."

On this resolution a debate ensued, on which the intention of the House was clearly understood. On a division the eight members who divided against it, openly advocated a permanent Civil List, and those voting for the resolution expressed their decided opposition to the principle and I feel confident would not have assented to the Union, if a permanent grant had been contemplated.

The Salaries of the Governor and Judges only were intended to be permanent; the Executive during the life of the Sovereign, and the remainder of the members of the province to be granted by annual supplies, as an equivalent for the grants made for the Army and Navy by the Commons in the Mother Country.

thing more than an expression of opinion, although I would have no hesitation in supporting any address to the House government, expressing opinions which I feel satisfied are entertained by the great body of the inhabitants of Canada, particularly as satisfaction will not be established until those provisions are removed; in the meantime I will oppose the amendment and support the original resolution.

Mr. Baldwin observed that he felt as touched at the remarks which had fallen from the hon. member for Oxford and in opposing the amendment of that gentleman and supporting the resolutions of his hon. friend from Quebec, he felt called upon to declare, that neither in office or out of office he had ever concealed his objections to those obnoxious passages in the Union Bill which as a British subject he looked upon, and ever should look upon, as a most unjust and unfair towards the Lower Canadians.

Your committee do not think it necessary to comment on such proceedings. From the evidence adduced, which will be found in the appendix to this report, your committee are of opinion that the arrest and imprisonment of the petitioner by which this petition is constitutional, and without the possibility of excuse or palliation.—That detaining him from an interview with his friends or counsel, was also illegal, unjust, unconstitutional, and a violation of the rights of a county or district from visiting the goal of that County or district, is a violation of all propriety, and if persisted in, would lead to the most pernicious consequences.

Your committee are further of opinion, that the trial and sentence, when in a state of bodily and mental weakness from the sufferings he had undergone, which prevented him from defending himself, was unjust, unconstitutional, and cruel.

Your Committee cannot but express a hope that your Honorable House will do justice to the people of this Province, who have so long endured him, and pass an address to His Excellency the Governor General, declaratory of the above opinions, in order that the Crown may repudiate the measures by which this petitioner has been persecuted to his ruin, and that the Legislature may declare his sentence of banishment null and void, compensating him for the losses he has sustained by this unwarrantable imprisonment.

In the meantime that some allowance be made him to defray his personal expenses, while in attendance before the Legislature defending the rights of a British subject, your committee are in possession of proofs, that during the late rebellion, when the petitioner was resident in the United States, His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, the Lieutenant Governor, had derived from him the most important intelligence of the movements of the brigands then organizing for an attack on the province. This your committee humbly suggest should neither be overlooked nor forgotten.

All which is respectfully submitted (Signed) Wm. DUNLOP, Chairman. September 11, 1841.

From the Kingston Chronicle. Mr. Harrison moved to resolve that the speaker of the Legislative Council be paid not more than £1000 salary per annum. This gave rise to a great deal of discussion, in which Messrs. Aylmer and McNab, both of whom indulged in the most violent personal abuse directed against the members on the treasury benches.

Mr. Christie moved in amendment, that the salary of the speaker of the Council, should be £1000. This after the discussion already mentioned, was carried—yeas 24, nays, 14.—As the yeas and nays were not taken we are unable to give the names of the majority, but as Mr. Baldwin would support the resolution of his hon. friend from Quebec, because they would show to the people of this province and the Queen's Government, that the rights and liberties of the subjects of His Majesty should be taken away without a voice being raised against the injustice of the proceeding.

He [Mr. Baldwin] would with his dying breath, declare his opposition to the exercise of any power which might curtail the just rights of the people of this Province to appropriate their own resources as to them should seem best, or which might take away or unjustly infringe upon their rights as British subjects. He should therefore vote against the amendment.

ROBERT F. GOURLAY.—This persecuted individual is at length ready to procure justice after 22 years banishment from the province, under an illegal sentence. It is only necessary to publish the report of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly, and to call attention to it, without comment, as it is plain and forcible of itself. The Committee consisted of Messrs Dunlop, Neilson, Morris, Steele, Viger and Price.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. Committee Room. The Select committee on the Petition of Robert F. Gourlay, beg leave to make the following report:—

Your Committee having investigated the petition and examined witnesses in relation to the same, and procured affidavits from persons cognizant of the matters and allegations contained therein, find the following facts to be strictly proved:—

The Petitioner Mr. Gourlay, first visited Canada in the year 1817, where he had acquired property by marriage, and also by purchase—and commercial statistics enquired in the capabilities of the Province—in the course of which he became aware of the existence of various abuses. He then proposed that a commission should be appointed to proceed to Great Britain to have these abuses rectified, and held public meetings for that purpose, accounts of the proceedings at that time were published in a pamphlet, which was generally approved of by the people of the Province—but by those in power, was considered as having a seditious tendency and he was therefore arrested and put upon his trial for sedition at Kingston; but being acquitted, he was again tried at Brockville with a similar result.

He then had to proceed to New York on business, and on his return was imprisoned in the goal at Niagara, where 11 weeks in being confined in a cell for 5 weeks in the dogdays,—debarred from the sight or communication with his friends, his counsel, or the magistrates of the district, threw both his body and mind into such a state as to render him totally unfit to defend himself upon his trial, or defend or even to comprehend his arraignment.

The result of the trial was that he was banished from the province for life, under pain of death, should he return,—his alleged crime being that he neglected to quit the country upon the order of the two Legislative Councils, acting under an unjust construction of an unconstitutional statute, most illegally exercised.

Your committee do not think it necessary to comment on such proceedings. From the evidence adduced, which will be found in the appendix to this report, your committee are of opinion that the arrest and imprisonment of the petitioner by which this petition is constitutional, and without the possibility of excuse or palliation.—That detaining him from an interview with his friends or counsel, was also illegal, unjust, unconstitutional, and a violation of the rights of a county or district from visiting the goal of that County or district, is a violation of all propriety, and if persisted in, would lead to the most pernicious consequences.

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most refund £200 of his salary which he is entitled to as Vice-Chancellor for Mr. Baldwin's amendment evidently has that effect. It cannot be expected that the hon. Gentlemen will do this; therefore, the great economists who supported that amendment, have created a new office with a salary of £1000 per annum.

The house adjourned at 11 o'clock. Emigration. Kingston, Sept. 14. Yesterday the House being in Committee on the emigration Bill, Mr. Nelson said, he had witnessed more squallid misery since he came to Kingston, than he had seen in any town in England, and his opinion was that forced emigration to Canada of the poor of the mother Country was unjust alike to emigrant and to the Province. Mr. Johnson in his flight of fancy, often makes some good hits; in this occasion he showed off the mounted bank "Dr. Thomas Ralph of Ancester," in his treatise on the squallid misery of the poor, from place to place through the Mother Country, giving lectures to induce the people to emigrate to Canada, which lectures contain little else than falsehood and lies, and are the cause of many poor creatures leaving their friends at home to make their fortune without labour here; and when they arrive find they have been woefully deceived. Dr. Ralph may raise the wind by his scheme, but his exertions are no benefit to those he deludes.

The bill as passed places a tax of one dollar upon each emigrant arriving at Quebec, the British Government having expressed its willingness to pay that sum for 32,000 a year.—Herald.

Sir Allan McNab. Kingston, Sept. 14. Last evening the hon. member of the whole, on the contingencies, a motion came up to grant £2000 to Sir Allan McNab for his services as speaker of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, during the period between the last session of Parliament and the meeting of the present. This motion was most extraordinary, as no services had been performed. Sir Allan McNab for his services as speaker of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, during the period between the last session of Parliament and the meeting of the present. This motion was most extraordinary, as no services had been performed.

It can not be observed by any visitor to the Assembly Room, whenever a Government measure is discussed, that the hon. member for Kingston looks to the labour of the public men in the province, Canada will never have justice so long as Draper, Hinks, Ogden, Browell, Steele, &c. &c. for a shilling a head. Away with them.—Kingston Herald.

Lower Canada Elections. Sir A. McNab's bill for the prevention of emigration. Sir Allan brought up the Report upon this subject, which went to convey an expression of the committee of the injustice done to the members of Lower Canada, who had lost their seats in the province, Canada will never have justice so long as Draper, Hinks, Ogden, Browell, Steele, &c. &c. for a shilling a head. Away with them.—Kingston Herald.

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the substance of a despatch which he had received from the Secretary of State, in answer to a recommendation for a mitigation of his sentence, which had been forwarded home soon after the arrival in the Colony. We were wrong in stating that they were immediately to procure tickets of leave; they will not receive them until February next, which will be two years from the time of their being banished there."

The concluding sentence may lead to a false conclusion. The tickets of leave were granted on the recommendation of Sir George Arthur, as we were informed by that distinguished gentleman.—These will not however afford them any encouragement to escape, as they will be on their parole for one year, after which period they will probably have an unconditional pardon; whereas if they escape, they will be subject to re-arrest, and of course to increased severity of punishment.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

From the National Intelligencer. The Case of McLeod. We have pleasure in laying before our readers the sound and very able speech of Mr. Barnard, of New York, delivered on Tuesday last on the resolution concerning the case of McLeod, introduced some few days ago by an opposition member into the house of Representatives and which had been the subject of a number of speeches "in the morning hours" of the House on former days. We bespeak attention also beforehand, for the speech of Mr. Everett of Vermont, on the same subject, which will appear a day or two hence.

On Saturday Evening President Adams delivered a speech on the same subject, which captivated the attention of the house to a degree which might be expected from the position of that distinguished member who is so familiarly known to every thing that concerns the foreign relations of the United States. Distant from our reporters as he is, with the members crowded around him, obstructing the passage of the sound of the voice, we have no hope of being able to report his speech unless with his assistance, and at a future day. Not doubting, however, that our readers will desire to know what ground he occupied on this interesting question, we endeavor to give in our own language, as follows, an intelligible idea of the general character of his remarks:

Mr. Adams first spoke of the apparent party aspects and objects of the resolution before the house and the debate in favor of it; and of the strong condemnation which that conduct merited when sought to make profit to a party, regardless of consequences, out of a question which involved, or might be made to involve, the issue of peace or war with a country perhaps the most powerful on the globe.

He then proceeded to say that he was opposed to multiplying issues with Great Britain. We had one issue with that country (he was understood to refer to the question of the capture of the *Caroline*) where he was in the right, and she was clearly in the wrong; and if we must fight, we had better fight about such a question than about one where we were in the wrong. For he desired to declare in the face of the country and the world, his opinion in regard to the *Caroline*, a due consideration of all the circumstances might lead to the conclusion that we were in the wrong. The question was and always would be, who struck the first blow? The British it is true burnt the boat and killed a man. But the question is, what was the boat doing, and what was the man doing in the boat? The boat was engaged in hostile acts against Great Britain.

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raise their hands in devout and united thanksgiving to God for it. He believed the remark to be true. Peace would be preserved while that man was secretary of State. Not by concessions—he was the last man on earth to make concessions to Great Britain—he made none—but by moderation and conciliatory temper, accompanied with a just decision of fitness. Mr. A. alluded to Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Fox, and pronounced it one of the best diplomatic papers that had ever been written, and said he could adopt every line and word of it. Its value was already manifest in the effect it had already produced; and he referred to the conciliatory tone assumed towards this country by Sir Robert Peel, in his address at Tamworth.

He repeated his conviction that, while the rights and honor of the country would be firmly and fully maintained, yet peace would be preserved so long as Daniel Webster was Secretary of State.

We do not pretend to give even a sketch of all the remarks made by Mr. A. and in regard to the topics to which we have referred, as embraced in his speech, we have given only the faintest outline of what was said by him.

CANADA INQUIRER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1841.

We regret to learn that the Governor General is very ill—he has slept very little since his accident, and very great fears are entertained of his recovery. Since the above was in type, we learn by a gentleman who left Kingston on Saturday evening last, that His Excellency remained alarmingly indisposed, and but very faint hopes were entertained for his recovery.

Fire at St. Thomas.

It is this week our painful duty to record one of the most disastrous fires which has ever occurred in this part of the Country. The town of St. Thomas has been the unfortunate scene of its devastation; & we regret to say that TWENTY-FIVE HOUSES in the Main Street of that town have been reduced to ashes. We had an opportunity of witnessing the scene of devastation, and it was indeed pitiable to behold groups of sufferers and sympathizing strangers mournfully surveying the yet smoking ruins. The fire commenced in the store of Mr. Alexander, who is well known to our readers, and having once commenced it raged with rapid and unmitigated fury until the whole work of destruction was done, occupying not more than two hours. Had there been the slightest wind there is no doubt the whole town would have been consumed but it providentially occurred that the air was calm; and the well timed exertions of the inhabitants and company of soldiers stationed there, who conducted with high praiseworthy, tended to arrest the progress of the devouring element. As it is we have to lament the loss of much valuable property, but we are glad to learn that a considerable part of it was insured. The Mutual insurance stock will suffer considerably. It seems miraculous to us, who have visited the mouldering ruins, where but a few days since all was active business, and comfortable abodes, that the store of Messrs. Hope and Hodge should have escaped the conflagration; and but for the active exertions of our good men and a few others who assisted them in covering the building with wet blankets, and broad cloths, it must have fallen a sacrifice to the fire. Mr. McKay's stock of Goods amounted to between seven & eight thousand pounds; and it is most fortunate that he succeeded in saving between four and five thousand pounds worth; but it must be attributed solely to the most judicious management and the activity of his brother, and the assistant clerks with the aid of the military and inhabitants. The goods saved have sustained little or no damage, and Mr. McKay's Insurance was upwards of twenty two hundred pounds, his loss will not be so very serious. Mr. Alexander's family barely escaped with their lives, and but for the providential and timely discovery of the fire by the sentry, there are strong fears that they would have perished in the flames. Mr. Alexander was from home at the time, and nothing whatever was saved. Mr. Weidick's stock of Goods was nearly all saved. Mr. Woodward and Dr. Rolla we believe are heavy sufferers.

While at St. Thomas it was our intention to have obtained the particulars connected with the late fire, and should have done so, but for the kind offer of a resident individual to do so for us—some unknown reason his letter has not come to hand—and we have this morning hastily written the above few remarks.

Our ink is scarcely dry on the above, when we are informed of another disastrous fire at Ansonia, which took place a day or two ago, and has consumed seven or eight houses. Let us be on the alert, and watchful. Would it not be well that every house be regularly inspected as to the condition of chimneys and stove pipes, now that some to be required? It should also act as a caution to individuals to insure.

Mr. Price, M. P. and one or two other gentlemen, were here on Monday last, taking evidence on the McLeod case, for the purpose of aiding in his defence.

The Assize commences here to-day under the Honorable Jonas Jones. We understand there is a considerable press of Civil business, and the criminal list is unusually large.

We have to announce to our readers the departure for Ireland, his native land, of Captain McCrouse, the distinguished individual who figured in the Navy Island war, and whose fame is immortalized by his signal and gallant conduct in cutting out and destroying the American steamer *Caroline* at Schuylers in 1818. We have not learned whether he goes by New York or Quebec—but think the latter place.











**LONDON, MANCHESTER AND GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.**

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, DUNDAS STREET.

The Subscriber having fitted up the above Extensive premises... The following are some of the goods...

10 boxes young Lyons... 20 boxes young Lyons... 10 boxes young Lyons... 20 boxes young Lyons...

**J. H. JOYCE.**

N. B. 2 Cases Fashionable London Hats.

Just received at the London, Manchester and Glasgow Warehouse...

- 10 boxes young Lyons... 20 boxes young Lyons... 10 boxes young Lyons... 20 boxes young Lyons...

**J. H. JOYCE.**

London, Manchester and Glasgow Warehouse.

Opposite the Mansion House, Dundas Street, a large assortment of HARDWARE...

- Table knives and forks, pocket do... Sheep shears, razors, cut-throats... Pruning knives, shaving boxes...

**J. H. JOYCE.**

London June 11th, 1841.

**ANNOUNCEMENT OF FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS.**

THE subscribers beg to acquaint their town and country customers that they have already received a large portion of their...

**FALL STOCK.**

and will be receiving additions to it until the close of navigation...

The following comprise a part of their Stock:

- Figured and plain Orleans cloths... Merinos and printed Saxenies... Rich broadcloth and fashionable shawls...

**WANTED Forthwith.**

SIXTEEN, nor over SIXTY Years of age, and only those who can produce...

**LEONARD PERIN.**

London, Sept. 22, 1841.

**Cash for Wheat.**

THE highest market price paid in cash for good merchantable Wheat...

**JOHN M'RAY.**

St. Thomas, Sept. 22, 1841.

**THOMAS CRAIG.**

BOOKSELLER, BOOKBINDER AND STATIONER.

AS Just returned from New York...

**BOOKS AND STATIONERY.**

Letter paper, Note paper, Foolscap... Drawing paper, coloured papers... Stationery of every description...

**J. H. JOYCE.**

London, Sept. 22, 1841.

**FOR SALE.**

6000 lbs. best cotton Yarn at per hundred...

**AMPOURING HOUSE.**

AT ST. THOMAS.

THE subscriber begs to announce that his extensive importations from...

**JAMES BLACKWOOD.**

St. Thomas, July 22, 1841.

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT.**

SHUHLER'S MILL, near the centre of the town...

**FLOURING MILL.**

THE subscriber offers for sale his Flour Mill...

**FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber being desirous to settle...

**FOR SALE.**

WEST half of Lot number 3, in the most road, township of Adelaide...

**FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber has on hand 100 BARRILS OF WHISKEY...

**LAND FOR SALE.**

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# CANADA INQUIRER.

The Rights and Interests of Man.

LONDON, [CANADA,] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1841.

NUMBER 10.

VOLUME III.

**The Canada Inquirer,**  
is published every Wednesday afternoon,  
at G. H. BLACKSTAFF,  
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first insertion, and 1d per line for each subse-  
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A liberal discount given to yearly subscribers.  
ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

Henry Morson, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
John R. McDonald, Defendant.

George Auljo, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
John R. McDonald, Defendant.

Alan MacDonell, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
John R. McDonald, Defendant.

Canada, BY virtue of three  
London District, writs of Fieri  
to wit: Facias issued out  
of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench  
and to me directed, against the lands and  
tenements of the defendant, I have seized  
and taken in execution the following prop-  
erty, viz:

Lot D, in the broken front on the river  
Thames, South half No 14, in 4 Conces-  
sion, both in the Township of Delaware,  
part of Lot No 15, 3 Concession of Town-  
ship of Bayham, containing one rood more  
or less, with buildings thereon, which  
lands, &c. I shall offer for sale at the  
Court House, in the Town of London, on  
Tuesday the 13th day of October next, at  
12 o'clock noon.

**JAMES HAMILTON,**  
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, London,  
July 7, 1841.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

George Coleman, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Job W. Perry, Defendant.

George Henry Elliott, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Job W. Perry, Defendant.

Canada, BY virtue of two  
London District, writs of Fieri  
to wit: Facias issued out  
of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench,  
and the other out of the London District Court,  
and to me directed, against the lands and  
tenements of the defendant, I have seized  
and taken in execution the following prop-  
erty, viz:

The northerly part of lot number twenty  
in the first concession of the Township of  
Ox-Bow East, one acre, more or less, with  
building, &c. thereon, known by the name  
of the Rising Sun, which lands, &c. I  
shall offer for sale at the Court House,  
in the Town of London, on Saturday,  
the 4th day of September next, at 12 o'clock  
noon.

**JAMES HAMILTON,**  
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, London,  
June 3, 1841.

The above sale is postponed until  
Saturday the 13th day of November next,  
at the same place and time.

**JAMES HAMILTON,**  
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, London,  
August 4, 1841.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

James Scott the Elder, James Scott the  
Younger, and James Tyne, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
James Stocking and John Grier, Dfs.

Canada, BY virtue of a writ  
London District, of Fieri Facias issued  
to wit: Out of her Majesty's  
Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed,  
against the lands and tenements of the  
defendants, I have seized and taken in  
execution the following property, viz:

Lot number twenty five, twenty seven  
and twenty eight in the eleventh conces-  
sion of Dereham, with the appurtenances  
thereon, which lands, &c. I shall offer  
for sale at the Court House in the Town of  
London, on Monday the 29th day of De-  
cember next, at 12 o'clock noon.

**JAMES HAMILTON,**  
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, London,  
September 15, 1841.

**REMOVAL.**

**JOHN TALBOT,**  
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

**BEGS** have respect-  
fully to inform the  
inhabitants of Lon-  
don and the country  
generally that he has removed to his old  
stand, corner of King and Ridout Streets,  
where he will continue to devote his atten-  
tion to the Auction Business as heretofore  
and is fully prepared to receive consign-  
ments of property for sale either by  
**AUCTION OR COMMISSION.**  
As may best suit the convenience or ad-  
vantage of the owners of Stock or other  
articles, such as Land, Household Furni-  
ture, Cattle, and Merchandise of every  
description.

Every kind of property left with him  
for sale will be conspicuously exposed on  
the corner of King and Ridout Streets, and  
Remittances will be regularly made when  
desired.

Persons having property for Sale by  
Auction in any part of the District, will  
be regularly attended to on application;  
and the charges moderate.

He would respectfully intimate to his  
friends and the public at large, that his  
Stabling and yards are well fitted for the  
above business; and he hopes by unre-  
mitting attention, to merit a share of public  
patronage.

London, Dec. 1, 1840 17.

**BANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS**  
for sale at this office.

**London Cloth Hall,**  
AND GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT, OPPOSITE  
THE ROBINSON HALL HOTEL.

**GEORGE CRONIN,**

Having taken the Brick House formerly  
occupied by John Jennings, begs to inform  
his friends and the public at large, that he  
has just returned from Montreal and New  
York, where he has laid in a well selected  
stock of British and American Goods,  
selected with care and attention as to style  
and quality, all of which he is determined  
to sell at a living profit.

The stock consists in part as follows:  
Blue, black and colored cloths; plain and  
fancy cassimers, backskin do. do. fancy  
tweeds and cassimers, Orleans and summer  
cloths, serges and woads all widths, fancy  
and plain vestings, red and white flannels,  
white and blue cottons, plain and fancy  
molekins, velveteens, corduroy, fustians,  
Irish linen, lawns, cambrics, Glasgow and  
Manchester prints, muslin and gingham  
dresses, plain muslins all descriptions, plain  
and figured merinos, superior black do.  
plain and figured Gros Grains, fancy  
and dress silk handkerchiefs, plain and  
figured silk shawls, bandanas and Indiana  
ladies, white and black kid gloves, gauze  
and satin ribbons, with many other articles  
too numerous to mention.

**HARDWARE**  
consisting of every description of Sheet  
Golds, nails, window glass, putty, and  
coil chains. Groceries and Crockery.

London, Aug. 3.

**WATERLOO HOUSE.**

**A. S. ARMSTRONG.**

Is now opening out a well assorted Stock  
of Goods, which on inspection will be found  
to comprise a selection seldom to be met  
with in this part of the Province—embrac-  
ing Museline de laine, chiniz and print-  
s, cloths, vestings, cottons, hosiery,  
silks, haberdashery, ribbons, &c.

**Hardware**  
consisting of table knives and forks in great  
variety, locks, screws, saws, carpenter's  
tools, nails, chains, hinges, &c.

**Crockery.**  
Dining and breakfast plates, china and  
common Tea sets, bowls, pitchers, &c.

Best Brandy, Gin and Spirits at very low  
prices. Teas, Sugars, coffee, mustard, &c.

**CHOICE WINES.**  
He assures his numerous customers that  
the whole of his Goods are of the best  
description, and having been laid at un-  
usually low rates, he is enabled to dispose  
of them at a much less price than Goods  
of the quality and styles have hitherto been  
afforded in this market.

London, Aug. 3, 1841.

**IMPROVING HOUSE**  
AT ST. THOMAS.

The subscriber begs to announce that  
his extensive importations from  
BRITAIN AND NEW YORK, are now  
ready for inspection.

His arrangements for procuring supplies  
are now unimpeded by any Wholesale  
House in Canada, and it is his intention to  
sell at very low advances.

His stock is unusually extensive, and  
beautifully assorted, comprising almost  
every article in use throughout the coun-  
try. He trusts that he will this season be  
enabled to convince purchasers that it is  
their interest to support him.

**JAMES BLACKWOOD.**

Offers for Sale,  
6,000 lbs. best cotton Yarn at per bun-  
dle of 5 lbs. 9s 6d York,  
2,000 lbs. Madras, best quality 1s 4d 1/2  
2,500 lbs. Alamo, " 6d " "  
500 lbs. best Madras, 11s " "  
500 lbs. " Bengal ditto 12s " "  
50 bags Black Pepper,  
30 " " " "

Brown Cottons 40 inches wide 9 cents per  
yard.  
St. Thomas, July 22, 1841.

**IRON.**  
ON sale, English Swards, of all  
sizes, English at 83, and Swards  
at 86 pr 100 lbs.

**JAMES BLACKWOOD.**  
St. Thomas, Sept. 15, 1841

**SOAP SUGAR.**  
BEST English refined, on sale at one  
shilling York, per lb.

**JAS. BLACKWOOD.**  
St. Thomas, Sept. 8, 1841. 5

**JAMES COYNE & Co.**

**SAINT THOMAS.**  
KEEP on hand every article in the  
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Grocery  
line, at reduced prices, for CASH or ready  
pay.  
Dec. 24, 1840.

**Cheap Crockery.**  
JUST arrived at McKAY'S Cheap  
Store,  
St. Thomas, Aug. 11, 1841.

**Valuable Farm**  
FOR SALE OR TO RENT,  
SITUATED 20 miles from St. Thom-  
as, in the Township of Dunwich, on the  
main Talbot Road, containing one hundred  
acres of good land, 80 acres of which are

**IMPROVED.**  
with a GOOD BEARING ORCHARD,  
having a Frame House, with a good cell-  
ar, Out houses, good Barns and Sheds,  
and is a most pleasant and desirable situ-  
ation for an INN, or for the residence of  
an Agriculturalist. Apply to  
**HENRY COYNE,**  
Dunwich, July 7, 1841. 48-3a

**SOLE** and Upper Leather, for sale by  
**SMITH, MOORE & Co.**  
Sept. 8, 1841. 5

**Speed Increased & Fare Reduced.**  
Summer arrangements for 1841.

**DAILY LINE OF STAGES**  
Between Chatham and Detroit, intersec-  
ting the Steamboats running daily between  
Amherstburgh, Windsor, Detroit, and  
Chatham.

The Mail Stage will leave Chatham every  
morning at 4 o'clock, and arrive in Lon-  
don at an early hour the same evening.  
Leaves London at 12 o'clock same even-  
ing, passing thro' Woodstock and Brant-  
ford, and arrive at Hamilton the following  
evening in time to take the stage to Que-  
bec, Niagara, or Toronto. This line  
intersects at Hamilton and Queenston the  
stage to the different places in Ontario.

Fare—from Chatham to London \$1;  
London to Brantford \$3; Brantford to  
Hamilton \$1.

**RETURNING**—leaves Queenston  
every day at 12 o'clock, passing through  
St. Catharines, Brantford and Woodstock,  
and arrives in London the second day  
evening; leaves London every morning  
at 4 o'clock, and arrives in Chatham at an  
early hour the same evening. The steam  
boats leave Chatham every morning at 8  
o'clock, for Windsor, Detroit and Am-  
herstburgh.

The Proprietors feel grateful for the  
patronage which they have received, and  
in announcing to the travelling public that  
they have made arrangements with the  
post office department to convey the mail  
from Chatham to Queenston in a much  
shorter time than heretofore, which is at-  
tended with an additional expense and  
extra tonnage, they trust by having reduced  
the fares, and arranged the hours of depar-  
ture at the different places so as to avoid  
as much night travelling as possible, and  
by employing none but civil and careful  
drivers, to afford a liberal support.

**T. M. TAYLOR, Chatham.**  
**M. S. STICK, London.**  
**G. BARRETT, Brantford.**  
**M. DAVIS, Hamilton.**  
**D. P. HAYNES, St. Catharines.**

**London Foundry.**

The Subscriber having erected a  
Foundry on R. O. Street, in the  
Town of London, which is now in com-  
plete operation, respectfully apprises the  
Public that his collection of Patterns is ex-  
tensive, and of the latest improvement.

He will keep constantly on hand most  
kinds of English Pattern, Waggon Axles,  
Pump and Common Beams, Sleigh Shafts,  
Agriculture Fire Irons, &c. Castings  
furnished to order for all kinds of Machinery  
Orders executed at short notice, and on the  
most advantageous terms.

**IMPROVED PLOUGHS.**  
The Subscriber is now manufacturing, and  
will keep on hand, PLOUGHS of the latest  
and most approved Patterns now in use,  
and selects the attention and patronage of  
the Farmers of the surrounding country.  
Every effort will be made by the subscri-  
ber to give general satisfaction, and he  
pledges himself to sell at reasonable prices.  
Old Cast Iron received in payment at  
the highest price.  
**E. LEONARD, Jr.**  
London, April 24, 1841.

**BONNET STORE**  
Nearly opposite the Man-  
sion House.

**M. LILINERS, & Co.**  
Keep constantly on hand, a full assort-  
ment of Bonnets, Childrens Dresses, Mil-  
linery &c. of the most fashionable Style.  
Dundas Street, London, Jan. 8, 1841. 23 ff

**SALT FOR SALE CHEAP!**  
The subscriber has on hand a large  
quantity of Onondaga Salt, which  
he is prepared to sell in lots to suit pur-  
chasers, at unusually low prices.  
Farmers wishing to buy for their own  
use, will find it to their advantage to unite  
with their neighbors, and buy together, as  
when sold in lots of six and seven barrels,  
a considerable deduction will be made from  
the retail prices.

**JOHN BOSTWICK,**  
Post Stanley, Aug. 29, 1841. 4

**CAME** into the enclosure of the sub-  
scriber about five weeks since, a  
large line back Cow, brown color, about  
12 years old, has large horns, long back,  
and white belly and tail. The owner is  
requested to call, prove property, pay the  
charges and take her away.  
**BURRAS SHAVER,**  
3rd con, lot 15,  
Westminster, Oct. 1841. 9-3

**ESTER ASTRAY.**—Came into en-  
closure of the subscriber on Mon-  
day the 23rd of August, a red 3 or 4 years  
old Steer, white face, with a dark spot un-  
der each eye. The owner is requested to  
prove property, pay costs and take him  
away.  
**JAS. BLACKWELL,**  
London, Lot 19, 4th con. 8

**STRAY COLT.**—Strayed from en-  
closure of the subscriber on or about the 14th instant,  
a large bright bay Colt, with a star in his  
face, has some white on the off hind foot,  
and a few white hairs on the left shoulder.  
The subscriber thinks the Colt has strayed  
to London, or its vicinity, a reasonable re-  
ward will be paid to any person returning  
said Colt, or giving information where it  
may be found.  
**RICHARD SMELL,**  
8th con, Yarmouth,  
Sept. 29, 1841. 8-3w

**ELM TREE HALL.**

I love to tell a cheerful tale  
In happy hearted mood;  
To cheer you with a willing mind,  
For it may do you good!

About twenty years ago there lived a  
singular gentleman in the old Hall among  
the Elm Trees. He was about three score  
years of age, very rich and somewhat odd  
in many of his habits, but for generosity  
and benevolence he had no equal.

His dress was as old fashioned as his ha-  
bits. He wore a cocked hat, richly em-  
brodered a waistcoat reaching nearly to  
his knees, and his shoes came up almost to  
his ankles. No poor cottager stood in  
need of comforts which he was not ready  
to supply; no sick man or woman languish-  
ing for want of his assistance, and not even  
a beggar, unless a known impostor, went  
empty handed from the Hall.

Thick he sat in the hungry fold,  
Made sure and sorrow free,  
And how to raise the downcast head  
Of friendless poverty.

Now it happened that the old gentleman  
wanted a boy to wait upon him at table,  
and to attend to him in different ways for  
he was very fond of young people. But  
much as he liked the society of the young,  
he had a great aversion to that curi-  
osity in which many young people are  
apt to indulge. He used to say, "the boy  
who will peep into a drawer will be tempt-  
ed to take something out of it, and he  
who will steal a penny in his youth will  
steal a pound in his manhood."

This disposition to repress evil, as well  
as to encourage good conduct, formed a  
part of his character, for though of a cheer-  
ful temper and not giving to the sin-  
ner, but had there been forty, no one  
would have been engaged in such a way  
dying a trial for a boy with a e-zooz  
prying disposition the old gentleman would  
not engage. It was on a Monday morning  
one of several lads, dressed in their Sunday  
clothes, with faces as bright as day, and  
checked apples, made their appearance at  
the Hall, each of them desirous to obtain  
the situation they applied for. Now the  
old gentleman being of a singular disposi-  
tion, and prepared to answer such a way  
that, if any of the young people who ap-  
plied to be his servant were giving to med-  
dle unnecessarily with things around  
him, or to peep into his drawers and draw-  
ers, he would be aware of it, took care  
that the lads who were then at Elm Tree  
Hall, should be shown into the room one  
after the other.

And Joe Turner, was sent into the  
room, and told that he would have to  
wait a little; so Joe sat down on a chair  
near the door. For some time he was  
very quiet, and looked as if he had not  
seemed to be so many curious things in  
the room that, at last he got up to peep at  
them.

On the table was placed a dish cover,  
and he wanted to see what was under it,  
but he felt afraid of lifting it up, as Joe  
had habits as strange things, and as Joe  
was of a curious disposition he could not  
withstand the temptation of taking one  
whisker he lifted the cover.

"This turned out to be a sad affair; for  
under the dish cover was a heap of very  
light feathers; part of the feathers were  
by the current of air flew about the room,  
and Joe, in his fright, putting down the  
cover hastily pulled the rest of the table.

What was to be done? Joe began to  
pick up the feathers, one by one; but the  
old gentleman was in an adjoining room,  
hearing a scuffle, and guessing the cause  
of it, entered the room to the consternation  
of Joe Turner, who was very soon dismis-  
ed as not ad at all likely to suit the sit-  
uation.

When the room was once more arrang-  
ed, Tom Hawker was placed there until  
such time as he should be sent for; no  
sooner was he left to himself, than his at-  
tention was attracted by a plate of fine  
fine cherries, now Tom was uncommonly  
fond of cherries, and he thought it would  
be impossible to resist the temptation of  
so many. He looked and longed, and  
longed and looked for some time, and just  
as he had got off his seat to take one, he  
heard as he thought, a foot coming to the  
door, but it was a false alarm. Tak-  
ing fresh courage, he went cautiously  
and took a very fine cherry, for he was  
determined to take but one, and put it in  
his mouth. It was excellent, and then he  
perceived himself that he ran no great  
risk in taking another; so he did and  
lastly popped it in his mouth.

Now the old gentleman had placed a  
few artificial cherries at the top of the  
others, and when he saw the cherry which  
of these Tom had unfortunately taken, and  
no sooner did he put it in his mouth than  
he began to spatter in such an outrageous  
manner, that the old gentleman knew very  
well what was the matter. Tom Hawker  
was sent about his business without delay,  
with his mouth almost as hot as if he had  
put a burning coal in it.

Bill Parkes was next introduced into  
the room, and left to himself, but he had  
not been there two minutes before he be-  
gan to move from one place to another.

He was of a bold resolute temper, but  
overwhelmed with principle; for if he  
had any thing in his mind, he would be  
drawn, in the house, without being  
found out, he would have done it directly.  
Having looked round the room, he noticed  
some of the table, and made up his  
mind to peep therein, but no sooner than  
he laid hold of the drawer knob than he  
set a large bell ringing which was con-  
cealed under the table. The old gen-  
tleman immediately answered the summons,

and entered the room. Bill Parkes was  
so startled by the sudden ringing of the  
bell, that all his impudence could not sup-  
port him; he looked as though any one  
might knock him down with a feather.  
The old gentleman asked him if he had  
rung the bell because he wanted any thing?

Bill stammered and stammered, but all to no  
purpose, for it did not prevent him from be-  
ing ordered off the premises.

Sam Tonks was then shown into the  
room, by an old servant, and being of a  
quiet disposition, touched nothing, but  
only looked at things about him. At last  
he saw that a closet door was a little open,  
and thinking it impossible for any one  
to know that he had opened it a little more  
he very cautiously opened it an inch fur-  
ther, looking down at the bottom of the  
door lest it might catch against any thing  
and make a noise. Now had he looked at  
the top of the door instead of at the bot-  
tom it might have been better for him, for  
the top of the door was fastened a plug  
which filled up the hole of a small barrel  
of shot. Sam ventured to open the door  
another inch, and then another till the  
plug was pulled out of the barrel, and leaden  
shot began to pour out at a strange  
rate, at the bottom of the closet was placed  
a tin pin, and the shot falling upon this  
panicle such a clatter that Sam Tonks was  
almost frightened out of his wits.

The old gentleman soon came into the  
room to inquire what was the matter, and  
there he found Sam Tonks as pale as a  
sheet. Sam had opened one door, as the  
old gentleman soon opened another, bid-  
ding him walk out of it, and never again  
to show his face at Elm Tree Hall.

It now came to the turn of Ned Ro-  
berts to go into the room, and as it  
was in a distant part of the house, he  
knew nothing of what had happened to the  
other lads.

On the table stood a small round box,  
with a screw top to it, and Ned thinking  
that it contained something curious could  
not be easy without unscrowing the top  
but no sooner did he do this, than out  
popped an artificial snake, full a yard  
long, and fell upon his arm. Ned started  
back and uttered a scream, which brought  
the old gentleman to his elbow. There  
stood Ned with the bottom of the box in  
one hand, the top in the other, and the  
snake on the ground. "Come, come,"  
said the old gentleman, landing him out of  
the room, "one snake is enough to have  
in the house at a time, therefore the sooner  
you are gone the better;" with that he  
dismissed him, waiting a moment for his  
reply.

Harry Ball next entered the room, and  
being left alone soon began to amuse him-  
self with the curiosities around him. Ball  
was not only curious and prying, but down-  
right dishonest, and observing that the  
key was left in the drawer of a bookcase he  
stepped on tiptoe in that direction, but  
the very next moment the key he fell flat  
on the floor. The key had a wire fastened to  
it which communicated with an electrify-  
ing machine, and Harry received such a  
shock as he was not likely to forget. No  
sooner did he sufficiently recover himself  
to walk, than he was told to walk off the  
premises, and leave other people to lock  
and unlock their own drawers.

The last boy was John Grove, and  
though he was left in the room full twenty  
minutes, he never during that time stirred  
from his chair. John had eyes in his  
head as well as the rest of them, but he  
could not see the cherries, the drawer knob,  
the closet door, the round box, nor the key,  
tempted him to raise from his seat, and  
the consequence was that, in half an hour  
after, he was engaged in the service of  
the old gentleman at Elm Tree Hall.

John Grove followed his good old mas-  
ter to his grave, and received a legacy of  
fifty pounds for his upright conduct in his  
service. Read this ye boys, meddling,  
peeping, prying, young people, and imi-  
tate the example of John Grove.

There is quite a satire in the following  
from the New Orleans Picayune, which is  
quite unparaphrasable. It will answer with  
slight variations for other meridians besides  
that of Arkansas.

**A Declaration of Principles.**—"Feller  
citizens," said an Arkansas orator who  
mounted the stump a short time since,  
didn't I and riding Bill Paker, the black-  
leg, on a rail?"

"You did! you did!" said his and tory  
opponents, "didn't I feller citizens, lick that big  
pecker from the Jarseys, as spoke disces?"

"Yes—you did you did!" unanimously  
shouted the meeting.

"Feller citizens, when Jim Jenkins was  
prosecuted by his political enemies for  
horse stealing, didn't I, as foreman of the  
Jury, write his verdict—'guilty of assault  
and battery,' recommending him to mercy."  
Cries of—"You did! you did!—you're  
a buster!"

"Is there a man in this crowd, feller ci-  
tizens, that does't owe me a drink?"

"No, not one."

"Hav'n't you always seen me willing to  
stand treat?"

"Always—always you're a horse!"

"Well, now you all know I voted for  
the old Tip and Tyler at the last election  
but if ever I do it again, I'll be—let's  
liquor."

It is said that a number of the oldest  
and most respectable of the colored people  
those who have property here, and are of  
good and peaceable habits—are making  
arrangements to dispose of their effects  
and remove to Liberia. That is the best  
thing they can do. We have been long  
satisfied that the free Blacks should seek a  
residence in Africa. That is misdirected  
philanthropy which would induce their  
stay in this country.—Cincinnati Gazette.

**COCK ASSIZES.—Breach of Promise**

of Marriage.—A case of breach of Promise  
came off before Mr. Sergeant Green, in  
Cork. The parties in the case were Miss  
Mary Ann Agnes Campion and Mr. Bar-  
ry Drew. The damages were laid at £2,000.  
The acquaintance of the parties  
commenced in 1837, at the house of Dr.  
Drew of Fermoy, where the plaintiff was  
on a visit. He proposed marriage to her,  
and spoke to her Guardian, Mr. Gelston,  
formerly upon that subject. Miss Campion's  
property amounted to £200, and  
Mr. Drew's to £400 per year. The court-  
ship continued up to April last, when he  
thought proper to break off the match.  
His reasons for changing his mind were  
somewhat novel. Among the items of dis-  
approbation were, Miss Campion's using  
the word "trait" when she should have pro-  
nounced the word "traced"; em-  
ploying the word "what" unnecessarily;  
telling his sister that she preferred a por-  
tional to an upright piano, with the in-  
tention of offending her, as she happened  
to have a musical instrument of the latter  
description; for tucking, pinching and  
kicking his sister; putting her finger in  
the eye of a servant girl; telling his sis-  
ter that she told a lie; observing that she  
would make a smart widow, thereby im-  
plying that she would wish to bury him  
and doing divers other acts, of which he  
disapproved,—all of which however, were  
frivolous. The trial occupied two days,  
and the jury returned a verdict for the  
plaintiff £1500 damages and costs.

**STRENGTH IN CHURCH.**—It is a matter of  
record, that about one hundred years ago  
an Invidia was conducted by a dace  
barge, to witness the service of the sanctu-  
ary on the Lord's day. When these  
services were ended, the citizens on their  
way homeward, in order to impress upon  
their tawny front the superiority of Chris-  
tianity over Heathenism, entered in dis-  
tinction of the money appropriated by the  
congregation of which he was a member, for  
the support of public worship, the erection  
of the house, the salary of the ministers,  
&c. To all this the son of the forest, who  
had observed the drowsy disposition which  
prevailed the Assembly, replied, "Umph!  
Indian sleep just as sound under a tree,  
and not pay anything."

The Assizes for the District of Brock  
opened here on Thursday last—Mr. Jus-  
tice Jones presiding on the Bench, and Col.  
Prince, M. P. Counsel for the crown.  
There were no criminal cases came before  
the court; and the civil cases were few,  
and unimportant.

The only case possessing any interest  
was that of Baker vs. Trip d'ell. The  
plaintiff, a schoolmaster, had been enga-  
ged by the Defendants as a teacher of  
a common school in East Oxford, of which  
they were trustees, at £25, for six months.  
But after being in their employment ten  
days, they dismissed him, and installed a  
junior Trip as his successor. His offend-  
ices were that he kept a dog and played  
with it, as well as smoked a pipe in school;  
that he made the Scholars pronounce the  
last letter of the alphabet red instead of  
red—that he was intemperate—that he al-  
lowed one boy



He began with the foreign relations, and especially with the United States, as to which he said:—

In one part of our foreign relations there is certainly a question in connection with the United States, which in some of its aspects affects the cause of freedom; but my noble friend, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, satisfied the House by the answer of the United States secretary, that both Her Majesty's Government, and the Government of the United States perfectly agreed as to the character which should be attributed to the attack upon, and the capture of the Caroline—(loud cheers)—that it was a question to be debated between nation and nation, and not to be treated as a private wrong. A different view had been taken by the Judges of the State of New York, and if that view should be carried out it should be destructive of all amicable relations between the two Governments.

If two Governments were not to decide if a question was international, or whether private individuals, and any judge had the power of deciding that a question which the government considered national was a subject for the local courts, no amicable relation could exist between the two states. (Hear, hear.) I have not the judgement of the Judges who decided this case, and in that judgement it seemed to be admitted that the two executive authorities had agreed that the two cases were one which should be decided between the governments. But the judge who had decided the case had stated it as his opinion that it could not be considered as a case of war, and therefore that it was a proper one to be decided by his own tribunal.

It appears to me that this is a doctrine to which no government can agree. For according to this doctrine, if Sir Graham Moore, or any other officer who had captured the Spanish frigates at the beginning of the Spanish war, should be taken before a Spanish tribunal, it would be equally competent to the Judge of that tribunal to say there was no declaration of war at the time these captures were made, therefore the captures are practical, and the officers engaged in them are liable to be convicted of murder. But on the whole it appears that although such may be the case, at the time these captures were made, therefore the captures are practical, and the officers engaged in them are liable to be convicted of murder.

On the morning of the 1st instant the ship occupied by Dr. Hill in St. Joseph street in the upper town of Quebec was discovered to be on fire. So rapid was the progress of the destructive element that Mrs. Hill, wife of Dr. Hill, had not time to escape and perished in the flames.

The number of Emigrants arrived at Quebec from Great Britain and Ireland up to the 22d inst., is 29,115.

Mr. Sheriff Jarvis has been elected Alderman for the ward of St. Andrew in the City of Toronto, in room of John Powell, Esq., resigned.

To the Editor of the Canada Inquirer. Sir:—I beg leave through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of the Stockholders and others interested, resident in the Town of London, to a matter which I consider of no slight degree concerns the convenience and accommodation of both the Town and the subject to which I refer is one which on a former occasion was brought before the public, but from the fact of its being totally unattended to, I am induced again to refer to it.

Yours very respectfully,  
A CLERK.

For the Inquirer.  
I should be glad to learn through the medium of your valuable paper, whose business it is to see that the approaches to the Engine House is in a fit state to enable the Firemen to do their duty, in case of fire, with safety, for under present circumstances it is a dangerous task to get the Engine in or out; it would be well for the Corporation to look to this, and for the better security of property, will be necessary to secure the Engine from frost.

ment of Canada, as founded by the late Lord Durham, and carried into practical operation by Lord Sydenham, as a horse does not dance a horrippe! Think the Whigs would make choice of an enemy to their principles to accomplish so arduous and deeply important an undertaking as the government of Canada in the present critical period of its history? No.—And we are very modestly assured that the Tory administration will be nothing more or less than Whig principles carried out by their antipodes! This will do very well to throw dust in the eyes of the people of Canada, while they (the Tories themselves) work back into their old places, and obtain for their principles and friends a pre-eminence in the country! When Sir Howard Douglas arrives at Kingston, and assumes the reins of Government, course having been in a distant part of the world for years, he can know little or nothing of our present institutions, and the position in which the Queen stands to the people of this Province; who then will be his chief advisers? Why, Messrs. Draper, Cheady and Day, the other gentlemen of the Executive Council being such extremely good natured and conscientious persons, that they could not say one word that would not be in unison with His Excellency's views, or do the slightest act that might tend to embarrass his administration!—And so the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the most forward of his Council, and those with whose opinions he will be pleased to find he most decidedly coincides, will attempt to administer the government of Canada! How long he will continue—remains sealed for the present.

The Tories of England are opposed to the Whig government of Canada, and it is their determination to alter it as soon as possible, in which prudent course they will be cheerfully seconded by at least half of the Executive Council, and the whole of the Legislative Council! But, let the attempt once be made and we shall fear the result. We have an Assembly of 70 members, and a people strong united and willing to back their representatives. As O'Connell said of Ireland, that the Tories could not govern it, may with equal truth be applied here, the Tories cannot govern Canada. The helm of the Canadian ship must be guided for the future by none but a master hand, or she will certainly founder in the first gale.—Kingston Herald.

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A CLERK.



### By Last Night's Mail.

**McLeod.**  
We learn from a postscript to the Hamilton Gazette, that on Thursday last the evidence "for the people" had been gone through with, and had been well picked to pieces by the Counsel for McLeod. Little doubt of his acquittal remained, as no conclusive positive evidence had been brought to prove that McLeod was present on the occasion alleged.

**Grogan.**  
This notorious individual has been deputed by the Governor of the State of Vermont, and as promptly surrendered by the Administrator of the Government, Sir Richard Jackson.

**New Governor General.**  
We learn from papers received by the Acadia, that Sir Charles Bagot has been appointed Governor General of Canada. Sir Charles is in his 60th year, and is married to the niece of the Duke of Wellington.

**England.**  
The advice respecting the harvest in England are not so unfavorable as was anticipated, the corn for the most part being well housed and free from danger; there will, it is said, be a deficiency of about one sixth or seventh of the usual average crop.

The Queen has given a dinner to the members of the new Cabinet.

Thomas D'Almeida died in London on the 16th ult.

**Ireland.**  
Daniel O'Connell continues to attend the Repeal Meetings, and is very violent against the new Cabinet.

**France.**  
Great excitement was created in Paris on the 13th September, by an attempt to assassinate the Duke of Nemours, 2d son of Louis Philippe. The shot missed the Prince but proved fatal to the horse of Col. Le Vaillant.

Outbreaks have occurred in various places, and severe conflicts have taken place between the troops and the people. At Clermont, on the 9th ult., the Government Officers having proceeded to take census for the purpose of taxation, an insurrection occurred, which was not quelled until the 12th, and at a sacrifice of nearly 100 lives.

Quebec, October 5.  
Another passenger vessel, the *Ananda*, has been wrecked, and out of 40 passengers and a crew of 18, but ten passengers and six of the crew were saved.

The new and splendid steamer *Kamshaska* built at New York for the Russian government, has taken her departure for Europe.

**DIED.**  
In the Township of Yarmouth, on Sunday last, at the residence of Mr. Joseph Alway, where she had arrived from England a few days previous, Sarah, wife of Mr. Walter Robbins.

**TO Contractors.**  
TENDERS will be received for the widening of the Feeder to the Welland Canal. This work will be marked out in Sections of half a mile in length each. The Tenders should be sent to the Secretary, Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines, on or before the 1st day of November next, and must be accompanied by the written consent of two solvent persons who are willing to become securities for the due performance of the contract. Immediately upon the close of the navigation, the water will be run off, by which time it is required, as part of the contract, that the necessary shanties and other arrangements for the laborers shall be made, and the contractors will be strictly bound to keep such a number of men as may be considered by the Engineer necessary to ensure the completion of the work before the reopening of the navigation.

Any further information required may be obtained at the office of the Board of Works, Kingston, or at the Canal Office, St. Catharines.

GEORGE PRESCOTT, Secretary.

St. Catharines, Oct. 8, 1841.

**50** Casks, Wrought and Cut Nails, as sorted, just received and for sale cheap. SMITH, MOORE & Co.

**20** Tons English and Swedes Iron, assorted, round, square and flat—just received, and for sale by SMITH, MOORE & Co.

**1** Ton assorted Hoop and Band Iron, just received and for sale cheap, by SMITH, MOORE & Co.

**NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Confectionary Store.**  
The Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of London and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the above line, in that store lately occupied by Mr. C. Coombs, and opposite the store of Messrs. Angus & Birrell Dundas street; where he will keep on hand a constant supply of every article in his line, of the best quality, and hopes by rendering attention to business, and every order to which he may be favored, to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. In a few days he will receive Scotch marmalade and preserves of different kinds, and will be prepared to furnish Biancane, Chives feet Jelly, and a great variety of cakes.

For Tea Duns every evening. London, Aug. 26, 1841. 4-2m

## NEW STORE

### J. & J. DOUGALL,

Importers of British & Foreign Dry Goods; and have opened an extensive assortment of

**Wool and Worsted Dry Goods,** at **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,** in the Store on Dundas Street, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Clark, and lately by Mr. John Smith.

J. & J. D. respectfully invite inspection of their large and varied assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, suitable for the season, which they offer at such low prices as they could any afford to do from their continued heavy Importations from the original markets, and peculiar facilities which they command in bringing Goods to this part of the country. They trust, by steadily adhering to the principle of the lowest remunerating profit, and thus giving their customers every advantage, they will be able to ensure a liberal share of public patronage.

The price of every article will be marked in plain figures, from which there can be no deviation.

\* \* \* Merchants and others purchasing wholesale quantities, have an opportunity never before offered in this part of the Country.

A large lot of checked and striped heavy Cottons, Derris, &c. Also, Blankets, of all sorts—white, red and fancy Flannels; low priced Winter Cloths, Ready made Clothing, &c. to be sold at such low rates as in instances cannot be purchased lower at the best houses in Montreal.

An assortment of Carpeting—handsome patterns. Dundas Street, London, October 12, 1841. 10

**THE OFFICE OF THE TEACHER OF THE DISTRICT SCHOOL.**  
In the town of London being vacante, the Trustees will receive applications from persons desirous to obtain the situation. The applicants will be required to stand an examination by the trustees, in Classics, and Mathematics, and the usual branches of English education. A meeting of the Trustees will be held on Monday the 8th November, to appoint the Teacher.

BENJ. CRONIN, &c. Chairman of the Board of Trustees, of the London District School. London, Oct. 13, 1841. 10

**Teacher Wanted.**  
WANTED—A School Teacher, to take charge of a common School of thirty scholars and upwards; a good house provided, one that will give a Board of Education, will be gladly excepted, and well paid for his services. Lobo, Lot No. 1, 7th Con. Oct. 12, 1841. 10

**20,000 Bushels WHEAT WANTED.**  
The Subscriber will pay the highest market price, in Cash, for good merchantable Wheat, delivered at his warehouse in Port Stanley.

JOHN BOSTWICK, August 26, 1841. 4

**TO FARMERS! CASH FOR WHEAT.**  
The Subscriber has received orders to purchase for the Montreal market 20,000 bushels Fall Wheat, delivered at London, or Port Stanley, for which they will pay the highest market price in cash.

SMITH, MOORE & Co. August 18, 1841. Court House Square

**Albion House.**  
The Subscriber begs to intimate to the inhabitants of St. Thomas and neighborhood, that in consequence of the late destructive fire in this place, he has removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. John Russell, next door west of Miller's Hotel, where he will still keep on hand every description of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

He expects daily a large assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which will be sold at such prices as he is confident will give general satisfaction. To enumerate the articles would be impossible; suffice it to say that he will have as complete an assortment and as Cheap, if not a little Cheaper, than any house in the Trade.

JOHN WESTLAKE, August 15, 1841.

**IMPORTANT.**  
The Subscriber being about leaving the amount of his bill, and desiring to settle, Parties indebted will please take notice that he will prosecute unmercifully for all outstanding debts on the first day of November ensuing.

SAMUEL SEWELL, August 10th Sept. 1841. 7 3m

**REMOVAL.**  
The Subscriber has removed to the Store adjoining E. Glennon & Co. opposite the Mansion House, Dundas St. where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

**Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware,** Fancy Goods, Cutlery, &c. consisting of Gold and Silver Lippins, vertical, horizontal and plain Watches; eight day and 24 hour Clocks, Gold Breast Pins, Lockets, Wedding Rings, Silver Thumbes, Silver Spectacles, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, silver, German Silver, and Plated Tea and Table Spoons, Silver Spectacles, Spy Glasses, Scissors, Razors, Penknives, and a variety of other articles.

All kinds of Silver Plate manufactured to order. Jewellery of every description neatly repaired.

Mr. C. will devote his whole attention to the repairing of Clocks & Watches. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

T. COOK, London, June 7, 1841.

**Boot and Shoe Store.**  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.** Recently opened by the subscriber, in the building formerly occupied by Mr. John Bronner, painter, opposite Mr. Sower, in King-street, the most complete assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES** ever offered in London. The variety, quality and quantity of his Stock will at all times be such as will undoubtedly please, and as his articles are all manufactured under the immediate inspection of himself, and sold cheaper than the cheapest he can with confidence invite customers.

ROBERT CRECY, London, April 6, 1841. 38-1f

**To Shoemakers.**  
PAGES, by the bushel or quart, for sale by L. PERRIN.

**FOR Sale Cheap for Cash.**  
500 Cords Dry hard Wood, 200 Pine do. It can be taken at the yard, or will be delivered to order. L. PERRIN. London, Aug. 18, 1841.

## BRITANNIA Life ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. Empowered by Act of Parliament.

The undersigned having authority to appoint Agents in Upper Canada, begs leave to notify the inhabitants of the London District, that WILLIAM WARREN STREET, Esquire, Cashier of the Upper Canada Bank, has consented to act as Local Agent for the above Company, & at the same time to call attention of the public to the great advantage of Life Assurance as a provision for widows and orphans, as also for securing debts, and borrowing money. Prospectus, List of Directors and rates may be seen on application to W. W. Street Esq., London.

J. H. MAITLAND, Agent for Canada. London, June 1, 1841.

**MEDICAL HALL.**

Anchovy Sauce, Harvey's do Pepper do, Ghierkins, Capers, Lemon Syrup, Way's Lemonade Powders, Do Ginger Beer do, Preserved Fruit, in Brandy, Currin Powder, Best London Mustard, Candied Lemon, Citron and Orange, Tolu Lozenges, Ginger do, Cinnamon do Smalls rose do, Cayenne do, Peppermint do, Panadae Cakes, White Candy, Brown do, Bath Paper, Pink Jubilee, Colicist Candy, Pink do.

ALSO, A general assortment of English Drugs and Medicines, all warranted of the best quality.

LYMAN, MOORE & Co. August 18, 1840.

**J. SALTER, DRUGGIST.**

DEALER in Patent Medicines, Cattle Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Physicians Prescriptions and Family Receipts carefully dispensed.

Country dealers furnished with every description of the best Drugs and Medicines on the most advantageous terms.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, Robart Street, London, U. C. 2

**London Apothecary Hall.**

The subscriber, grateful for the very liberal patronage shewn toward his and his late partner Mr. Auld, since opening the Drug and Book Store, begs leave to intimate that after considerable delay he has succeeded in getting a person eminently qualified to take charge of the Apothecary department, in whom all confidence may be safely placed, from his long experience in England and this country, in making up and compounding of all medicines in general use.

In soliciting a return therefore of those who favored him with their custom in the Drug department during Mr. Auld's management, the subscriber would only renew his assurance of the greatest care and attention being paid to Family prescriptions, &c. with which he may be favored, and trusts that nothing on his part shall be found wanting to secure the continuance of the support and good will of the public.

From Lumsden & Sons, Glasgow, a large shipment of Writing paper, Blank Books, Ledgers, Drawing and Psalm Albums, Bibles, Text-books of Angling, Books, Assort of Tools, Reels, Baskets, and Fish, Artificial minnies, &c.; and for the Shooters, Metallic Gun wads, Caps, (English), Powder, &c. all which will be sold at the lowest figure and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN NORVAL, Dundas Street, London, Sept. 15, 1841.

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL Grocery Establishment.**

Dundas Street, Opposite the Mansion House.

The Subscriber begs respectfully to acquaint the inhabitants of London and vicinity, that they have leased the premises, lately occupied by Messrs. Douglas & Warren, opposite the Mansion House, where they are receiving a very extensive and complete Stock of every article in the Grocery, Wine and Liquor Trade, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

The Trade will be supplied at the lowest possible advantage.

MICHELLE MATHIESON & Co. London, Sept. 8, 1841. 5

**THOMAS KEIR, Attorney at Law.**

Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c. OFFICE IN DUNDAS STREET, Over A. S. Armstrong's Store.

**HENRY C. R. BECHER, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER &c. Office on King Street, opposite the South end of the Court House.

London, 5th Nov. 1840.

**FREDERICK CLEVERLY, Barrister & Attorney at Law.**

CONVEYANCER, &c. Office next door to W. Gunn & Co's Store; 17 UP STAIRS. 11 Dundas St. London, Aug. 11, 1841.

**JOHN H. L. ASKIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

Solicitor in Chancery, &c. &c. Saint Thomas.

**For Sale.**

LOT No. 16. Second Concession of Southwold, taxes on the same have been fully paid till within a year or two—Apply to WELLINGTON MURRAY, Esq. Barrister, Kingston, Sept. 3. 5-6w

**BUILDING LOTS for sale on Dundas Street.** Apply to E. GOLDING, August 18, 1841. 10

**Boot and Shoe Store.**

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.** Recently opened by the subscriber, in the building formerly occupied by Mr. John Bronner, painter, opposite Mr. Sower, in King-street, the most complete assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES** ever offered in London. The variety, quality and quantity of his Stock will at all times be such as will undoubtedly please, and as his articles are all manufactured under the immediate inspection of himself, and sold cheaper than the cheapest he can with confidence invite customers.

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# CANADA INQUIRER.

The Rights and Interests of Man.

LONDON, [CANADA.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1841.

NUMBER 11.

VOLUME III.

## The Canada Inquirer.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, BY G. H. HACKSTAFF, Office on Ridout Street, London, P. C. TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.—A line for the first insertion, and 1d per line for each subsequent insertion. A liberal Discount given to yearly advertisers. ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

George Coleman, Plaintiff, vs. Job W. Perry, Defendant. George Henry Elliott, Plaintiff, vs. Job W. Perry, Defendant.

Canada. BY virtue of two London District, writs of Fieri Facias, to wit: Issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and the other out of the London District Court, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of the Defendant, I have seized and taken in Execution the following property, viz: The northern part of lot number twenty in the first concession of the township of Oxford East, one acre, more or less, with building, &c. thereon, known by the name of the Rising Sun, which lands, &c. I shall offer for sale at the Court house, in the Town of London, on Saturday, the 4th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HAMILTON, Sheriff, L. D. Sheriff's Office, London, June 3, 1841. The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 15th day of November next, at the same place and hour.

JAMES HAMILTON, Sheriff, L. D. Sheriff's Office, London, August 4, 1841.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

James Scott the Elder, James Scott the Younger, and James Yrre, Plaintiffs, vs. Jabez Stocking and John Grier, Deft. Canada. BY virtue of a writ London District, of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of the Defendants, I have seized and taken in Execution the following property, viz: Lots number twenty five, twenty seven and twenty eight in the eleventh concession of Dorchester, which lands, &c. I shall offer for sale at the Court house in the Town of London, on Monday the 20th day of the month next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JAMES HAMILTON, Sheriff, L. D. Sheriff's Office, London, September 15, 1841.

### REMOVAL.

JOHN TALBOT, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the subscribers of London and the country generally that he has removed to his old stand, corner of King and Ridout Streets, where he will continue to devote his attention to the Auction Business as heretofore, and is fully prepared to receive consignments of property for sale either by AUCTION OR COMMISSION. As may best suit the convenience of all parties, he will be conspicuously exposed on the corner of King and Ridout Streets, and Remittances will be regularly made when disposed of.

Persons having property for Sale by Auction in any part of the District, will be regularly attended to on application; and the charges moderate. He would respectfully intimate to his friends and the public at large, that his Stabling and yards are well fitted for the above business; and he hopes by unremitting attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

London, Dec. 1, 1840. 17.

### SALT FOR SALE CHEAP!

THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of Onondaga Salt, which he is prepared to sell in lots to suit purchasers, at unusually low prices. Farmers wishing to buy for their own use, will find it to their advantage to unite with their neighbors and buy together, as when sold in lots of six and seven barrels, a considerable deduction will be made from the retail prices.

JOHN BOSTWICK, Port Stanley, Aug. 29, 1841. 4

### IMPORTANT.

THE subscriber being about leaving the amount of all his book debts and notes of hand. Parties indebted will please take notice that he will prosecute unreservedly for all outstanding debts on the first day of November ensuing.

SAMUEL SEWELL, Amiens, 10th Sept. 1841. 7 3m

### BOOKBINDING.

Executed in all its various Branches. A General assortment of Books and Stationery, kept constantly on hand at the sign of the "Book", next door to the Post Office. J. RUTIVEN, London, June 30, 1841. 47d

### London Cloth Hall,

AND GENERAL RETAILMENT, OPPOSITE THE ROBINSON HALL HOTEL.

### GEORGE CRONIN.

Having taken the Brick House formerly occupied by John Jennings, begs to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has just returned from Montreal and New York, where he has had in a well selected stock of British and American Goods, selected with care and attention as to style and quality, all of which he is determined to sell at a living profit. The stock consists in part as follows: Blue, black and colored cloths; plain and fancy cassimeres, buckskin do. do. fancy tweeds and cassinets, Orleans and summer cloths, serges and woleys all widths, fancy and plain vestings, red and white flannels, white and blue cottons, plain and fancy muslins, velveteens, corduroy, fustians, Irish linen, lawns, cambrics, Glasgow and Manchester prints, muslin and gingham dresses, plain muslins all descriptions, plain and figured merinos, superior black do. plain and figured Gros de Naples, fancy and dress silk handkerchiefs, plain and figured silk shawls, handkerchiefs and Indian hdkfs, white and black kid gloves, gauze and satin ribbons, with many other articles too numerous to mention.

### HARDWARE.

consisting of every description of Sheet Goods, nails, window glass, putty, and coal chains. Groceries and Crockery. London, Aug. 3.

### WATERLOO HOUSE.

A. S. ARMSTRONG. Is now opening out a well assorted Stock of Goods, which on inspection will be found to comprise a selection seldom to be met with in this part of the Province—embracing Moussine de laine, clouze and print dresses, cloths, vestings, cottons, hosiery, silks, haberdashery, ribbons, &c.

### Hardware.

consisting of table knives and forks in great variety, Teas, Sugars, coffee, mustard, &c. crockery, nails, chisels, hinges, &c.

### CROCKERY.

Dining and breakfast plates, china and common Tea sets, bowls, pitchers, &c.

### GROCERIES.

Best Brandies, Gins and Spirits at very low prices, Teas, Sugars, coffee, mustard, &c.

### CHOICE WINES.

He assures his numerous customers that the whole of his Goods are of the best description, and having been had at unusually low rates, he is enabled to dispose of them at a much less price than Goods of like quality and styles have hitherto been afforded in this market.

London, Aug. 3, 1841.

### AMPOURNE HOUSE.

A. S. THOMAS. THE subscriber begs to announce that his extensive importations from BRITAIN and NEW YORK, are now ready for inspection.

His arrangements for procuring supplies are now unimpeded, by any Wholesale House in Canada, and it is his intention to sell at very low advances.

His stock is unusually extensive, and beautifully assorted, comprising almost every article in use throughout the country. He trusts that he will this season be enabled to convince purchasers that it is their interest to support him.

JAMES BLACKWOOD, OFFERS for Sale, 6,000 lbs. best cotton Yarn at per lb. 96 6d York, 2,000 lbs. Muller, best quality 1s 4d 1/2 lb. 2,500 lbs. Alum, 6d 1/2 500 lbs. best Madras Indigo, 11s 500 lbs. Bengal ditto 12s 50 bags Blue Pepper, 30 Pimento, Brown Cottons 10 inches wide 9 cents per yard. St. Thomas, July 24, 1841.

ON sale, English and Sweeds, of all sizes, English at 83, and Sweeds at 86 pr 100 lbs.

JAMES BLACKWOOD, St. Thomas, Sept. 15, 1841.

BEST English refined, on sale at one shilling York, per lb.

JAMES BLACKWOOD, St. Thomas, Sept. 8, 1841.

JAMES COYNE & Co. SAINT THOMAS. KEEP on hand every article in the Dry Goods, Hardware, & Grocery line, at reduced prices, for CASH or ready pay. Dec. 24, 1840.

Cheap Crockery, JUST arrived at McKAY'S Cheap Store. St. Thomas, Aug. 11, 1841.

Valuable Farm FOR SALE OR TO RENT, SITUATED 20 miles from St. Thomas, in the Township of Danwich, on the main Talbot Road, containing one hundred acres of good land, 80 acres of which are IMPROVED, with a GOOD BEARING ORCHARD; having a Frame House, with a good cellar, 4 1/2 hours, good Barns and Sheds, and is a most pleasant and desirable situation for an INN, or for the residence of an Agriculturalist. Apply to HENRY COYNE, Dunwich, July 7, 1841. 48.3m

SOLE and Upper Leather, for sale by SMITH, MOORE & Co. Sept. 5, 1841.

### Speed Increased & Fare Reduced.

Summer arrangements for 1841.

### DAILY LINE OF STAGES.

Between Chatham and Detroit, intersecting the Steamboats running daily between Amherstburgh, Windsor, Detroit, and Chatham.

The Mail Stage will leave Chatham every morning at 4 o'clock, and arrive in London at an early hour the same evening. Leaves London at 12 o'clock same evening, passing thro' Woodstock and Brantford, and arrive at Hamilton the following evening in time to take the stage to Queenston, Niagara, or Toronto. This line intersects at Hamilton and Queenston the steamboats running on Lake Ontario.

From—Chatham to London \$1; London to Brantford \$1; Brantford to Hamilton \$1.

RETURNING—leaves Queenston every day at 12 o'clock, passing through St. Catharines, Brantford and Woodstock, and arrives in London the second day evening; leaves London every morning at 4 o'clock, and arrives in Chatham at an early hour the same evening. The steamboats leave Chatham every morning at 8 o'clock, for Windsor, Detroit and Amherstburgh.

The Proprietors feel grateful for the patronage which they have received, and in acknowledging to the travelling public that they have made arrangements with the post office department to convey the mail from Chatham to Queenston in a much shorter time than heretofore, which is attended, with an additional expense and extra fares, they trust by having reduced the fare, and arranged the hours of departure at the different places so as to avoid as much night travelling as possible, and by employing none but civil and careful drivers, to receive a liberal support.

T. M. TAYLOR, Chatham. M. SMOKE, London. G. BAYCOCK, Brantford. M. Davis, Hamilton.

### London Foundry.

THE Subscriber having erected a Foundry on Riout Street, in the Town of London, which is now in complete operation, respectfully informs the Public that his collection of Patterns is extensive, and of the latest improvement. He will keep constantly on hand most kinds of Plough Points, Waggon Axes, Pipe and Common Boxes, Sleigh Shoes, Andirons, Fire Irons, &c. &c. Castings furnished to order for all kinds of Machinery. Orders executed with promptness, and on the most favorable terms.

Improved Ploughs. The Subscriber is now manufacturing, and will keep on hand, PLOUGHS of the latest and most approved Patterns now in use, and solicits the attention and patronage of the Farmers of the surrounding country. Every effort will be made by the subscriber to give general satisfaction, and he pledges himself to sell at reasonable prices.

Old Cast Iron received in payment at the highest price. E. LEONARD, Jr. London, April 24, 1841.

### BONNET STORE.

Nearly opposite the Mansion House. Mrs. THOMAS and Miss MERRIAM, DRESSMAKERS, &c.

Keep constantly on hand, a full assortment of Bonnets, Childrens Dresses, Millinery &c. of the most fashionable Style. Dundas Street, London, Jan. 8, 1841.

### REWARD.

STRAYED from London 15th Sept. a yellowish Dun Cow, about 6 years old, with short tail, whomever will return said Cow to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or give information where she may be found shall be suitably rewarded for their trouble. ROBERT HIXON, Blackfriars Bridge.

STRAY OXEN. Strayed from the subscriber about the 6th August last, a pair of working Oxen, 6 years old, with one a dark brindle, the other light red, with white face, and a small piece off one of the horns. A reward of two dollars will be paid to any person who will give information where the oxen may be found. ELY TALBOT, 8th Con lot 16, township London, 10th Oct. 12, 1841.

50 Casks Wrought and Cut Nails, assorted, just received and for sale cheap. SMITH, MOORE & Co. Oct. 13.

20 Tons English and Sweeds Iron, assorted, round, square and flat, just received, and for sale by SMITH, MOORE & Co. Oct. 13.

1 Ton assorted Hoop and Band Iron, just received and for sale cheap, by SMITH, MOORE & Co. Oct. 13.

Teacher Wanted. WANTED—A School Teacher, to take charge of a common School of thirty scholars and upwards; a good house provided, one will pass the Board of Education, will be gladly excepted, and well paid for his services. Lebo, Lot No. 1, 7th Con. } 10 Oct. 12, 1841.

BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS for sale at this office.

### District Council Bill.

An Act to provide for the better internal Government of that part of this Province which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada, by establishing a Local or Municipal Authority therein. [Passed 27th August, 1841.]

WHEREAS for the better protection and management of the Local interests of Her Majesty's subjects, in that part of this Province which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada, it is expedient that Municipal Authorities be established in the several districts of that portion of the province—It is therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of an Act passed in the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "An Act to re-organize the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the government of Canada," and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the inhabitants of each District of that part of this province which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada, and of each of every District which may hereafter be established in that portion of this province, in the manner by law provided, shall, upon, from and after, the first Monday in January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, be a Body corporate, and as such shall have perpetual succession, and a Common Seal, with power to sue, to be sued, and alter the same at pleasure, and shall be capable in law of suing and being sued, and of purchasing and holding tenements, situate within the limits of such District, for the use of the said inhabitants, and of making and entering into such contracts and agreements as may be necessary for their exercise of their corporate functions; and that the powers aforesaid shall be exercised by and through the Mayor, or other person or persons, to be named in the name of the council of every such district respectively.

It shall not be lawful for the inhabitants of any such District, to incorporate themselves, to exercise any other powers of a corporation, except such as are herein mentioned, or such as shall be expressly conferred by the Legislature of this province, or such as shall be necessary for the due execution of the powers therein granted.

III. And be it enacted, That there shall be a District Council in each such District, to be called the District Council, and shall consist of a Warden and Councillors, to be appointed and elected as hereinafter provided.

IV. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor of this Province by Letters patent, to be issued under the Great Seal of this Province, to appoint from time to time, as occasion may require, one or more Justices of the Peace, to be sworn in and in each of such Districts, for the purpose of this Act; and such warden shall hold his office during pleasure.

V. And be it enacted, That at the first meeting of all inhabitant freeholders and householders of the several townships, or reputed townships, or union of townships, and of reputed townships, in the districts aforesaid respectively, to be held next after the passing of this Act, in pursuance of a certain Act of the Parliament of the late province of Upper Canada, passed in the first year of Her Majesty's reign, and entitled an Act to incorporate and amend the laws relating to the appointment and duties of Township Officers, there shall be elected by the said inhabitant freeholders, assembled and qualified in the manner provided by the said Act, one or two Councillors, to be members of the said district council, respectively, according as such local divisions as aforesaid, may by reason of the amount of their population, and according to the provision hereinafter contained, be empowered and required to elect one or two Councillors; and to elect one or two Councillors, in the manner hereinafter provided, to be held next after the passing of this Act; and a councillor thus elected for the local division for which the meeting shall be held, shall have vacated his or their seat, or seats, in the manner herein provided; and a councillor thus elected for such local division in the District Council, if such local division shall, since the last election, have become entitled by reason of the amount of their population, and according to the provision hereinafter contained, to elect one or two Councillors, shall be entitled to be held next after the passing of this Act; and a councillor thus elected for the local division for which the meeting shall be held, shall have vacated his or their seat, or seats, in the manner herein provided; and a councillor thus elected for such local division in the District Council, if such local division shall, since the last election, have become entitled by reason of the amount of their population, and according to the provision hereinafter contained, to elect one or two Councillors, shall be entitled to be held next after the passing of this Act; 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# LONDON, MANCHESTER AND GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, DUNDAS STREET.  
The Subscriber having fitted up the above Extensive premises, begs now to offer his grateful acknowledgments to the public for the patronage always received, and solicits a continuance of future favors. He therefore submits for immediate inspection, from the best Markets, a most fashionable, new and well selected Stock, comprising every description of Goods, at unprecedented low prices, for Cash; which for elegance of design, Texture and durability is not to be surpassed in the Province.

The following items are enumerated, as a Specimen:  
Splendid French and English cap and bonnet ribbons, elegant shawls of a beautiful quality, shawl and cape turnovers, zephyr, crepe, china and gauze scarfs and veils, of every shade, superior satin, stripe and muslin de lame dresses, french worked collars and pocket handkerchiefs, of the newest Patterns, white, black and figured lace gloves, gorman wool of every hue, rich blond coloreds, quilting and piece blond, superior Artificial flowers, washing blands, grecian edged, and bobbin nets, tuscan and dunstable Bonnets, the latest fashions, 60 dozen palm leaf hats, splendid assortment of rich gros de naples and persians, extensive assortment of printed calicoes and calico dresses, anti-perfume black, blue, olive, claret, red, green, and other cloths, double milled cassimers, buck and doe skins, fancy cloths for summer wear, lawn drills, tweeds, cantons, molleskins, vestings, mississis, linen tick, fine Irish linen, lawn goughans, printed muslin, turkey red, and two blue checks and stripes, twilled regattas, stout shirting, striped, plain and twilled grey cotton, shirting and sheeting from 20 to 72 inches; all kinds ready made summer clothing, linen damask table cloth, from 41 to 184, tapes, bindings, braces, needles, pins, cotton balls and spools, scotch, gingham and stripes, buttons, silk, coat and other brands, Italian sewing silk and an endless variety of other articles too numerous to detail.

## GROCERIES

- 10 hhds double refined Sugars,
- 10 do bright muscovado, do,
- 20 barrels do do,
- 20 boxes young hyson Tea,
- 25 caddies do do,
- 10 do Gunpowder, do,
- 5 chests swankey, do,
- 6 do black, do,
- 10 qr. casks madeira,
- 5 do Port,
- 1 pipe prime old port, vintage 1834,
- 12 baskets champagne, in punts and qtrs,
- 6 hhds cognac brandy,
- 3 do. Holland,
- 5 punch-on spirits,
- 5 english gin,
- 20 barrels London and Dublin porter,
- 40 boxes muscat raisons,
- 50 do oranges and Lemons,
- 10 Kgs 10 hand plug Tobacco,
- 20 wags root ginger,
- 20 boxes first rate cigars,
- 2 hhds. best white wine vinegar,
- 20 boxes starch,
- 10 Kgs saleratus,
- 5 tierces fresh rice,
- 3 barrels molasses,
- 5 hhds. boiled oil,
- 5 do raw do,
- 5 do olive do,
- 5 do cod do,
- 10 cases candlish tobacco,
- 5 do naird do,
- 5 do lulien twist do,
- 10 boxes ground coffee,
- 10 bags green do,
- 5 do pepper,
- 5 do allspice,
- 10 jars superior macaboy snuff,
- 1 case scotch snuff,
- 10 kgs dry white lead,
- 20 kgs white paint,
- 5 casks turpentine,
- 110 cans varnish,
- Window glass 7 x 9, 8 x 10, 10 x 12, 14 x 10, 16 x 12, 18 x 14, 20 x 14.

## HARDWARE

- Table knives and forks, pocket do,
- Hatchets do, Shave do, Scissors,
- Sheep shears, Razors, Butchers' steels,
- Pruning knives, shaving loxes,
- Spirit levels, Reckoning compasses,
- Anti-corrosive percussion caps,
- Nutcracker graters, Allartons's Awns,
- 2 Feet Rules, 4 fold do,
- Copper, powder and pistol Flasks,
- Jaws Harps, table and sash fasteners,
- Brass screw hooks, Drawer knobs,
- Cut Brads, Biks and bright shoe tannerns,
- Brass taps, Mason's trowels,
- Brass Norfolk Latches, Japanned do,
- Screws from 1/2 to 4 inches,
- Bolts from 1 to 5 inches,
- Polished fire irons, black lead,
- Iron squares, Brass kettles, Grid iron,
- Broom heads, Banister brushes,
- Scrubbing do, Whitewash do,
- Greenwood steel wood saws, do hand saws,
- Long augers, Short do, Pocket stoclyards,
- Cheese trestlers, Stirrup irons, turn screws,
- Best Gimblets, Morrice Gauges,
- Split steam do, C. S. Plastering trowels,
- Mortice Chisels, best Carpenters Axes,
- Pelham Briddles complete, Hair cloth,
- Plate Locks, Horse brushes, Rope,
- Bed cords, Spades,
- Bright shoe wirecs, cupboard hooks,
- Tryng squares, Iron Braces,
- Drawing knives, dust pans, hay knives,
- Weeding hoes, ground dusters, sash tools,
- Shaving brushes, stair rod eyes,
- Best joint Snuffers, brass candlesticks,
- Knitting pins, Measuring tapes,
- Turkey oil stones, Round brass castors,
- Curtain rings, Brass escutcheon pins,
- Pad Locks, Brass box locks do chest do,
- Bolt knob locks, Chest do, Knob latches,
- Iron Table spoons, B. Metal tea do,
- Bright Bed keys, Table butts,
- Shoe sand stones, hollow and rounds,
- Grecian Ovens, Bond planes,
- Box coffee Mills, Italian Irons,
- Hair chains and paper, slates,
- Shoe Bristles, Colored, Fancy, and roller,
- Girls Webb,
- 1/2 LG Glasses, Horse Raps, snare pans,
- Tea Kettles, aditles, gig whips, T. hanges,
- Hooks and eyes, Glus, scythe stones,
- Sickles, grass scythes, cradling do,
- Cross cut and Mill saws,
- Shing sprigs,
- Shovel,
- Frying Pans,
- Plate Locks, Horse brushes, Rope,
- Bed cords, Spades,

London June 4th, 1841.

N. B. 2 Cases Fashionable London Hats.

## IMPORTATION OF Fall and Winter Dry Goods.

THE subscribers beg to acquaint their town and country customers that they have already received a large portion of their FALL STOCK, and will be receiving additions to it until the close of navigation; in selecting their stock, the state of Trade in the BRITISH MARKETS afforded many advantages, which it is believed, will be at once discovered by those who may visit their Establishment. They are convinced it will still be their interest to offer goods of the best quality at the smallest possible rate of profit; knowing that by such a principle alone they must continue to depend for public favours.

The following comprises a part of their Stock:  
Merinoes and printed Saxones,  
Canton crepe and challee hdkfs,  
Flannings and Pilot cloths,  
Blankets, flannels and batizes,  
Pants, Hosiery and gloves,  
Cotton and Woollen yarn,  
Moleskins, grey and bleached cottons,  
Muslin, lace caps and collars,  
Sarsnet, gauze and satin ribbons,  
Plain and figured satins,  
From the very flattering support extended to them since they commenced business they have been induced greatly to enlarge their stock, and have made considerable additions to their premises. They are now enabled to offer to their customers an assortment of Dry Goods, as varied and complete, and at as low prices, as can be supplied by any other House in the trade.  
Country Merchants and Pedlars would do well to examine their stock, before purchasing elsewhere.  
London, Sept. 1841.

ANGUS & BIRRELL.

## NEW STORE J. & J. DOUGALL.

Importers of British & Foreign Dry Goods;  
RESPECTFULLY intimate to the inhabitants of London and vicinity, that they have opened an extensive assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT VERY LOW PRICES!  
In the Store on Dundas Street, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Claris, and latterly by Mr. John Smith.

J. & J. D. respectfully invite inspection of their large and varied assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, suitable for the season, which they offer at such low prices as they could only afford to do from their continued heavy importations from the original markets, and peculiar facilities which they command in bringing Goods to this part of the country. They trust, by steadily adhering to the principle of the lowest remunerating profit, and thus giving their customers every advantage, they will be able to ensure a liberal share of public patronage.  
The price of every article will be marked in plain figures, from which there can be no deviation.  
\* Merchants and others purchasing wholesale quantities, have an opportunity never before offered in this part of the Country.  
A large lot of checked and striped heavy Cottons, Derries, &c. Also, Blankets, of all sorts, white, red and fancy Flannels; low priced Winter Cloths, Ready made Clothing, &c. to be sold at such low rates as in instances cannot be purchased lower at the best houses in Montreal.  
An assortment of Carpeting, — handsome patterns.  
Dundas Street, London, October 12, 1841.

## THOMAS CRAIG, BOOKSELLER, BOOKBINDER AND STATIONER.

HAS just returned from New York and Montreal with a carefully selected stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, which he will open out on Monday next, in that store on Dundas St. presently occupied by the Messrs Jones. He would call attention to his stock of Stationery which is very complete and of the best quality.

Letter paper, Note paper, Foolscap, Post, Demy, Medium, Cartridge paper, Drawing paper, coloured papers, Music paper water colours, Quills, Steel pens, and all other articles usually kept by Stationers. A great variety of Blank books, Memorandum books, Books for the pocket &c. Church of England and Catholic Bibles and prayer books, in every style of Binding.

Charles O'Malley, Harry Lorrequer, Ten Thousand a Year, Old curio shop, Night and Morning, Cress De Lion, The Money Man, Macaulay's Miscellanea, Capt Hall's patchwork, Howitt's Rural life in England, Howitt's visits to remarkable places, Sharon Turner's History of the Anglo Saxons, De Teynagel's Denessey, Combs Phrenological Tour in the United States, Young's Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers Carlyle's French Revolution, Heron's History, German Sentences and Miscellaneous Works, in 3 vols. &c.

BOOK BINDING.  
he is now prepared to do all kinds of Binding in a Workmanlike manner and promptly. He is sorry he was under the necessity of closing his Bindery during his absence as it put some of his friends to the inconvenience of sending their Books to Hamilton through Mr. Rutven. He will in a few weeks be in a position to be able to do all the work in his Bindery.

## RULING MACHINE

of superior construction, when he will be able to do all the work in his Bindery.

## DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber is receiving and opening a General and select assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Shelf Hardware and Heavy Goods, Upper and Sole Leather, Crockery and Glass ware, and other goods which have been selected with the greatest care and will be sold by Wholesale and Retail at exceedingly low prices.

London, July 26, 1841.

## Just Received

A superior assortment of Fancy Silk Goods and Ribbons, by

L. LAWRASON.

## WINDOW GLASS, best quality.

12x18, 12x24, 12x30, 12x36, 12x42, 12x48, 12x54, 12x60, 12x66, 12x72, 12x78, 12x84, 12x90, 12x96, 12x102, 12x108, 12x114, 12x120, 12x126, 12x132, 12x138, 12x144, 12x150, 12x156, 12x162, 12x168, 12x174, 12x180, 12x186, 12x192, 12x198, 12x204, 12x210, 12x216, 12x222, 12x228, 12x234, 12x240, 12x246, 12x252, 12x258, 12x264, 12x270, 12x276, 12x282, 12x288, 12x294, 12x300, 12x306, 12x312, 12x318, 12x324, 12x330, 12x336, 12x342, 12x348, 12x354, 12x360, 12x366, 12x372, 12x378, 12x384, 12x390, 12x396, 12x402, 12x408, 12x414, 12x420, 12x426, 12x432, 12x438, 12x444, 12x450, 12x456, 12x462, 12x468, 12x474, 12x480, 12x486, 12x492, 12x498, 12x504, 12x510, 12x516, 12x522, 12x528, 12x534, 12x540, 12x546, 12x552, 12x558, 12x564, 12x570, 12x576, 12x582, 12x588, 12x594, 12x600, 12x606, 12x612, 12x618, 12x624, 12x630, 12x636, 12x642, 12x648, 12x654, 12x660, 12x666, 12x672, 12x678, 12x684, 12x690, 12x696, 12x702, 12x708, 12x714, 12x720, 12x726, 12x732, 12x738, 12x744, 12x750, 12x756, 12x762, 12x768, 12x774, 12x780, 12x786, 12x792, 12x798, 12x804, 12x810, 12x816, 12x822, 12x828, 12x834, 12x840, 12x846, 12x852, 12x858, 12x864, 12x870, 12x876, 12x882, 12x888, 12x894, 12x900, 12x906, 12x912, 12x918, 12x924, 12x930, 12x936, 12x942, 12x948, 12x954, 12x960, 12x966, 12x972, 12x978, 12x984, 12x990, 12x996, 12x1002, 12x1008, 12x1014, 12x1020, 12x1026, 12x1032, 12x1038, 12x1044, 12x1050, 12x1056, 12x1062, 12x1068, 12x1074, 12x1080, 12x1086, 12x1092, 12x1098, 12x1104, 12x1110, 12x1116, 12x1122, 12x1128, 12x1134, 12x1140, 12x1146, 12x1152, 12x1158, 12x1164, 12x1170, 12x1176, 12x1182, 12x1188, 12x1194, 12x1200, 12x1206, 12x1212, 12x1218, 12x1224, 12x1230, 12x1236, 12x1242, 12x1248, 12x1254, 12x1260, 12x1266, 12x1272, 12x1278, 12x1284, 12x1290, 12x1296, 12x1302, 12x1308, 12x1314, 12x1320, 12x1326, 12x1332, 12x1338, 12x1344, 12x1350, 12x1356, 12x1362, 12x1368, 12x1374, 12x1380, 12x1386, 12x1392, 12x1398, 12x1404, 12x1410, 12x1416, 12x1422, 12x1428, 12x1434, 12x1440, 12x1446, 12x1452, 12x1458, 12x1464, 12x1470, 12x1476, 12x1482, 12x1488, 12x1494, 12x1500, 12x1506, 12x1512, 12x1518, 12x1524, 12x1530, 12x1536, 12x1542, 12x1548, 12x1554, 12x1560, 12x1566, 12x1572, 12x1578, 12x1584, 12x1590, 12x1596, 12x1602, 12x1608, 12x1614, 12x1620, 12x1626, 12x1632, 12x1638, 12x1644, 12x1650, 12x1656, 12x1662, 12x1668, 12x1674, 12x1680, 12x1686, 12x1692, 12x1698, 12x1704, 12x1710, 12x1716, 12x1722, 12x1728, 12x1734, 12x1740, 12x1746, 12x1752, 12x1758, 12x1764, 12x1770, 12x1776, 12x1782, 12x1788, 12x1794, 12x1800, 12x1806, 12x1812, 12x1818, 12x1824, 12x1830, 12x1836, 12x1842, 12x1848, 12x1854, 12x1860, 12x1866, 12x1872, 12x1878, 12x1884, 12x1890, 12x1896, 12x1902, 12x1908, 12x1914, 12x1920, 12x1926, 12x1932, 12x1938, 12x1944, 12x1950, 12x1956, 12x1962, 12x1968, 12x1974, 12x1980, 12x1986, 12x1992, 12x1998, 12x2004, 12x2010, 12x2016, 12x2022, 12x2028, 12x2034, 12x2040, 12x2046, 12x2052, 12x2058, 12x2064, 12x2070, 12x2076, 12x2082, 12x2088, 12x2094, 12x2100, 12x2106, 12x2112, 12x2118, 12x2124, 12x2130, 12x2136, 12x2142, 12x2148, 12x2154, 12x2160, 12x2166, 12x2172, 12x2178, 12x2184, 12x2190, 12x2196, 12x2202, 12x2208, 12x2214, 12x2220, 12x2226, 12x2232, 12x2238, 12x2244, 12x2250, 12x2256, 12x2262, 12x2268, 12x2274, 12x2280, 12x2286, 12x2292, 12x2298, 12x2304, 12x2310, 12x2316, 12x2322, 12x2328, 12x2334, 12x2340, 12x2346, 12x2352, 12x2358, 12x2364, 12x2370, 12x2376, 12x2382, 12x2388, 12x2394, 12x2400, 12x2406, 12x2412, 12x2418, 12x2424, 12x2430, 12x2436, 12x2442, 12x2448, 12x2454, 12x2460, 12x2466, 12x2472, 12x2478, 12x2484, 12x2490, 12x2496, 12x2502, 12x2508, 12x2514, 12x2520, 12x2526, 12x2532, 12x2538, 12x2544, 12x2550, 12x2556, 12x2562, 12x2568, 12x2574, 12x2580, 12x2586, 12x2592, 12x2598, 12x2604, 12x2610, 12x2616, 12x2622, 12x2628, 12x2634, 12x2640, 12x2646, 12x2652, 12x2658, 12x2664, 12x2670, 12x2676, 12x2682, 12x2688, 12x2694, 12x2700, 12x2706, 12x2712, 12x2718, 12x2724, 12x2730, 12x2736, 12x2742, 12x2748, 12x2754, 12x2760, 12x2766, 12x2772, 12x2778, 12x2784, 12x2790, 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12x4128, 12x4134, 12x4140, 12x4146, 12x4152, 12x4158, 12x4164, 12x4170, 12x4176, 12x4182, 12x4188, 12x4194, 12x4200, 12x4206, 12x4212, 12x4218, 12x4224, 12x4230, 12x4236, 12x4242, 12x4248, 12x4254, 12x4260, 12x4266, 12x4272, 12x4278, 12x4284, 12x4290, 12x4296, 12x4302, 12x4308, 12x4314, 12x4320, 12x4326, 12x4332, 12x4338, 12x4344, 12x4350, 12x4356, 12x4362, 12x4368, 12x4374, 12x4380, 12x4386, 12x4392, 12x4398, 12x4404, 12x4410, 12x4416, 12x4422, 12x4428, 12x4434, 12x4440, 12x4446, 12x4452, 12x4458, 12x4464, 12x4470, 12x4476, 12x4482, 12x4488, 12x4494, 12x4500, 12x4506, 12x4512, 12x4518, 12x4524, 12x4530, 12x4536, 12x4542, 12x4548, 12x4554, 12x4560, 12x4566, 12x4572, 12x4578, 12x4584, 12x4590, 12x4596, 12x4602, 12x4608, 12x4614, 12x4620, 12x4626, 12x4632, 12x4638, 12x4644, 12x4650, 12x4656, 12x4662, 12x4668, 12x4674, 12x4680, 12x4686, 12x4692, 12x4698, 12x4704, 12x4710, 12x4716, 12x4722, 12x4728, 12x4734, 12x4740, 12x4746, 12x4752, 12x4758, 12x4764, 12x4770, 12x4776, 12x4782, 12x4788, 12x4794, 12x4800, 12x4806, 12x4812, 12x4818, 12x4824, 12x4830, 12x4836, 12x4842, 12x4848, 12x4854, 12x4860, 12x4866, 12x4872, 12x4878, 12x4884, 12x4890, 12x4896, 12x4902, 12x4908, 12x4914, 12x4920, 12x4926, 12x4932, 12x4938, 12x4944, 12x4950, 12x4956, 12x4962, 12x4968, 12x4974, 12x4980, 12x4986, 12x4992, 12x4998, 12x5004, 12x5010, 12x5016, 12x5022, 12x5028, 12x5034, 12x5040, 12x5046, 12x5052, 12x5058, 12x5064, 12x5070, 12x5076, 12x5082, 12x5088, 12x5094, 12x5100, 12x5106, 12x5112, 12x5118, 12x5124, 12x5130, 12x5136, 12x5142, 12x5148, 12x5154, 12x5160, 12x5166, 12x5172, 12x5178, 12x5184, 12x5190, 12x5196, 12x5202, 12x5208, 12x5214, 12x5220, 12x5226, 12x5232, 12x5238, 12x5244, 12x5250, 12x5256, 12x5262, 12x5268, 12x5274, 12x5280, 12x5286, 12x5292, 12x5298, 12x5304, 12x5310, 12x5316, 12x5322, 12x5328, 12x5334, 12x5340, 12x5346, 12x5352, 12x5358, 12x5364, 12x5370, 12x5376, 12x5382, 12x5388, 12x5394, 12x5400, 12x5406, 12x5412, 12x5418, 12x5424, 12x5430, 12x5436, 12x5442, 12x5448, 12x5454, 12x5460, 12x5466, 12x5472, 12x5478, 12x5484, 12x5490, 12x5496, 12x5502, 12x5508, 12x5514, 12x5520, 12x5526, 12x5532, 12x5538, 12x5544, 12x5550, 12x5556, 12x5562, 12x5568, 12x5574, 12x5580, 12x5586, 12x5592, 12x5598, 12x5604, 12x5610, 12x5616, 12x5622, 12x5628, 12x563

# CANADA INQUIRER.

The Rights and Interests of Man.

VOLUME III.

LONDON, [CANADA,] FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1842.

NUMBER 24.

**The Canada Inquirer,**  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, BY  
G. H. HACKSTAFF.

Office on Ridout Street, London, P. C.  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—A line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal Discount given to yearly advertisers  
ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

George Coleman, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Job W. Perry, Defendant.

George Henry Elliott, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Job W. Perry, Defendant  
Canada, }  
London District, } writs of Fieri Facias,  
to wit: }  
Jesaj's Court of Queen's Bench, and  
other out of the London District Court,  
and to me directed, against the lands and  
tenements of the Defendant, I have seized  
and taken in Execution the following prop-  
erty, viz:

The northerly part of lot number twenty  
in the first concession of the township of  
Oxford East, one acre, more or less, with  
building, &c. thereon, known by the name  
of the Rising Sun, which lands, &c. I  
shall offer for sale at the Court-house, in  
the Town of London, on Saturday, the  
4th day of September next, at 12 o'clock,  
noon.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, London,  
June 3, 1841.

The above sale is postponed until  
Saturday the 13th day of November next,  
at the same place and hour.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, London,  
August 4, 1841.

The above sale is further postponed  
until Saturday, the 22nd day of January,  
1842, at the same hour and place.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office,  
London, Nov. 13, 1841.

**IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.**  
Canada, }  
London District, } Attachment issued out  
of her Majesty's Court  
of Queen's Bench, and to me directed,  
against the estate, real and personal, of  
George H. Elliott, an absconding or con-  
cealed debtor, at the suit of John Lessie,  
James Lessie, and William Lessie, for the  
sum of sixty two pounds and three  
pence, I have seized all the estate, real  
and personal, of the said George H. Eli-  
ott, and unless the said George H. Eliott  
return within the jurisdiction of the said  
Court and put in bail to the action or  
cause the said claim to be discharged  
within three calendar months, the real  
and personal estate of the said George H. Eli-  
ott, or so much thereof as may be neces-  
sary will be held liable for the payment,  
benefit and satisfaction of said claim.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, London,  
November 15, 1841.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
Robert Gillespie, Robert Gillespie the  
younger, George Moffatt, John Jamieson  
and Alexander Gillespie, the younger,  
Plaintiffs,  
vs.  
Gideon Tibbony, Defendant.

Canada, }  
London District, } BY virtue of a writ of  
Fieri Facias issued out  
of her Majesty's Court  
of Queen's Bench, and to me directed,  
against the lands and tenements of the  
Defendant, I have seized and taken in Ex-  
ecution the following property, viz:  
North half of lot number twenty two,  
ninth concession of Carradoc, one hundred  
acres, which land and tenements I shall  
offer for sale at the Court house in the  
town of London, on Saturday the 19th day  
of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock  
noon.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, London,  
December 14, 1841.

**A. S. ARMSTRONG.**  
HAS JUST RECEIVED AT THE  
WATERLOO HOUSE,

An extensive and general assortment  
of Goods suited to the season and  
this market, consisting of  
**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,**  
Liquors, Hardware and Crockery, all of  
which will be sold at the lowest remune-  
rating rates.

London Dec. 3, 1841.

**TEA.**—The subscriber has for sale  
wholesale and retail; some really  
good Y. H. Tea.

Dec. 3. A. S. ARMSTRONG.

**Tavern Keepers.**  
ARE particularly requested to exam-  
ine the subscribers stock of Bran-  
dies, Hollands Gin, Wines, &c.

A. S. ARMSTRONG.  
Dec. 3, 1841.

**SOOTH WHISKEY.**  
OF a peculiar fine flavor, very cheap.

A. S. ARMSTRONG.  
London, Dec. 3, 1841.

**ARE TIRON** Herring and Sat-  
mon Trout.

A. S. ARMSTRONG.  
Dec. 3, 1841.

**Cooking Stoves.**  
CARPENTER'S patent, manufactur-  
ed at the Dundas Foundry. For  
sale cheap.

A. S. ARMSTRONG.  
London, Dec. 3, 1841.

**FRESH ARRIVALS OF**  
**Fall & Winter Dry Goods,**  
HARDWARE, &c.

**SMITH, MOORE & CO.**  
Are now opening their very extensive new  
Stock of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN STAPLE AND FANCY  
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, ETC.  
which they will sell at very low prices.  
London, Oct. 27, 1841.

**150 PIECES** Black, Blue, Green,  
Drab, Adelaide and Brown  
Broad Cloths, and Cassimeres, Pilot,  
Beaver and Flushings, for sale by  
**SMITH, MOORE & CO.**

**500** pieces Prints of all patterns,  
from 6d York upwards.  
**SMITH, MOORE & CO.**

**A** VERY complete and unique Stock  
of Satins, figured and plain, Silks do,  
Satin Turkes, Salmers, Ball Dresses,  
Blonds, Ribbons, and all other kinds of  
Fancy Goods.

**SMITH, MOORE & CO.**

**L**ACES—Therese, Lisle, Blonde, black  
and white. Also, Edgings and In-  
sertions, of all widths.

**SMITH, MOORE & CO.**

**M**ACKINAW, Whitney, Red and  
Rose Blankets, of all qualities,  
green, red, brown and checked Horse  
blankets; heavy Bed Quilts, Marseilles  
and others.

**SMITH, MOORE & CO.**

**M**ERINOS, Saxones, Orleans, plain  
and figured, Mouseline de Laines,  
Chachemeres, Chachemettes, and other  
Fashionable Dresses.

**SMITH, MOORE & CO.**

**A** LARGE assortment of Tweeds,  
also, worsted, wollen and cotton  
Tartans and Plaids, in great variety.

**SMITH, MOORE & CO.**

**F**UR CAPS, of all makes and prices.  
Also, Beaver and Silk Hats, war-  
ranted water proof, and of the most fash-  
ionable shapes.

**SMITH, MOORE & CO.**

**FURS! FURS!**  
THE subscribers will pay cash, and  
the highest price for all kind of  
Furs, by

**SMITH, MOORE & CO.**

**S**ADDLES—A few very superior sad-  
dles and bridles, by Middlemore.

**SMITH, MOORE & CO.**

**A**USTRALIAN Lambs Wool plaid  
Shawls common do, merino, cash-  
mere and filled shawls, in variety.

**SMITH, MOORE & CO.**

**Cooking and Plate Stoves,**  
Court House Square, London, U. C.

**STOVES.**

THE Subscribers have received their  
Fall supply of Cooking and Plate  
Stoves of the celebrated Van Norman;  
and premium patterns, also a general as-  
sortment of Fire Plates, Fire Dogs, Bake  
Kettles, Dish Kettles and Bellied pots, Can-  
drons, Sugar Kettles, and Plough castings,  
which they are able to sell at Low Prices.

**SMITH, MOORE & CO.**

Agents for the Normandy Farmace.  
London, Oct. 6th, 1841.

**LONG POINT CASTINGS**  
AT REDUCED PRICES.  
Coalition Kettles,  
Sugar Kettles,  
Polley's improved Plough Castings,  
Cooking and Plate Stoves,  
and all descriptions of Small Ware,  
for sale by the Subscribers  
at reduced prices.

**FOR CASH.**  
**SMITH, MOORE & CO.**

Agents  
**50** Casks Wrought and Cut Nails, as-  
sorted, just received and for sale  
cheap.

**SMITH, MOORE & CO.**  
Oct. 13.

**20** Tons English and Swedes Iron,  
assorted, round, square and flat,—  
just received, and for sale by

**SMITH, MOORE & CO.**  
Oct. 13.

**REMOVAL.**  
**JOHN TALBOT,**  
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

**B**EGETS leave respect-  
fully to inform the  
inhabitants of Lon-  
don and the country  
generally that he has removed to his old  
stand, corner of King and Ridout Streets,  
where he will continue to devote his atten-  
tion to the Auction Business as heretofore  
and is fully prepared to receive consign-  
ments of property for sale either by  
**AUCTION OR COMMISSION.**

As may best suit the convenience or ad-  
vantage of the owners of Stock or other  
articles, such as Land, Household Furni-  
ture, Cattle, and Merchandise of every  
description.

Every kind of property left with him  
for sale will be conscientiously exposed on  
the corner of King and Ridout Streets, and  
Remittances will be regularly made when  
disposed of.

—ALSO—  
Persons having property for Sale by  
Auction in any part of the District, will  
be regularly attended to on application;  
and the charges moderate.

He would respectfully intimate to his  
friends and the public at large, that his  
Stabling and yards are well fitted for the  
above business; and he hopes by unre-  
mitting attention, to merit a share of public  
patronage.

**JOHN TALBOT.**  
London, Dec. 1, 1840. 17.

**Farmer's and Mechanic's**  
**STORE.**  
100 packages of Fresh Imported  
**Fall and Winter Goods,**  
Are now opened out and for sale Wholesale  
and Retail, by

**J. W. GARRISON,**  
Court House Square, London.

Comprising the handsomest, Cheapest and  
best assortment of elegant and useful  
goods ever brought to this market.

Among his assortment will be found,  
Broadcloths, a large and superb stock, at  
prices which cannot fail to astonish all who  
examine; cloak materials, of the most de-  
sirable patterns; rich dress silks, in every  
variety of color and style; Figured and  
plain Mouseline de Laines, bombazines,  
cashmeres & other fashionable dress goods  
rich fall and winter colors; West of Eng-  
land diamond pattern, Pilot cloths, blue  
black, brown and invisible green; English  
Cassimeres and Edinburgh Shawls, of the  
most fashionable patterns; wollen shawls,  
of large size and good style; French Cas-  
simeres and merinoe shawls, of the most fash-  
ionable patterns; wollen shawls, of large  
size and good style; Cassimeres, new style  
of Vestings; with a general assortment of  
Haberdashery, cotton Goods, Laees, hos-  
iery, &c. Too numerous to mention, the  
styles of which are equal to any in the  
market, and whose desirous of purchasing  
are requested to call and be convinced that  
the assortment is larger, the Goods better,  
and the prices 30 per cent. lower than can  
be purchased at any other house West of  
Hamilton.

The stock of **HARDWARE** is  
large the assortment complete, and pur-  
chasers will save at least one third dis-  
count from the price of any other Es-  
tablishment.

**WINE, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES,**  
a full stock, selected with great care, every  
article being of the best quality, and will  
be sold at reduced prices, Wholesale and  
Retail.

**39 Chests Young Hyson Tea,**  
Iron, Nails, Steel, Grindstones, Salt, &c.

The subscriber having come to the de-  
termination to sell Goods for cash and cash  
only, every article will be offered at the  
lowest possible profit, as he fully believes  
that this system of doing business will prove  
more advantageous to himself and satisfac-  
tory to the purchaser.

London, Nov. 10, 1841. 14

**TIN AND SHEET IRON**  
FACTORY.

**M. ANDERSON & Co.**

**D**ED to inform the inhabitants of Lon-  
don, and the public generally, that they  
have, in connection with the well  
known firm of Messrs. Chapel and Moore,  
Hamilton, purchased the business formerly  
carried on by Messrs. Yale and Warters,  
Tinsmiths, Dundas Street, and are pre-  
pared to execute all orders in their line;  
and they hope by punctuality and atten-  
tion to business to secure a share of public  
patronage, and give satisfaction to all who  
may favor them with their order. Coun-  
try Merchants and Pedlars, are especially  
invited to call, as Rings, Boeswax, old Cop-  
per and Brass, Tinny Seed, and many  
other articles will be received in payment.  
Cash and the Highest Price paid for  
SALTING FURS, Sheepskins, and Deer-  
skin. Messrs. A. M. & Co. will keep  
constantly on hand a good supply of every  
description of **COOKING & BOX**  
**STOVES.**

London, June 19, 1841.

**BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE**  
**COMPANY OF LONDON.**

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.  
Empowered by Act of Parliament.

THE undersigned having authority to  
appoint Agents in Upper Canada,  
begs leave to notify the inhabitants of the  
London District, that WILLIAM WARREN  
STREETER, Esquire, Cashier of the Upper  
Canada Bank, has consented to act as  
Local Agent for the above Company, & at  
the same time to call attention of the public  
to the great advantage of Life Assurance  
as a provision for widows and orphans, as  
also for securing debts, and borrowing  
money. Prospectus, List of Directors and  
rates may be seen on application to W.  
W. Street Esq., London.

**J. H. MATTLAND,**  
Agent for Canada.

London, June 1, 1841.

**REMOVAL.**

The subscriber has Re-  
moved to the Store ad-  
joining E. Glennon &  
Co. opposite the Man-  
sion House, Dundas St.  
where he intends keep-  
ing on hand a general  
assortment of

**Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware,**  
Fancy Goods, Cutlery, &c. consisting of  
Gold and Silver lepine, vertical, horizontal  
and plain Watches; eight day and 24  
hour Clocks, Gold Breast Pins, Lockets,  
Wedding Rings, Silver Thimbles, Silver  
Spectacles, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,  
silver, German Silver, and Plated Tea  
and Table Spoons, Silver Spectacles, Spy  
Glasses, Scissors, Razors, Penknives, and  
a variety of other articles.

All kinds of Silver Plate manufactured  
to order. Jewellery of every descrip-  
tion neatly repaired.

Mr. C. will devote his whole atten-  
tion to the repairing of Clocks & Watches.  
Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

**T. COOK.**  
London, June 7, 1841.

**CHATHAM ALE.**  
**J. & H. SLAGG,** Brewers  
of the Ale well known as  
McCrae's, are now deliver-  
ing a supply to their Agent.

**JOHN DIMOND.**  
London, Nov. 6, 1841. 14

**NEW GOODS.**  
**M**ERINOS, Orleans Cloths, P into  
the most styles.

Also, Plain and Fancy Silks Satins,  
Ribbons, and a general assortment of  
Fancy Goods, now opening, by  
**L. LAWRASON.**

Nov. 15, 1841.

**Cloths and Cassimeres.**

A General assortment of superfine and  
coarse clotus, Pilot and Beaver  
cloths. Persons wishing to purchase are  
respectfully invited to call and examine for  
themselves.  
**L. LAWRASON.**  
London, Nov. 24, 1841.

**Woolen Goods.**

THE subscriber has opened several  
Bales of Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds  
and other Woolen Goods, suitable for the  
season, the quality and prices of which  
he feels confident will give satisfaction to  
any who may purchase.

**L. LAWRASON.**

**Carpeting and Rugs.**

**J**UST received, a choice assortment of  
Brussels and other Carpets, and  
Hearth Rugs, which will be sold at ex-  
ceedingly low prices, by

**L. LAWRASON.**

**Ready Made Clothing.**

**S**UITABLE for the season, just open  
in  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**BUFFALO ROBES,** for sale by  
**L. LAWRASON.**  
Nov. 24, 1841.

**DAUGLASS & CO'S,** best London  
Port Wine, first quality, in wood and bottles,—  
Madeira, Sherry and other wines, a choice  
assortment on hand.

**L. LAWRASON.**

**W**HITE Wine Vinegar,—by the  
cask or otherwise, by  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**G**REEN and roasted Coffee, and  
Cocoa, and Cavendish Tobacco, at  
wholesale, by  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**P**HILADELPHIA MILL SAWS,  
for sale by  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**E**XCHANGE on England, purchased  
by  
**L. LAWRASON.**  
London, Nov. 24, 1841.

**F**URS.—The subscriber has received  
an assortment of Fur Caps and  
Gloves: Ladies Muffs and Boas and other  
Furs.  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**R**ISH Linen, Linen Cambric, Lawn  
Linen, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Thread  
Laces, &c. by  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**E**NGLISH cut glass Decanters, Tum-  
blers and wine Glasses.  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**R**EGALIA, Principe and Havana  
Cigars of superior quality.  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**Building Lots**  
ON Ridout Street, for sale by  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**Books and Stationary.**

THE subscriber has received direct  
from England a select assortment of Sta-  
tionary, consisting of Blank Books, School  
Books, Paper of all kinds, Waters, Sealing  
Wax, Pens, Inkstands, Round Rulers,  
Blank Cards, Music Paper, and a variety  
of other articles in that line.

Also, a few Books.  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**STOVES.**

THE subscriber offers a full assortment  
of Cooking Stoves, in his Ware  
house in fine order, at the lowest prices.  
Also, 6 plate Stoves, fire dogs, fire plates,  
kettles, and other castings, from the Nor-  
manville Foundry. Stove pipe furnished  
with Stoves.  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**To Inn-keepers.**

**COGNAC Brandy,** Jamaica Spirits,  
Holland Gin, and other Liquors of  
the best quality, and at the lowest prices.  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**BOOTS & SHOES.**—A large supply  
of all kinds just opened. Also,  
expected to arrive daily, a choice assort-  
ment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Chil-  
dren's India Rubber Shoes, manufactured  
upon an improved plan.  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**C**HURCH of England Prayer Books,  
Mavor's and Carpenter's Spelling  
Books, Lennie's Grammar, Goldsmith's Ge-  
ography, Ewing's Geography and Atlas,  
Armour & Ramsay's School Atlas, Mag-  
nall's Historical Questions, and a good  
supply of Fools Cap, Pot and Post Papers  
for sale by  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**Notice.**

THE subscriber being desirous to settle  
up all outstanding accounts, hereby  
requests those persons indebted to him,  
either by note or book account, to call and  
arrange the same forthwith, if they wish  
to save costs.

The highest price in Cash, paid for  
Wheat.  
London, Sept. 6, 1841. 5

**CHEAP WHISKEY.**

THE Subscriber has on hand 400  
BARRELS OF WHISKEY, of best  
Quality, and over a year Old, which will  
be sold by the barrel, at One Shilling and  
Ninety New York Currency per Gal-  
lon.  
**D. O'BRIEN.**  
May 1, 1841. 39f.

**Funerals Furnished.**

**N**EAT Hearses, with one or more  
Horses, Palls, Hat Bands, &c., and  
every thing requisite for Funerals. Coffin  
furniture for sale. Coffins made.  
**T. W. SHEPHERD.**  
Dundas Street.  
London, Oct. 27, 1841. 12

**Lyman, Moore, & Co.**

**AGENTS FOR**  
**MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE**  
**LIFE MEDICINES.**

THESE medicines are indeed for their  
name to their manifest and sensible action  
in purifying the springs and channels of life,  
and inducing them with renewed tone and vigor  
In many hundred certified cases which have been  
made public, and in almost every species of dis-  
ease to which the human frame is liable the  
happy effects of Moffatt's Life Pills and Phenix  
Bitters have been gratefully and publicly ac-  
knowledged by the persons benefited, and who  
were previously unacquainted with the beautif-  
ful philosophical principles upon which they are  
compounded, and upon which they consequen-  
tly act.

The Life Medicines recommend themselves in  
disease of every form and description. Their  
first operation is to loosen from the coats of the  
stomach and bowels, the various impurities and  
crudities constantly settling around them, and to  
remove the hardened faeces which collect in the  
convolutions of the small intestines. Other medi-  
cines only partially cleanse these and leave such  
obscured masses of bile and phlegm, and  
constitutes, with all its evils, or adds to them,  
with its imminent dangers. This fact is well  
known to all regular anatomists, who examine the  
human body after death; and hence the prej-  
udicial nature of the above medicines prepared and  
sent to the public by ignorant persons. The second  
effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kid-  
neys and bladder, and by this means, the liver and  
the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely  
depends upon the regularity of the urinary or-  
gans.—The blood, which takes its red color from  
the agency of the liver and the lungs before it  
passes into the heart, being thus purified by them  
and unobscured by food coming from a clean stom-  
ach, courses freely through the veins, renews  
every part of the system, and triumphantly  
announces the banner of health in the blooming  
cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been  
thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign  
remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of  
the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Headache and  
Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Lang-  
guor, and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea,  
Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout,  
Dropsy of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma,  
and consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Ixoretic  
Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions and Bad Complexions  
Egyptic complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and  
other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Ery-  
sipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and vari-  
ous other complaints which affect the human  
frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the  
Life Medicines have been most eminently success-  
ful, so much so that in the Fever and Ague dis-  
tricts, Physicians almost universally prescribe  
them.

All that Mr. Moffatt requires of his patients is  
to be particular in taking the Life Medicines  
strictly according to the directions. It is not  
by a hasty manner, or by anything that he  
himself may say to their favor, that he hopes to  
gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair  
trial.

Moffatt's Medical Manual, designed as a do-  
mestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet,  
edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New  
York, has been published for the purpose of ex-  
plaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of dis-  
eases, and will be found highly interesting to  
persons seeking health. It treats upon pre-  
valent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price  
25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's Agents gen-  
erally.

Dr. Ralls, Druggist, St. Thomas.  
W. B. Wrong, Malahide.

**JOHN H. L. ASKIN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Solicitor in Chancery, &c. &c.  
Saint Thomas.

**NOTICE.**—The subscriber offers the  
following valuable Lands for sale,  
on Liberal terms, viz:

Townships.	Number of Lots.	Number of Acres.
Aldbrough	7, 9, 14,	6 600
Blenheim	5, 9,	12 400
Burford	10,	5 200
do	West part of 10,	13 150
Carradoc	S. East hf of 7,	5 100
Delaware	23,	4 200
Dereham	19,	10 200
Dunwich	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13,	4 1200

Story of Real Life.

BY SKETCHER.

'Father; shan't I be a carpenter when I get old enough?' 'Why, my son?' asked Mr. Hield. 'O, because I should like to be one. Ned Cameron is got to be, and I want to.'

you live in poverty—perhaps in want—but I must go to my office,' he added; 'some lucky God send may come to me yet.'

He walked slowly along after quitting the house, for it was a beautiful moonlight evening in Spring meditating on his darksome prospects. A deep sigh ever and anon, rose from his bosom, and his hand was raised at intervals as if to dash away a tear.

The little he had from his father soon wasted away, and he was left with a dollar. Offered to loan him some if he were in need at any time, but his proud spirit would not accept it.

but no less barren wild. Upon our own forethought, prudence, calm yet active sagacity, unwearied assiduity—so far as our means and our time allow us; and upon our own energy and perseverance,

necessaries they found when there themselves but a scanty supply—while besides, thus doubling the benefit to their country in their emigration they become customers and assist to lighten the market of manufactures they formerly depressed.

wise, declaims vehemently against some insulting compliments, a distinguished writer of the age of Cicero and Caesar had dared to offer to philosophy for two useful discoveries—the principle of the arch and the use of metals. In this trade of Seneca against poor Posidonius, we have afforded us a complete key to the spirit of the ancient Philosophy. The eulogy bestowed by Posidonius was considered as a mighty affront, and was taken up and resented with corresponding spirit; so far from philosophy having any thing to do with man's comfort and happiness, Seneca regrets his lot was not cast in that golden age, when men cared only to wrap themselves in wild beast's skins, and enjoy the luxury of a cavern.

However commanding our admiration in many respects of those great men of a bygone world—Socrates, Plato and others we might number—their aims were systematically misdirected. Though beautiful, and goodly to look upon, they yielded no true fruit—and that is the greatest test of all philosophy, ancient or modern, the tree is known by its fruit.

How very different, and how deep a debt of gratitude do we owe the memory of those men of latter times who searched out and brought to light, the principles, the first steps towards a truer and better philosophy. Laws of science which had been blindly assumed or invented were at once flung aside, and the imaginary facts which had been connected with them shared in the like fate. To Bacon, to Newton, to Galileo, Locke, and many others whose lives, whose writings—the stores and riches of their divine minds are their country and the world's richest inheritance—we owe them almost new and better worlds, and new and happier existences.

What inestimable privileges, have we not, Gentlemen, and Fellow Members, in being allowed to share in the legacies left to the world, and to us by wise, good, and great men; and how ought we not to be animated, as we travel together in our common bond of Association, that we follow paths which have been so consecrated, and which are so seemingly fruitful in usefulness & delight. All of us it is true have barriers which obstruct our progress, more or less; however ardent our thirst to acquire knowledge, and to study and practice properly mental cultivation. But no barrier is too great, no circumstances too adverse, but they may not be overcome. Difficulties, it has been thought, and a deep truth we dare say it is,—that difficulties invigorate, enliven, elevate, and purify the mind.

Thus it is that we often see good minds, ardent intellects, who have encountered difficulties, come out from their experiences greater and better men than they ever would have been, had they had no such difficulties. This is a cheering, and a high hope for us all—who fancy that we are fettered down by invincible obstacles. Let us endeavor, at all suitable times, and in those hours and half hours that are often with the best of us, so thoughtlessly and idly wasted; let us endeavor to acquire knowledge in that humble and patient spirit of observation and enquiry; and the force and constancy, with which a true thirst for knowledge is accompanied, will strengthen and grow till it imparts that unconquerable power which is the great & crowning glory of knowledge. Not the power to do away with sorrow, desolation, and death, and miseries—to embroil millions in bloody wars—to whiten the fields of continents with the bones of fathers, of brothers; those members that are so dear, and most needed on the circle of the social hearth—And all for what?—to satisfy the silly phantasies and stiller quarrels of a misguided, misdirected, silly sense of honor—Or it may be that one great, or rather we might call it, one big bad man—may call for such a sacrifice; and how melancholy that within some of our own members such a one had been afforded to satisfy a damned, mad ambition. Heaven be praised, that the black darkness of death so lately lowered above our own heads has, for the present at least, loomed to the distance—long may it keep so; and it were happy for mankind that such should never once darken the horizon of a civilization of which, in many respects we can justly and proudly boast. The millions that have almost bridged the broad Atlantic; would have spread, not desolation, and bloody, but the peaceful and enduring prosperous triumphs of the steam engine, and the railroad, throughout almost every portion of this fair continent, circulating and stimulating industry; and carrying comforts and enjoyments to thousands of hearts; at least, we may say this—could have so far assisted and accelerated the arts and blessings of peaceful, prosperous, civilization as may not be counterbalanced by the toll of many a long generation yet. No, it is not that power which can be so ruthlessly misused that is imparted by the pursuit of true knowledge. That power we mean is power to diffuse happiness—to uplift man from the fierce, base dominion of low grovelling sense and passions; and to enlighten, elevate, purify; and fit him for the enjoyment of the fair universe, and its limitless varieties of beauties and wonders that a great, wise, and beneficent Being has provided for him. And to prepare him for the enjoyment—to hold forth to him the hope and the promise of a better and more glorious world beyond.

Gentlemen and Fellow Members, it is our province as members of an association for the acquisition of knowledge, and for mutual, intellectual enjoyment, to direct the details of our course so as appears most practicable to the extent of our present means and capabilities in so comparatively young a community. I fear that I have already tired your patience too much in endeavoring to draw your attention to a right appreciation of that spirit and bias of mind, which we would humbly conceive, should be especially prominent in the outset, or in the early career of undertakings such as ours. And I have also endeavored to place before you glimpses of the great ends and aims of all true knowledge, and of intellectual superiority. I could have wished to pursue the subject farther; for much more I had intended to have brought into the compass of this Address. But all of you are aware that it

was no longer time back than Thursday evening that I had ever dreamed of writing to say one word in the position I find myself placed here. The active duties which we all have through the day, leave little time for nice preparation or arrangement, or for any lengthened speeches or addresses.

Having, as members of this Institute, set out in pursuit of one common object—harmony, forbearance, and a brotherly feeling ought certainly to be distinguishing characteristics in a band so united.—Knowledge for its own sake is good, but for the great ends which it proposes, and which itself furnishes the means, it is much more so.

To those who have not thought as yet, or but imperfectly and hastily, of the value of knowledge chiefly as a means—who follow the pursuit mainly to satisfy curiosity, or to give exercise to an active, restless mind—let them continue to persevere; and the time may be that they will begin to feel benefits arising from it such as they never dreamed of, or perhaps it may be, never cared about. One who collected knowledge from bills posted upon walls, titles pages, and open leaves in the windows of book-shops, and at old book-stalls and picture shops—has, from the experience of a mind so patient and persevering—and which he thus made rich—recorded his gratitude even to such stray knowledge as this, in words to this effect:—“I know not what I have done, but I have, in all my knowledge, even in the knowledge of naked facts, something that OPENS THE MIND. He loved this expression he said—“opens the mind, and raises the tone, not only of thought and feeling, but of language and general deportment; thus in the course of time forming a distinction more or less marked, between one that is ignorant, and another that is partially informed.”

I intended to have gathered together some of those names who have distinguished themselves in the acquisition of knowledge, and benefited mankind; and endeavored to impress, from such examples, what has been accomplished, and what may be again, and thus to incite, for our mutual advantage, and for the strengthening our hope and belief, and cheering us on in our way; this great and leading truth which should be ever kept foremost, that nothing can be called insurmountable to the humble constant mind, and brave heart, who ventures in the pursuit of knowledge. No station however humble, no origin however obscure, scarcely any defect however grievous, even blindness itself, cannot deter and diminish the ambitious ambition of man to cultivate and elevate his nature.

I must now, Gentlemen, and Fellow Members, in so far as this address is concerned, respectfully take my leave of you. May the progress of our course be pleasant, be profitable, be fertile, and not unriched by much that is beautiful and worthy to be enjoyed. And long may our Popular Institute diffuse usefulness; and support, and strengthen, and adorn the great ends of its establishment; a credit to its founders, all its members, and early well wishers, and a credit, and an ornament to this town. And it may be, perhaps, that this its first Anniversary, after we have journeyed long together, and shared the fortunes of its progress; that this day, in its early time, will live green in the memories of many of us.

To the Editor of the Canada Inquirer.  
Sir—Having read in your paper of the 7th inst. a letter signed P. O'Dwyer, purporting to be written with a view to correct Protestant misconceptions respecting the tenets of R. Catholics, and presuming that it comes from the pen of the Rev. Gentleman of that name, who is the present officiating Roman Catholic Priest in London, I beg to say that this avowed (or at least implied) Reformation in the Church of Rome calls for the hearty congratulations of every member of society, and their warmest thanks to you, Mr. Editor, and more especially to the author of the document in question, for thus giving publicity to a communication so important. But lest I should be over sanguine in my expectations, and build too much upon the statement of this manifesto, it may not be unreasonable perhaps, as an anxious enquirer, to ask for information, thro' some future number of your journal, as to the fact whether or not he makes his statements upon authority, and whether he can satisfy the public that the forms of prayer and worship hitherto extant in the Roman Catholic book of devotion have been superseded, and their place supplied by others consonant with the assertions of the paragraph in your paper signed P. O'Dwyer.

It is not my intention, lest I should burden your pages too much, to go through the several sections of the article alluded to, and headed “Protestant misconceptions corrected,” but hastily adverting to some of the leading statements, I would briefly remark on the first, that Protestants have not misconceived Roman Catholics as regards the matter of their professing to worship “one living and true God,” but this impression they have been under, that according to the books of authority among Roman Catholics, they “do service (and which cannot well be regarded as any other than profane, idolatrous service) to them which by nature are no Gods;” in proof of which the following concise extracts from their standard books of devotion are submitted.

Breviary of the Church of Rome, pars Henalis, page 137.—“May the Lord conduct us to the Kingdom of Heaven, by the prayers of the blessed ever Virgin Mary, and of all the saints. Amen.”

“O blessed Mother, and immaculate Virgin, O glorious Queen of the World, intercede for us with the Lord.”  
Office part. 6 Maria, page 147.—“We fly beneath thy protection, O Holy mother of God, do not despise our supplications in necessity, but ever deliver us from all dangers, O glorious and blessed Virgin.”  
“We pray thee, O Lord, that the glorious intercession of the blessed and glorious Virgin Mary may protect us and conduct us to life eternal through the Lord.”  
December festivals—Dec. 6, p. 437.—“O God, who did adorn the blessed Bishop

Nicholas with innumerable miracles, grant we pray thee that we may be delivered from the burnings of Hell by his merits and prayers, through the Lord.”

In the Litany of Loretta the following attributes of Deity are ascribed to the Virgin Mary.

“Virgin most powerful, Virgin most merciful, Virgin most faithful, mirror of justice, seat of wisdom, cause of our joy, health of the weak, refuge of sinners, comfort of the afflicted, health of Christians, queen of angels, queen of saints.”

Thus the choicest epithets which the language of inspiration applied to Christ, are applied to a Creature.

In the Catholic school book printed by Hoisington & Co. No. 105 Saint Paul st. Montreal, 1832, and recommended by the instruction of youth by the highest Roman Catholic authorities on this continent, will be found, amongst pages of like matter, the following on the devotion of the blessed Virgin, chap. 12, “have recourse to her in all your spiritual necessities, and for that end offer to her daily some particular prayers, say your beads or the little office some times in the week, perform something in her honor on every Saturday.” “if the winds of temptations be raised against you, if you run upon the rocks of adversity, lift up your eyes to that star, invoke the blessed Virgin; in danger, in extremities, in doubtful affairs, think upon the blessed Virgin, let her not depart from your mouth, for your heart.” “will you perform this, you will be of the number of her real children and she will be your mother, under whose protection you shall never perish.”—“it is impossible that he should perish who has recourse to her, and whom she regards with the eye of mercy.”

Again, in a book entitled “the devotion of the sacred heart,” &c. section 1st, are the following words:

“Come then, hardened and inveterate sinner, how great sinner your crimes may be, come and behold Mary stretches out her hands, opens her breast to receive you, though invisible to the great concerns of your salvation, though unfortunately proof against the most engaging invitation and inspirations of the Holy Ghost, fling yourself at the feet of this powerful advocate.”

I shall close on this head with the following quotation from the “Glories of Mary.”  
“O Jesus! O Mary! may your names live in my heart, and in the hearts of all men, may I forget all other names in order to Jesus your adorable names alone! O Jesus thy redeemer! O Mary my mother! when my last hours shall come, when my soul shall depart from its departure from the world, grant I beseech thee, that my last words may be, Jesus! Mary! I love you! Jesus! Mary! I give you my heart and my soul. Amen.”

While I have been led to remark upon the communication of your correspondent, I am obliged for the sake of brevity to pass over much to which otherwise I would gladly allude. I cannot, however, refrain noticing the coincidence that at the moment that he is setting forth “that it is a false and absurd supposition that Catholics give money to the Priest or to the Pope for absolution of sin, or indulgence,” a pastoral letter appears from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston, setting up for sale his supposed spiritual benefits, and offers to every person who will become member of an association, and pay one dollar for the erection of a Roman Catholic Chapel in Toronto, a plenary indulgence four times in the year, and the benefit of a Mass to be said on the first Monday in each month for their temporal and spiritual prosperity, until the completion of the addressed establishment; and again, forty indulgences to every subscriber who will induce another person to join the association. This circumstance, together with the foregoing quotations taken from standard Roman Catholic books, appear so much at variance with the statements advanced by your correspondent, that I cannot see how on any principle of fair interpretation they can be reconciled. I therefore must suppress the apprehension that he must himself be under some misapprehension as to the tenets of his Church, or else that what he asserts has been put forth for the purpose of leading unwary Protestants to form a more favorable opinion of the doctrines of the Church of Rome than it will for one moment warrant. With the best that I can hope of the document, I confess that it appears to savor strongly of the tenets of the Jesuit—and into this suspicion I think I am not unreasonably led, by the expression of the sentiments, with which it closes, for after a good deal that is specious in the beginning, it seems to start from a kind of restraint, and in a flourish of words proclaims the olden boast, “our religion which is holy and unchangeable, perpetual and universal, the most ancient of all, and against which the gates of hell cannot prevail;” this too as information to be believed by the author's “respected dissenting brethren who may be unacquainted with his tenets.”

But in accordance with my purpose to be brief, I must close, and subscribe myself, Mr. Editor, yours,  
A PROTESTANT.

From the Kingston Herald, Jan. 11.  
ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.  
His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot arrived here yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. A splendid procession had been arranged to meet Sir Charles at Hickley's on the south shore of Wolfe Island, and accompany him to Town, but this was too weak to bear the passage of a line of sleighs. A large company of persons went to the island on foot. A light boat which won the prizes at the Kingston Regattas was fitted up at Garden Island with masts and rigging like a ship, a flag of Queen Victoria flying at the mast head, and other flags displayed around. Thus prepared it was firmly secured on runners, and in it His Excellency was drawn across the ice by one regatta dress, walking at each side, accompanied by the concourse from Town. On reaching the foot of Brock Street, His Excellency was received by a guard of honor composed of a company of the 14th

Regt, and Magrath's Cavalry and by nearly the entire population of Kingston, who greeted Sir Charles with three British cheers and one cheer more, the Royal Artillery firing a salute. His Excellency courteously acknowledged his reception by uncovering and repeatedly bowing to the assembled people, and stepping from his miniature frigate into General Clithrow's sleigh, he drove off to the Government House. A light boat had also been fitted up like a brig of war at the Marine Railway, and fixed on runners. The Prince of Wales flag floating at her mast head, the Union, Jack, St George's flag and other colours at different parts of her rigging, and with her crew of six true blue sailors aboard, she accompanied Sir Charles to the Government House, followed by the Garden Island boat, and the two craft with their lolly masts and flying streamers making quite a pageant of themselves, numerous sleighs filling up and completing the procession. The day was remarkably fine and clear.

A more formal procession would have been formed, but it was His Excellency's wish, communicated by the Chief Secretary to the Town authorities, that no procession or formal reception should take place.

The Legislature of New York met last Tuesday at Albany, and the papers give the speech of Governor Seward, which is an able document, being a full report upon all public matters appertaining to the State, as their public improvements, finances, education, banks, state prisons, Indian lands, Asylums, geology of the State, and other miscellaneous matters. We are glad to see that Governor Seward takes high ground on the subject of State debts, and maintains their sacred obligation. The continuance of the Erie canal enlargement is strongly recommended, and not without reason, since although part of the trade was diverted to the St. Lawrence, 20,320 boats passed one of the eastern locks last year, being an increase of 3,333, or twelf and one third per cent, and showing an average passage of one boat in every 103 minutes. The debt of New York is now seventeen millions of dollars, and other seventeen millions are required to complete the different public works of the State, the length of canal navigation in New York is 803 miles, and the aggregate length of railway communication is 747 miles. The Boston and Albany railroad is completed, and was lately opened, the cars traversing the distance in about 12 hours, and there is now a continuous railway from Boston to Batavia, 483 miles, which in another year or two will be extended to Buffalo. The New York and Erie railroad is in progress, and its eastern section has been opened, extending from the City into the interior of about 90 miles. The remainder of the road is all under contract. During the past season between 4 and 5000 men were employed on it, and it will be finished through in 1843 if the requisite means be furnished.

It is also remarked by Governor Seward that a railway from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain, and eventually to tide water, is required, among other reasons, “to counteract the efforts of the Canadian Government to guide the travel and trade of those countries and of the far west down the St. Lawrence.” “We compete with Canadian efforts, not only under the disadvantage of an increased distance from Lake Erie, by the way of our Canal to European markets, but also under the effects of discriminating privileges in English ports to colonial shipments, exceeding what we could offer by even the navigation of the channel [the canal].” The Canadian authorities, having already made a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, and thus overcome the chief obstacle of the western trade, are pressing onward with energies derived from a reorganization of their political institutions, and sustained by the favour of the Imperial Government.”

These remarks should not be lost upon our people. We must be awake, and profit by our advantages, or others will draw them away from our easy pliant grasp, and laugh at us for our folly.

The capital government invested in various ways for the support of education in the State of New York is ten and a half millions of dollars. There are 10,828 school district libraries, containing 630,000 volumes.—Kingston-Herald.

From the Toronto Colonist.  
We have observed that His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, is about to resign the highly honorable post of Grand Master of the Masonic Body in England, and that Prince Albert is likely to succeed him. However much the craft may regret the absence of the Duke of Sussex as their presiding officer,—who has so long filled that honorable and distinguished post,—there can be but one feeling as to his successor,—that of pride that one who is but Sovereign of the Realm, should have received so much light as to see the propriety of presiding over so ancient, so honorable, so loyal and so ineluctable a body. For even in this country where party spirit has run so high we see men of all denominations, even Roman Catholics uniting with Protestants of all shades, and meeting together as Christians ought to do. And we may ask under what other banner could they so readily unite?—Those who are ignorant of the tenets of the ancient order of Masons, may, as we have lately seen them do, indulge in abusive language regarding them, but there is this to be observed, that when men speak of what they do not understand these must be considerable allowance made for them. To mention the ancient order of Masons as a political body is so absurd, that nothing could abide the ignorance of the party who advanced it.

“For Kings, Dukes and Lords  
Have laid by their swords,  
Our mysteries to put a good grace on;  
And have never been ashamed,  
To hear themselves named  
With a free and an accepted Mason.”

The running time on the Western rail road (from Boston to Albany, 200 miles) on Monday last, was precisely ten hours.

Henry Sherwood, Esq. has been elected Mayor of Toronto.

## DIVISION COURTS, FOR THE DISTRICT OF HURON.

Limits and extent of the Six Division Courts for the District of Huron, and the times and places of the Sittings of the said Courts.

FIRST DIVISION COURT. Goderich, Ashfield, Colborne, and Stanley. David Don, Clerk. Henry Reid, Bailiff. At the British Hotel, Goderich.

Second DIVISION COURT. Tuckersmith, Hullett, McKillop, Hibbert, and Logan. Bailiff. At Van Egmond's.

THIRD DIVISION COURT. Town of Stratford, Logan, East to the side line between lots 20 and 21, Ellice, North Easthope, South Easthope, part of Gore of Downie, north of Oxford road. John J. E. Linton, Clerk.—John McCarthy, Bailiff. At the Sinkspeare Hotel, Stratford.

FOURTH DIVISION COURT. Blanehard, Ingersoll's Mills, South West parts of Fullerton and Downie to 8th concession, and South part of Gore of Downie, south of Oxford road. George Williams, Clerk. Bailiff. At Ingersoll's Mills.

FIFTH DIVISION COURT. Williams, Biddulph, and McGilvray. George Carter, Clerk. George Hodgins, Bailiff. At George Hodgins, Biddulph Tavern, Sable Hill.

SIXTH DIVISION COURT. Stephen, Hay and Colborne. James Scott, Clerk. Josh. Case, Bailiff. At D. McConnell's, Halfway House Tavern, at the Falls.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Goderich, January 18, 1842.

DAN. LAZARS, Clerk of the Peace.

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**Fall and Winter Importations.**

The Subscribers beg to intimate to their Friends and the Trade generally, that their Stock now comprises

AN EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS**

Which they are determined to sell at the  
**Regular Toronto and Hamilton Prices,**  
AT LEAST  
20 per cent Lower than has ever been offered in London before.

The following comprises a part of their stock.  
Figured and plain Orleans cloth, Canton crape and challee handkerchiefs, Elusings and Pilot cloths, Blankets, Flannels and Baizes, Plain and figured Satins, Saraset, gauze and satin Ribbons, Fur, ermet and plush caps, Prints, Hosiery and merinos, Muleskins, grey and bleached cottons, Rich brocaded and fashionable shawls, Broadcloths and cassimeres,  
Beaver cloths and Tweeds, Plain and figured Gros de Naples, Hats, Umbrellas and Stocks, Plain and figured Satins, Saraset, gauze and satin Ribbons, Fur, ermet and plush caps, Black and colored Silk Velvets, Nalin, lace caps and Collars, Cotton and woollen Yarn.  
And a great variety of other seasonable Dry Goods to numerous to mention.  
Country Merchants and Pedlars would do well to examine their stock, before purchasing elsewhere.  
London, Nov. 1841. ANGUS & BIRRELL.

**Books! Books!! Books!!!**

Christmas Presents, and New Year's Gifts.  
UPWARDS of 1000 new works just received at the London Book Store, from Edinburgh, Glasgow and New York, amongst which are the following: Chalmers Educational Course and Information for the People; editions of Standard works, beautifully got up; Charles O'Malley, Ten Thousand a Year; Curiosity shop; Valentine Vox, Night & Morning; Pickwick papers; Master Humphreys clock; Nicholas Nicholby; Flag Ship; Ancient Regime; Democracy in America; Combes Phrenology, lectures; Fowler's Phrenology; Carlyle's land of Burns; Diary of a Physician; Leather-stocking Tales; Deer Slayer; McAulay's mis. works; Macks life of Lafayette; Gall's works; Guy Fawkes; Bulwers works; Brougham's speeches; Thier's French Revolution; D'Israeli's Amelities of Literature; Brougham's Statesman; Dumas' Democracy; Muleskin, Rural life in England; Pic Nic papers; Walker on Beauty; Mrs. Hemans's complete works; Combes moral philosophy; Howitt's book of Seasons; Austin's Goethe; Byron Dramatic works. All of which, offering to the literary mind, an opportunity of laying in as varied and useful a stock of reading, ever in reach, this side of Toronto. Novels 2s. 6d. per volume, a large assortment of Lamsden's cheap prints. Pedlars supplied at a discount. Drawing material. Miss Leslie's cookery & House Book. Drugs, Oils, Faints, Chemicals, Horse and cattle medicines, new Honey, Hungarian water, &c. &c. N. B. Water proof varnish in pint bottles.  
Sign of the "BIG MORTAR," opposite Mr. Balkwill's Hotel, Dundas st., and next door to Mr. Perin's.  
London, Dec. 9, 1841. JOHN NORVAL.

**NEW ARRIVAL, BRUSSELS CARPETING. J. & J. DOUGALL,**

RESPECTFULLY intimate to their friends and the public that they have received another supply of handsome Carpeting. They particularly invite attention to their Brussels, which for beauty and chasteness of design, rich appearance, and excellent quality has never been surpassed in any importations to this part of the country.  
An assortment of other kinds of carpeting—good patterns, durable, and at very low prices. Also,  
Rugs and Bedsides in variety

J. & J. D., also received at same time with the above, a second supply of Staple and Fancy Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, &c., all the prices of which they have marked in plain figures at the lowest possible advance—and from which there can be no deviation.

J. & J. D. would take the present opportunity respectfully to tender their thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal support extended to them since they opened. And they would further beg to assure their customers, that every endeavor will be made which may ensure a continuance of such support; and will at the same time also enable them to mark their Goods at still lower advances,—thus giving their customers the continued advantages of the system which they have so successfully adopted.  
Dundas Street, London, Dec. 24, 1841.

**LONDON, MANCHESTER AND GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.**

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, DUNDAS STREET.  
The Subscriber has just now received the whole of his Fall and Winter Goods, which upon inspection will be found the **cheapest and best** assortment in Canada.

The following items are enumerated, as a Specimen:  
10 cases prime winter Clothing, 5 bales prime whiney Blankets, 50 pieces white Flannels, 3 cases winter Hosiery, 100 " Merinos and Orleans cloths, 20 pieces diamond and pilot cloths, 100 Buffalo Robes, 20 " stout grey Kerseys, 200 fur and cloth caps, 500 pieces Grey cottons.

Splendid French and English cap and bonnet ribbons, elegant shawls of a beautiful quality, shawl and crape trimmings, zephyr crapes, china and gauze scarfs and veils of every shade, superior satin, stripe and muslin de laine dresses, french worked collars and pocket handkerchiefs, of the newest Patterns, white, black and figured lace gloves, german wool of every hue, rich blond edgings, quilting and piece blond, superior Artificial flowers, washing blouses, grecian colored and bobbin nets, splendid assortment of red gros de naples and persians, printed calicos and calico dresses, superfine black, blue, olive, claret rille green, and other cloths, double milled cassimeres, buck and doe skins, vestings, sillesias, linen tick, fine Irish linen, lawn gingham, printed muslin, turkey red, and two blue checks and stripes, twilled regattas, stout shirting, stripe, plain and twilled grey cotton, shirting and sheeting from 26 to 72 inches; all kinds ready made summer clothing, linen damask table cloths, from 64 to 124, tapes, bindings, braces, needles, pins, cotton balls and spools, scotch, gingham and stripes, buttons, silk, coat and other brands, Italian sewing silk and an endless variety of other articles too numerous to detail.

- GROCERIES**
- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 10 hds double refined Sugars,           | 10 kegs 16 hand plug Tobacco,    |
| 10 do bright muscovado, do.             | 20 bags root ginger,             |
| 20 barrels do do.                       | 20 boxes first rate cigars,      |
|   | 2 hds. best white wine vinegar,  |
|   | 20 boxes starch,                 |
|   | 10 kegs saleratus,               |
|   | 5 tierces fresh rice,            |
|   | 3 barrels molasses,              |
| 100 boxes young hyson Tea,              | 5 hds. boiled oil,               |
| 25 caddies do do                        | 5 do raw do                      |
| 10 do Gunpowder, do                     | 5 do olive do                    |
| 5 chests twankey, do                    | 5 do cod do                      |
| 6 do black, do                          | 6 cases cascaded tobacco,        |
|   | 5 do mildred do                  |
| 10 qt. casks madeira,                   | 5 do ladies twist do             |
| 2 Octaves sherry,                       | 10 boxes good coffee,            |
| 5 do Port,                              | 10 bags green do                 |
| 1 pipe prime old port, vintage 1834.    | 5 do pepper,                     |
| 12 baskets champagne, in pints and qts. | 5 do allspice,                   |
| LIQUORS, ETC.,                          | 10 jars superior maccaboy snuff, |
| 6 hds cognac brandy,                    | 1 cases scotch snuff,            |
| 3 do. Hollands,                         | 10 kegs dry white lead,          |
| 5 punchcons spirits,                    | 20 kegs white paint,             |
| 5 english gin,                          | 5 casks turpentine,              |
| 30 barrels London and Dublin porter.    | 10 cans varnish,                 |
| 40 do Leith and Aloe ale.               |                                  |
| 40 boxes muscatel raisons,              |                                  |
| 50 do oranges and Lemons.               |                                  |

**HARDWARE.**  
Comprising 50 boxes sheet Iron, 40 boxes I C & I X Tin; table poct, butchers', shoe and pruning knives; sheep shears, reckoning compasses, drawer knobs, cut brads, shoe hammers, brass kettles, screws of various sizes, bolts from 1 to 5 inches; fire irons, iron squares, grid irons; banister, scrubbing and whitewash brushes; steelyards, German steel wood and hand saws, stirrup irons, bed cords, rope, Glue, oil and sand stones, gunpowder, coffee mills, sand paper; table butts, &c.  
**GLASSWARE & CROCKERY,**  
And a general assortment of Stationery, Blank Books, &c.  
**J. H. JOYCE.**  
London, Canada, December 4, 1841.

**FALL GOODS.**

**JUST ARRIVED AT THE NEW CASH STORE,**

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of London and the adjoining country that he is now receiving in addition to his former stock, a large and varied assortment of **DRY & FANCY GOODS, FURS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.** all of which will be sold at unusually low prices. He would particularly recommend his Stock of Cloths, as being the largest, best assorted, and cheapest ever brought to this part of the country, and he respectfully solicits his old customers to favor him with a call before purchasing elsewhere.

The following articles enumerated below will be found among his Stock.  
**DRY GOODS.** West of England cloths, beaver and pilot do, cassimeres, tweeds, pickwicks, vestings, velvets, velvetens, fill'd and Scotch shawls, merinos, mouseline de laines, Saxony and Victoria dresses, a splendid assortment of winter prints, worsted and woollen plaid, tartans, bonnets, furniture prints, silks, satins, figured and plain netts, muslins, ribbons, edgings, threads, moleskins, blankets, flannels, factory and shirting cottons, ready made clothes, and a great variety of other articles.  
**HARDWARE.** Cut and wrought nails of every size, plain and knob locks, bolts, latches, butts and screws, sets of wrenches, pen and pocket knives, case and carving do, butchers and shoe do., shoe thread, best quality, springs and awls, percussion caps, keg and cannister powder, shot of all sizes, white lead in kegs, yellow ochre, putty, window glass of all sizes, &c.  
**GROCERIES.** Young and old hyson, twankay and black Teas, muscovado and loaf sugar, mustard, pepper, ginger, spices of all kinds, raisins, currants, cinnamon, epsom salts, saleratus, soap, candles, &c.  
**CROCKERY, &c.** 100 dozen common cups and saucers, at 2s York per set, besides a very large assortment of Crockery and Glassware equally low.  
**FURS.** Fur caps, gloves, gauntlets, capes, collars, muffs and boas.  
The subscriber assures the public that the above mentioned articles will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in London.  
Oct. 20. EDWARD GLENNON.

**London Cloth Hall.**

Just received by the subscriber from the New York and Montreal

Markets, a splendid assortment of  
**Black, Blue, and Coloured Broad Cloths,**  
**CARPETING,**  
**WOOLLEN SERGES,**  
**HARDWARE,**  
**CROCKERY,**  
AND  
**GROCERIES,**  
with many other articles  
too numerous to mention.  
Corner of Dundas and Rowell Streets.  
**LONDON.**  
**GEORGE CRONYN.**  
November 10, 1841.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support hitherto extended to him since his commencement in business, and respectfully informs his numerous customers that he has taken Mr. T. N. BAKER as a partner in the business, and solicits a continuance of their support. The present Stock is large, well assorted, and Cheap, comprising in the New Arrivals the most Fashionable articles.  
WM. GUNN.

**NEW ARRIVAL. GUNN & BAKER**

DUNDAS STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE.  
Solicit an inspection of their stock, comprising as follows: Silks, Cottons, Linens and woollens of every description and quality; Merinos, Prints, Shawls of the newest styles, Small wares, comprising Hosiery, Laces, and Sewed Goods.  
**SHELF HARDWARE** of every description.  
**Liquors.** Cognac Brandy, Port, Sherry and Madeira. Wines from the best vineyards, Old Jamaica Rum, Gin and Whiskey in bottle and wood. The assortment of **GROCERIES** are carefully selected, and it is the intention of the subscribers to sell at unprecedented **Low Prices** for Cash or Ready pay.  
December 24, 1841. GUNN & BAKER. 20

**ALBION HOUSE.**

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c.**  
Will be sold at the subscriber's, (next door west of the St. Thomas Hotel) cheaper than any house in the western part of the Province.  
On hand a beautiful and varied assortment of Allicea cloths, Orleans cloths, Dark Prints, 6-4 merinos, cottons, mouseline de laine dresses, &c.  
Muscovado and loaf Sugars; best Young Hyson Tea; East India Company's Hyson skin, Twankay, Capor souchong and Congo Teas; Windsor and brown soap; sprin, mould and dipped candles. A large assortment of first rate Cavandish and Plug Tobaccos. Madras Indigo, warranted the very best.  
A great variety of Shelf Hardware, Sleigh Bells, &c.  
Crockery—Plates, Dishes, Basins, Teacups and Saucers, &c.  
Lumber and shingles constantly on hand.  
One dollar will be paid for first rate plump Wheat.  
Barley, Rye, Oats, and Pease taken in payment for Goods.  
6s The highest market price paid for first rate Pork.  
St. Thomas, January 3, 1842. JOHN WESTLAKE.

**RE-OPENING After the Great Fire, of the Extensive Dry Goods Establishment IN SAINT THOMAS.**

In the premises formerly occupied by R. & J. Cryler, North end of Mr. Paul's Hotel.  
**JOHN MCKAY**  
Respectfully acquaints the inhabitants of St. Thomas and vicinity, that he has returned from Hamilton and Toronto, with a Complete, Extensive, New and Fashionable stock of Winter Goods, selected from the extensive establishment of **I. S. A. C. BUCHANAN & CO.** The stock of broadcloths, pilot cloths, blankets, flannels, trowser stuffs, silks, shawls, merinos, rich figured Orleans, Saxonomies and de Laines, are well worth attention.  
JOHN McKay begs to state to the public, that in conducting his business, the most honorable and straight forward principles of trading will be carried out with spirit and energy, although his present store has neither an attractive or magnificent appearance outside, he feels confident Customers will just find the **GREAT** Bargains within.  
JOHN McKay regards as essential to his system, the exercise of the most skillful judgment, corrected by experience, in securing the best Bargains in the market, and in selecting seasonable Goods. The cheaper an establishment can be conducted the smaller is the profit required on Goods. A quick dollar is better than a slow pound.  
JOHN McKay sincerely thanks his customers and the public for their generous and feeling sympathy for his late misfortune by fire, and begs to assure them that his losses will be endured as they ought to be, that is by himself, and not as some unreflecting individuals insinuate, by charging higher prices, for he distinctly desires it to be made as public as possible, that his goods will be sold at lower prices than formerly, and that he will not be undersold by any one.  
Let the Public Judge, Let the Deserving be Supported.  
Country Merchants, and Pedlars supplied at Hamilton Prices.  
Arriving daily, an assortment of Groceries and Crockery, which will be sold at astonishing Prices.  
Saint Thomas, October 20, 1841. 11

**THOMAS KEIR, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c.**  
OFFICE IN DUNDAS STREET, Over A. S. Armstrong's Store.

**FREDERICK CLEVERLY, Barrister & Attorney at Law, CONVEYANCER, &c.**  
Office next door to W. Gunn & Co's Store; UP STAIRS. Dundas-st. London, Aug. 11, 1841.

**LONDON MEDICAL HALL.**

**LYMAN, MOORE & Co.**  
APHEMISTS and Druggists, next door to the Mansion House Hotel, Dundas Street. Physicians prescriptions and Family recipes accurately prepared.  
July, 1840.

**THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE MEDICINES**  
Are for sale at the London Medical Hall, BY LYMAN, MOORE AND CO.

**NERVE & BONE LINIMENT**  
and Indian vegetable elixir.  
A CURE FOR RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS.—This article is most truly named, as it penetrates to every nerve and sinew of the person using it. Dr. Hewes is the author of it, and it has attained a reputation unequalled by any other article in Rheumatism. This externally, with the Indian Vegetable Elixir internally, is warranted to cure the most severe cases—to extend contracted muscles, and bring feeling and sensibility to limbs long paralyzed and useless.

**The Sick-Headache,**  
EITHER NERVOUS OR BILIOUS.  
Headache.—This disease is one from which arises more misery to the human family than is generally supposed; not being directly fatal, it is often neglected or persons resort so much to the use of purgatives and other medicines, as to impair their general health, and often induce fatal diseases. The article now offered seems to have overcome these difficulties. While its effects are most powerful and immediate in curing an attack or keeping it off, it is so perfectly mild and innocent as to be used for infants with the greatest effect and safety. This has now been tested by so many of the highest members of this community as to require no further proof.

**CAROLINE OIL,**  
FOR HORSES, CATTLE, AND OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMALS.  
In the cure of the following diseases, viz:— Fresh wounds, galls, old sores, fistula in the withers, stiff strains, strains, bruises, lameness, cracked heels, and crack, ring bone, foundered feet, pole evil, quitor, swellings, malleaders, mange horn distemper in cattle, colic, gripes or fret jaundice or yellows, staggers, apoplexy, megrims, vertigo, fits, bots and other worms, loss of appetite, &c.—Price 81 per bottle. A pamphlet with ample directions accompanies each bottle.  
This valuable medicine was formerly prepared by an English farrier, who, it is believed, made known its formula to but one person previous to his death, and that gentleman has very politely transferred the same to the present proprietor—since which it has undergone a very material improvement.  
It is allowed by farriers, and all who have used it, to be decidedly the best application for horses and other domestic animals, of any now in use and may be used as an internal remedy, in some cases, with surprising results.

**London Medical Hall.**  
LYMAN, MOORE & Co. dealers in Stationery, School Books, &c. next door to the Mansion House Hotel, Dundas Street.  
**Important.**  
If you want to buy cheap Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware &c go to **CLARIS'** which is decidedly the CHEAPEST Store in London.  
All kinds of Produce taken in Exchange, at the highest market price.  
London, Nov. 3, 1841. 13

**TO FARMERS!**  
THE highest market price given for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Butter and Eggs, at  
**J. CLARIS'**  
Cash Store; Dundas Street.  
London, Nov. 3, 1841. 13

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
WEST half of Lot number 3, in the 3d concession, south of the Egremont road, township of Adelaide.  
Also, Lot number 21, in the 4th concession of Carradoc, about 4 miles from Delaware, and in the immediate neighborhood of mills. Terms liberal. Apply to W. HORTON, Esq. London.  
Sept. 3, 1841.

**JAMES COYNE & Co.**  
SAINT THOMAS.  
KEEP on hand every article in the Dry Goods, Hardware, & Grocery line, at reduced prices, for CASH or ready pay.  
Dec. 24, 1840.  
Yarmouth Superfine FLOUR, A SUPERIOR ARTICLE. MICHIE, MATHIESON & Co. December 1, 1841. 17

**FARMER'S STORE.**  
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES To be Exchanged for Produce.  
L. PERIN begs to inform his numerous friends and the public that he has just received a well selected stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he is desirous to exchange for Produce, and solicits the trade of the Farmers.  
His stock of Dry Goods comprises Cloths, cassimeres, cottons, prints, hosiery, small wares, fancy goods, &c. and will be sold as low as goods of like quality and styles can be purchased in Town.  
In the Grocery department will be found a full stock of all qualities of Teas, Sugars, rice, tobacco, codfish, &c. &c.  
Having erected New Ovens, his facilities for Baking are superior to any other establishment in the Province, and he will continue to furnish Bread of the very best quality, with his accustomed punctuality, and upon his usual favorable terms.  
Call and be convinced that Goods are sold cheaper than the cheapest, London, Dec. 30, 1841.

**Crown Lands Office,**

Toronto, 5th June, 1840.  
**PUBLIC SALES** will take place at the Agents' Offices in the different Districts within this Province, on the 21st, March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, in each year, when such lots as may have been bid off at Auction above the upset price, and which may have become forfeited for non-compliance with the conditions of such sale, will be again exposed to public competition, also such lands as may be returned to this department for sale not heretofore advertised.  
The numbers of the first described lands may be known upon application to the Agents of this Department in their respective Districts; those of the latter will appear in the Upper Canada Gazette, and in one of the newspapers published in each District, one month before the time of such Quarterly Sale, above mentioned, or of such special sale as may be hereafter advertised.

A General Advertisement of Crown Lands not heretofore offered, will appear so soon as returns of inspections of lots advertised under Order in Council of the 4th April, 1838, have been made by the District Agents, and the necessary authority obtained from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to offer for sale such lands so advertised as may have been forfeited by the original locatee, when lots returned as vacant since the general advertisement of sales of Crown lands published last year, will be included.  
R. B. SULLIVAN.

**Saint Thomas Cash Store.**  
**DRY GOODS.**  
A choice and well assorted stock of Cloths and Cassimeres, Calicoes, Printed Saxonomies, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. For sale low. HOPE & HODGE. 6s Ready Pay. 10

**Heavy Hardware.**  
A complete and heavy stock of English Bar and Rod Iron, Hoop and Band do Swedes and Nailrod do Cast Shear and Eagle Steel, Spring Blister and Shear cork do Bikes and Bellied Pots, &c. For sale at Low prices by HOPE & HODGE. 6s Ready Pay. 10

**GROCERIES.**  
A large and well assorted stock of Plates, Cups and Saucers, &c. &c. For Sale at Low prices by HOPE & HODGE. 6s Ready Pay. 10

**SADDLERY.**  
Ladies and Gentlem's Saddle, Bridles, Saddle and Weighmouth Head Reins, Bits, Stirrups, Webbing, Hames, Terrets, Saddle trees, Buckles of all kinds.  
At Low Prices: HOPE & HODGE. 6s Ready Pay. 10  
SADDLERS will find the prices of the above articles at such rates as will be an inducement to Purchase.

**Shelf Hardware.**  
An Excellent assortment of Cutlery and House furnishings. Knives and Forks, Pocket and Shoe Knives, Locks of all kinds, Latches and Hinges, Screws and bolts, &c. &c. for sale Low. HOPE & HODGE. 6s Ready Pay. 10

**Importing House.**  
AT ST. THOMAS.  
THE subscriber begs to announce that his extensive importations from BRITAIN and NEW YORK, are now ready for inspection.  
His arrangements for procuring supplies are now unsurpassed by any Wholesale House in Canada, and it is his intention to sell at very low advances.  
His stock is unusually extensive, and beautifully assorted, comprising almost every article in use throughout the country. He trusts that he will this season be enabled to convince purchasers that it is their interest to support him.  
JAMES BLACKWOOD.  
JAMES BLACKWOOD.  
OFFERS for Sale, 6,000 lbs. best cotton Yarn at per bundle of 5 lbs, 9s 6d York. 2,500 lbs. Madder, best quality 1s 4d " p/b 500 lbs. Alum, " 6d " " 500 lbs. best Madras Indigo, 11s " " 500 lbs. Bengal ditto 12s " " 50 bags Black Pepper, 30 " Pimento, Brown Cottons 40 inches wide 9 cents per yard.  
St. Thomas, July 22, 1841.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of KEIR & ARMSTRONG, are requested to call on the subscriber without further delay and settle their accounts, or else COSTS will be incurred.  
A. KEIR.  
London, October 5, 1841. 10

**ALMANACS.**  
CANADIAN ALMANACS, for sale wholesale and Retail by LYMAN MOORE & Co.  
CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, in October last, a dark brown Steer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.  
WM. NILES.  
Dorchester, Jan. 10, 1842.

**Shaving and Hair Dressing ESTABLISHMENT.**  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of London and its Vicinity, that he has opened a Barber's Shop two doors east of the Mansion House Hotel, Dundas Street, where he hopes by due attention to merit and receive a share of Public Patronage.  
ALEX. HAMILTON  
London, Oct. 4, 1840.

# CANADA INQUIRER,---L.A. P.A.

G. H. Hackstaff,

London, (Canada), Friday, February 11, 1842.

[Publisher.]

## ADDRESS

OF  
**JOHN WILSON, ESQ.,**  
Warden of the District Council,  
FOR THE LONDON DISTRICT.

Gentlemen of the Council,

You are assembled for the first time under the provisions of an Act, new almost in principle as in its practical operation, and as many of you are probably unacquainted with its scope and application, it is fitting perhaps that I should address to you a few words on this occasion.

You are aware that all the direct local taxes levied in the District were intended to be applied for purposes solely connected with the District, that it had become a matter of loud and frequent complaint, that the local affairs of the District had been carried on, and that the monies had been applied under the direction of a class of persons whose feelings and views, it was said, were not in accordance with the majority of those who paid the taxes and for whose benefit these affairs were managed, and the money was intended, and that in fact affairs were mismanaged, and the money lavished on the one hand, and misapplied on the other. To remedy these evils, whether real or imaginary, and which were not confined to one District only, the present Act was intended, and a cursory glance at its provisions will show that its design was emphatically to place the District affairs, and local funds, under the management and at the disposal of the inhabitants. To carry out then the design of this Act, and another connected with it, is the important duty which devolves upon you, and upon me, and it will be a subject of deep and lasting gratification if happily we shall succeed in restoring the confidence and maintaining the peace and contentment of this peculiarly fine District.

With this view, therefore, the first subject to which I would earnestly call your attention, is the formation of a code of Rules for your own guidance in your deliberations. In this Council as in all free deliberative assemblies, each member has a right to hold independent views, and a right fearlessly to assert them, but on the plainest principles, there is a time to assert opinions, and a certain manner in which they ought to be asserted; and it is due as well from each to his fellow member, as to the whole, that these rights be exercised with deference, and in language void of offence. Moreover it is due in the resort that each should submit to the views of the majority in every matter, whether he considers these views right or wrong. I shall submit a few rules for your adoption or alteration; they will probably suit our present purpose, and as necessity or expediency dictates, they can be added to, altered or amended.

The business of the District, if all transacted in full Council, would be found too great, and too tedious for the time limited for your Sessions. The Act therefore authorises the appointment of such and so many committees as may be required by the exigency of the several affairs to be transacted by the Council; and these committees, with the aid and assistance of the Council in cases of difficulty, will be found to conduct the business of the District in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

Next after the adoption of a code of Rules, the appointment of the necessary committees will claim your attention, and indeed it will be found that much diversity of opinion prevails with respect to these Rules, a committee may with great propriety be appointed to remodel them to suit the views of the Council. The next step will be the appointment of the different officers. By the Act I am authorized to appoint a temporary Clerk, which I have done; but it devolves upon you to nominate three fit persons for that office, and the Government will select from them the one who shall hold the office. I have made a temporary appointment of Usher, but this office I submit may with great propriety and economy be combined with the office of High Constable, and thus effect a saving to the District. It lies with you to alter this appointment if you deem it expedient.

The Council being thus organized for conducting business, the natural enquiry is, what are its powers and authorities? and the answer is, that being a creature solely of law, its powers and authorities are contained in the provisions of the Statute creating it, and in the Statutes affecting it. That the assumption of unauthorized powers will subject this Council to ridicule and contempt, is a proposition too plain to require elucidation. It becomes us then, as a duty we owe to ourselves and the country calmly to inquire what we can do and what we cannot do, before we proceed further. This Council is a legislative body, having power to make bye laws for all or any of the purposes mentioned in the Act, and these shall have the force of law, as near as may be in the order in which they are stated in the Act; and first—the making, maintaining or improving of any new or existing road, &c. (See Act.)

No object within the scope of your authority is so important as this. The greatest drawback upon the industry of the country is the labor and time expended in carrying produce to market, and in using the term market I do not mean merely local markets where small quantities of produce may be disposed of, but I mean those markets where produce is brought for supplying any deficiency which may arise in any part of the globe. Individual energy alone must create super-abundance of produce, but each individual has a fair right to expect that he shall have the

means at the public expense, as far as the roads are concerned of disposing of that

produce. Although vast sums have from time to time been expended in making and repairing the highways of the Province, yet it is very obvious that little has been effected compared with the money expended. This has arisen in part from unskillful and improper expenditure. The policy pursued in general with respect to road making was near sighted in this, that it proposed a speedy and immediate more than a lasting and permanent good.

The establishment of the Board of Works whose sphere of action is co extensive with the country, and whose operations will be scientific, will it is hoped remedy these evils; and you will see that it is intended that your improvements on the highways shall be in operation with them, for the District Surveyor, although appointed by me, must be competent in their opinion in point of attainments for the office. Besides any improvement, the extent of which requires an outlay of above £300, must be submitted to the Board of Works and approved of by them before the expenditure can be incurred. You will therefore perceive that the legislature by means of this Board of Works, contemplated a series of improvements extending from the marts of commerce to every District, and through the means of the District Councils and their operations, to the remotest parts of each District and each Township.

To facilitate your operations, you are authorized to open new roads, and shut up old ones, without petition, without the report of a surveyor, and without the intervention of the Court of Quarter Sessions, as was formerly required; but this is a power of great magnitude and ought therefore to be exercised with great discretion and moderation. As the law stood many abuses were committed with all the checks imposed on the proceedings, and your care should be to avoid, abuse where all is left to your discretion. This subject leads me to mention the office of Road Surveyor, not done away with by the Act, but the duties of which were I apprehend misunderstood. An opinion seemed to prevail among Road Surveyors that they were in duty bound to report in favor of the required road, whereas their duty was to pass an impartial opinion as to the expediency and necessity of the road. It is therefore your business to see that these officers do not misapprehend their duty.

Connected with this subject is the important question of commutation of statute labor. All who have considered the old system have acknowledged its inadequacy. There was no doubt much labor bestowed, but the times and places of bestowing it depended too much upon the whim or convenience of the parties interested, and it was generally done too much at one time. Now as far as my observation has extended, it is not putting roads in repair once a year, but doing the best with the labor which can be done, it is doing it just when, and wherever it is most required. At certain seasons of the year, in the very nature of the material of which our roads are composed, they must be bad; but in order to keep them in as good a state of repair as the nature of things will admit of, it appears to me that they should be carefully attended to, and that whenever any kind of defect becomes apparent, it should immediately be remedied. To effect this, I would suggest the propriety of a bye law authorising the District Surveyor to report upon, and let out by written contract the keeping in repair at all seasons certain portions of the roads as far as possible. These small contracts would readily be taken by people in the vicinity of these roads, whose interest and convenience would thus be consulted, and thus too would be done at a low rate. To meet the payment of these contracts and all other works relating to roads and bridges, you have the money arising from commutation of statute labor, and you are authorized to establish the rate and direct how the money shall be collected, levied and applied. To determine the rate of commutation will be a question of much difficulty, and one which will in all probability occasion dissatisfaction. With those persons who see no interest beyond the sphere of their own narrow vision, the lowest rate will appear too much; while with others of more extended and liberal views a high rate will be strenuously contended for, but between these extremes the just rate lies, and your wisdom will be exercised in finding it. All of you know how difficult it is, in many instances, for individuals to raise even a small sum, and with every laudable desire for extensive improvement, we must not make laws which will be either unfavorably viewed or oppressively felt. With your experience I trust you will be able to fix a rate and establish a mode of collection and payment which will give general satisfaction.

There is a power vested in this Council of purchasing such real estate as may be required by the District, and power is also given to dispose of such real property as has ceased to be useful. These powers exercised with discretion will be found both useful and convenient. In the earlier periods of the settlement of this country, many roads were passed and paid for which have ceased to be either used or useful; all these may therefore with great propriety be sold, and the money applied in the improvement of other roads.

This Council is invested also with the superintendence and management of all property belonging to the District. Under this head I shall allude to the expenses of keeping in repair and managing the gaol and court-house. When you look at the accounts to which I shall presently refer, you will see that enormous sums have at different times been expended in maintaining and keeping in repair this

building. It is not to be supposed that this can be done for nothing, but it certainly cannot be necessary under judicious

management to expend sums so large, and should recommend your directing by a bye law the District Surveyor to make a report on the expense of putting it in repair, including such a sum as will meet contingent repairs, and thus you will be able to remedy the evil. You will find too that in the furniture of these buildings much expense has constantly been incurred, how far necessary or otherwise it will be for you to enquire.

This Council is required to provide the means for defraying the expenses connected with the administration of justice within the District. In considering this subject I shall include the salaries and fees payable to the different officers of the District, which form an important item in the expenses connected with the administration of justice, and which come under your revision. To say I approach this subject without concern and embarrassment would be doing injustice to my own feelings, for its discussion is calculated to induce the ill-will of those with whom I have hitherto been on terms of intimacy. I have however ever but a plain duty to perform, a mere narration of facts to make, and I have never been accustomed to shrink from a conscientious discharge of duty from a fear either of its perils or its consequences. Besides it will best suit the interests of all parties, that affairs be put on a footing which will set complaint at defiance, and court honest enquiry.

In order to continue our time I have at considerable labor and expense copied the District accounts for the last five years, and classed the expenditures so as to facilitate your enquiries respecting them, and to these accounts I shall have occasion to refer. The expenses connected with the administration of justice from 1st April, 1839, to 1st April, 1840, was £1,705 11s 1d; from 1st April, 1840, to 1st April, 1841, was £1,645 11s 1d; and from 1st April, 1841, to 1st January, was £1,428. The whole expenditure of the District in these periods was £3,821, £4,142, and £2,275, omitting fractions. This District having had three Districts taken from it is now composed of the county of Middlesex alone, and the net revenue of last year arising from this county on Assessment was £1,163, and from wild lands as near as I can ascertain £1,377, making in all £2,540. The District cannot continue to pay the present expense connected with the administration of justice alone, leaving every thing else out of the question, without increasing the taxation, is perfectly clear. But before you determine upon the increase of taxation, it becomes you to enquire what curtailment can be made in these expenditures consistent with the due performance of the different services and things required by the law, and administered by justice.

I shall mention these expenditures, and the Officers connected with them in their order. The first and most prominent item is the sum paid to the Clerk of the Peace. Before I enter into detail, I must mention that his fees are partly regulated by Statute and partly by an Order of Sessions of April, 1839, in which Order, published in the shape of a Blue Book, all fees, as well as the duties of the Magistrates, District Clerks, and other officers, are set forth, but by this Table of Fees appears not to have been adhered to, for by an Order of last April the Clerk of the Peace is allowed a salary of £300, exclusive of certain services, which other allowances and fees have amounted to £556 5s 5d for the last nine months. This includes postage, fuel, stationary, and some other disbursements, amounting to probably £90. His fees as Clerk of the Peace, quite independent of this, amount to £80 or £100 per annum. The charges of his office alone to the District in the years mentioned appear to have been £510 10s, of which he actually received £480 5s 8d—£38 7s 4d of which he received £190 7s 6d, and £480 7s 6d, of which he received £461 13s 5d, for the last 9 months, and yet claims £393 15s. The £25 paid for stationary and fuel does not include books, but merely the common stationary used by the office. It is for you to say whether this salary and these fees are to be continued or altered. I think that it will be found advisable in all cases to fix a sum certain in lieu of all fees and charges. What a fair salary may be to this and every other officer will be for you to determine.

The sums paid to the Sheriff during these years have been £142 16s 8d—£263 17s—and £156 17s 7d, made up of items authorized by the same Order of Sessions, and published in the Blue Book. These sums, as they are put seem reasonable enough, but their practical operation produces the large sums charged by and paid to the Sheriff. For attending the Assizes each day he is allowed 12s 6d; this is too little because he really does attend. For attending the Sessions he is allowed the same fees; for bringing up each prisoner for trial he is allowed 10s; for bringing the same prisoner for judgment he is allowed other 10s, and if he is brought up and remanded, he is allowed 10s more for every such bringing up. All these services are incident to his attending in Court, for which he is paid as I have just stated. For every prisoner put in gaol or discharged without trial he receives 5s; if a drunken man is put in over night the Sheriff receives 5s, although this duty is performed by the gaoler alone. His account is thus swelled up to a large sum for services which are performed by the gaoler and constables paid otherwise out of the District funds. In these periods the sums paid for these services were £77, £30 5s, and £41 10s. For summoning juries at each court he receives £6, while for every civil jury called at the Assizes the parties pay him 5s, and at the District

Court the same. For monthly returns of the Gaol he receives £9 per annum, and

for quarterly returns £5 per annum.— Instead of which it may be better to give a sum certain in lieu of all fees excepting actual disbursements in the discharge of his duty. What that sum may be, is for you to determine. The emolument of the Sheriff is derived from the execution of civil process, and he does not depend upon any sum coming from you to support the office.

The office of High Constable requires revision. He is allowed a salary of £35. The same officer I have appointed to keep order in this Council, subject to your approval, and his salary for both may be increased at your discretion. I should recommend the salary for both to be made £40, but would throw upon him the duty of seeing that the Constables attended Court, and that they were paid only as they attended, and that whenever they were employed on any service for which they were paid, the daily allowance for attending Court should be stopped. Making the salary thus worthy of a respectable man, I should recommend that your bye law defining his duty and his salary should be so framed as to admit of no speculation arising out of his office without an instant and irrevocable loss of salary, for the appointment does not lie with you. You will find by reference to the accounts that a very large sum is annually paid to Constables. Fewer can do the duty, provided they attend regularly, and regular attendance should be the condition on which they should be paid.

Another important item is the sum paid to Constables in the shape of fees for services in bringing prisoners before magistrates, and to jail. For bringing to gaol they are allowed 1s a mile, a most absurd allowance. It would be well as a precautionary measure that their accounts should be laid before the High Constable and approved by him before they were received, subject to any alteration you think proper to adopt. Extravagant and unnecessary charges are frequently made for carriages, and double mileage, and these abuses must be scrupulously examined.

The office of Gaoler, and the management of the Gaol, I incline to think requires revision. The expenses of the Gaol are astounding. As a measure of reform I would recommend the salary of the Gaoler to be increased to £130, but in no case should he be directly or indirectly concerned with any contract for supplying the Gaol with any thing whatever. That in every case of escape arising from negligence, which negligence should be ascertained by a committee of this Council, he should bear the expense of recapture, or attempt at recapture, and that no allowance whatever should be made to him for retaking prisoners in any case. No less than proper to be retained for retaking prisoners. Having said that the Gaoler shall in no case be directly or indirectly concerned in any contract relating to the Gaol, it may be expected that I should suggest some mode by which these supplies should be cheaply and efficiently procured. I would propose that contracts be given out for the daily supply of such provisions and other necessaries as shall periodically be required for the Gaol, in the same way as the troops are supplied, adopting such vouchers as you think will check any abuse in any party concerned. The daily ration allowed to each prisoner is 1 1/2 lbs of bread & 1/2 pint of beer, but this may be modified so as to give them a change of food without increasing the expense.

It appears by the accounts that very considerable sums have been paid to Constables for inquiries taken. The fees of these officers are laid down and established by the same Order of Sessions, and although in detail they appear small, still in the aggregate they are large. It will be found advisable in this, as in all other cases, to limit a sum certain for all services incident to an Inquest, and thus prevent indignity from being racked to find names for separate charges. The time occupied is not usually more than a day, and you can easily determine what is a fair remuneration.

The item of Printing forms another large item in the account; it may be well to enquire whether this cannot be done cheaper than heretofore. The opinion appears to have prevailed to a great extent that because the District was to pay for it, it mattered but little what was charged or what was allowed. This opinion must be corrected—it must not be forgotten that the money is levied from the poor, and it must be known and understood that the District will not submit to be imposed upon, in any shape.

There are many other incidental expenses which will attract your notice in looking over the Accounts, to which I need not particularly call your attention. With the past expenditure we have nothing to do, but it affords us information and direction for the future. Before the District of London was split into four Districts—when its revenue was £25,000, it was less economical than now, when its limits are curtailed, and its revenue reduced to one third. And indeed when all the economy consistent with the proper management of our affairs has been practised, I fear we shall be under the necessity of increasing the taxation—a measure calculated to bring odium upon this Council at its very outset. Moreover you will incur the odium of every officer whose fees you curtail, and this too without the slightest reason, for if the magistrates could not increase the taxation, which clearly they could not, these fees and expenditures must have been reduced this very year, for the plain reason that £2200 could not be paid out of £1300.

The office of Treasurer also claims your attention. In order that the pecuniary affairs of the District be conducted in

such a way as to make every thing plain I would recommend the passing of a bye law requiring the Treasurer to keep his books and accounts in a certain prescribed form, calculated to exhibit every item and every account in a clean and distinct manner. These forms I have prepared and will lay them before you. It has been insinuated in quarters where it ought to have been proclaimed on the house top, if the fact were so, that all was not right in this office, and that it ought to be examined, and I say by all means let it be examined. It is just that no officer should be suspected, but it presses on one consideration with irresistible force, that they who now talk, should have acted, with promptness and energy when action was in their power, and not have thrown the labor and odium on us.

There are other and new District officers whose salaries must be regulated and paid out of the District funds. What will be a fair salary to the Clerk of this Council, and to the Auditor of Accounts, you must determine. You must also determine whether the District Surveyor shall be paid a salary or allowed so much a day while actually employed. I may here mention to you that I have appointed Mr. Cull as District Surveyor, believing that his abilities and experience connected with Road making and Engineering generally, fully entitle him to the preference thus given.

I have appointed W. W. Street, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, as one of the Auditors of Accounts, and it is for you to appoint another. As the necessity for these officers may not be so apparent as it could have been wished, I will briefly allude to their duties. The legislature did not suppose that either your time or occupations permitted your entering into the detail of all the accounts of the different Township officers, and of all the other District officers, and that therefore the making of bye laws to regulate the payment of the money, but laid upon them the duty of seeing that the payments were made according to your bye laws, and correctly accounted for. Their reports upon the accounts laid before them, will bring to your notice any impropriety or incorrectness which requires special investigation.

This Council too is invested with the authority for raising, assessing, levying, and appropriating such monies as may be required for the purpose of carrying into effect the object for which the Council are empowered to make bye laws. This leads us to the consideration of Financial affairs of the District. By the Accounts last settled by the Magistrates with the Treasurer, it appears that the District is in debt £1033 17s, but with £333 19s 1d taken from the Court house money, makes £1367 16s 1d, and this too before the decrease of revenue had begun fairly to operate. It would perhaps be unfair even to surmise that the Magistrates ought not to have allowed debts thus to accumulate by regulations which they could have altered, nor can I conceive why or under what pretence they could have taken the £333 19s 1d, of the Court house funds, but the absurdity of the allowances made by that Blue Book, are, but the more apparent, and the more to be censured for I do say, that with ingenious management, and this has not been wanting, the richest district in the Province would become insolvent. The remedy is left for you, and it should be applied, not in the spirit of retaliation, but on fair considerations of what is justly and liberally, due to every officer of the District.

I have had occasion to state that the net revenue of the District arising from assessment not including wild land was £1163; with wild land it was £1300. The debts now due by the District are £1367 16s 1d, but to meet this there are debts due to the District of £340, although nominally called £567 8s 8d, which is subject to deduction of £227 8s 8d, leaving the District in actual debt £1027 19s 1d. Of the £1367 16s 1d, £600 13s 7d is due to Gaoler, Constables, expenses of Gaol, &c. and ought to be paid at once. A sum of £210, granted for Roads and Bridges remains due in this way. Certain sums have been from time to time granted, payable when the District should have funds, and Orders have actually been issued to this amount payable on a contingency. Parties interested in the completion of these works have advanced the money, and although it may be said they should not have done so, still it would advance the credit of the District, if they could be paid off. The credit of the District should be better than individual credit and it must not be erated that it shall owe one penny, which it cannot promptly meet. It will occasion you embarrassment to liquidate this debt without increasing the rate of assessment for reasons already stated, but in the event of your resorting to this, it may be increased so little as scarcely to be felt, and the debt may perhaps be paid off in two years. In the meantime I would suggest that you authorize the payment of interest in every case where parties have expended money. In order to arrive at a correct estimate of what the present assessment will do, you must fix all salaries, & due every contingency to certainty which admits of it, and make fair allowances for other contingencies. You will thus see what surplus fund remains at your disposal and you can act accordingly. By one of the clauses of the Act existing rates are to continue in force until you otherwise provide for levying new ones. Before therefore you change these rates, two things are to be considered, first, whether or not

the existing rates will meet existing claims and contemplated improvements. If not

what alterations can be most advantageously made? It readily occurs to every one that an increased tax on absentee lands would be salutary and useful, for it is perfectly just that these should be taxed just so much as will give the public the benefit of the increase of value arising from the improvement of lands in their vicinity, but after a careful reading I cannot see that any more can be done than to tax all land not exceeding 1 1/4 per acre for the general purposes of the District, leaving unaltered the provisions of the 59th Geo. III. ch. 8. sec. 3. imposing one eighth of a penny per acre for road purposes. To illustrate this, suppose you put 1d an acre on all lands, this will leave the tax on cultivated land just as it is, but it would be five times the present tax upon wild land in the possession of actual settlers, and it would be on unoccupied lands an increase from 1/2 or about one third of a penny, to one penny and the 8th of a penny per acre. This would of course neither be unjust to owners of absentee lands, nor oppressive to those who had considerable improvement, but it would perhaps bear hard upon new settlers—a class of all others it is desirable to protect. If a man for example settled on 100 acres, his taxes would be as great as the taxes of him who had 90 acres of the 100 cleared. This is a serious difficulty in this mode of taxation, but I know of no other means by which we can tax absentee lands, and it is desirable by all means that these be taxed. My own opinion is, that it ought to be imposed even at the risk of bearing hard perhaps on a few.

There is but one other matter connected with this Act to which I wish to call your attention, namely, the setting fines upon those who refuse to accept office, this you can do by a bye law imposing these fines.

This Council, by another Act, is constituted a Board of Education for certain important purposes which will be brought before your notice, but I am not prepared to recommend any action on this Statute till a subsequent Session of this Council, as it will require great care to establish the School Districts required by the Act, and it would be doing injustice to the public to set apart these Districts in such a way as might afterwards prove inconvenient. As the Act now stands, each township must be divided into School Districts, while for practical purposes, it is desirable that these Districts should not be limited to Townships, for every one knows, that Townships are frequently well settled on boundaries contiguous to each other, and school districts with great utility could often be formed from a union of parts of two of these adjoining townships. You will observe that no district will be entitled to receive the Government allowance except on certain conditions, but it does not prevent the allowance from being granted for the first year, altho' these conditions be not performed, hence I suggest the delay, that the Legislature at its next Sessions may amend the Bill. Having thus briefly laid before you the several matters to which I thought it necessary to call your special attention, you will now proceed to business, whatever hour you think fit to meet, I shall be glad to attend you from sunrise till seven in the evening. Most of you have been accustomed to consider the morning the most valuable part of the day, I too from early habits have that feeling, and you need not fear making our hour of meeting too early. I have only further to say that I shall be happy at all times to assist you either collectively or individually with my services in any way you choose to command them.

### The Council.

We have hitherto argued well of the District Council, and we are glad now from the experience of three days of its sittings to attest our conviction of the truth of our anticipations. It has in effect realized all we anticipated. The affairs of the District, no longer controlled by a batch of Magistrates whose political character was but a reflection of that of the powers that be, are now in the hands of men who represent the wishes of the body of the people, and the consequence has been that the favored few who in other times consulted only the wishes of the party they served, always the ruling party, have been obliged to give way to them, who in the estimation of the real Representatives of the people, are worthy to be selected. It would be invidious to make any personal allusions. We have no wish when justice is done to gratify personal spleen, because no such feeling should interloper in questions of public import, but we congratulate the District and the country at large upon the straight-forward, independent course which our Council have taken, and feel certain that under their control the interests of the District at large will be duly considered with a view to our ultimate welfare and happiness.

### District Salaries.

The Committee appointed by the Council to report upon the Salaries of Officers of the District, gave in their Report yesterday morning. The Treasurer's rate of percentage remains the same, but the salaries for the following officers have been altered and allotted as follows, viz: John B. Askin, Esq. Clerk of the Peace, £150 per annum, exclusive of fees. The Sheriff, £60. The Clerk, £100. The High Constable, £40. The Clerks of the Courts, £12 10s. Surgeon to Gaol, £25. Gaoler, £130. District Surveyor, Jas Cull, £1 per day. Auditors, W. W. Street and Daniel Hanvey, Esquires, £1 each per day.

ISSUES MISSING

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To the Editor of the Canada Inquirer.

Sir—In your paper of the 11th ult. you inserted at the request of the Rev. Mr. O'Dwyer, a long extract from "The Catholic," in which Protestants are assailed in no very courteous terms, and language the most offensive is indulged in with reference to the Protestant Clergy. So long as the attacks of this kind were confined to the pages of the Journal in which they originally appeared, and were circulated only amongst the Roman Catholics of this country, for whose amusement they are intended, I for one should not notice them; but when they are transferred into the columns of a respectable Journal, and that too at the request of a Roman Catholic Priest, I feel that Protestants are called upon to vindicate themselves from the heavy charges thus brought against them. Mr. O'Dwyer must be aware that the Newspapers of London have never been made the medium of assailing either his creed or the characters of his Clergy; whatever the Protestants of London be- lieved concerning the former or knew con- cerning the latter was not blazoned abroad in the pages of a newspaper, and had Mr. O'Dwyer pursued the same course, your columns should still have been free from all allusion to the subject.

In your Extract from the Catholic, Protestants are charged with preferring "false testimony to truth," with "unconquering ignorance" with "obstinately shutting their eyes against the clearest evidence of truth," with "hating the light of truth when held forth to them;" and lastly, with "a want of sincerity and love of truth." In addition to these general charges made against the entire Protestant body, the Clergy are accused of "venality," of "wilfully misrepresenting and calumniating Catholic doctrine," and of "misleading the public to promote their own temporal interests." The only shadow of proof which is added to support these charges is the fact, that Protestants are not content to form their opinions of Roman Catholic doctrine upon the statements of "the Catholic," or to believe that its pages fur- nish a faithful echo of the voice of the Church of Rome.

I would respectfully ask your corres- pondent, the Rev. Mr. O'Dwyer, where he looks for the real doctrine of the Church of Rome? I wish to see that "light of truth held forth to them" of which "the Catholic" speaks? are they to take the word of every priest who pleases to believe to be the doctrine of his church? or are they to derive their knowledge upon this important subject from the pages of a newspaper? for my own part, in ascertain- ing what is really Roman Catholic doc- trine, I am not disposed to give the slightest weight to either of the above sources of information. I prefer adopting the sug- gestion of Mr. Butler, a Roman Catholic controversialist, who maintains, in his book on the Roman Catholic Church, "that no doctrine should be ascribed to the Roman Catholic, as a body, except such as is an article of their faith." It cannot then be considered a calumny on the members of the Church of Rome to act also upon the converse of this rule, and to ascribe to Roman Catholics as a body every doctrine which can be proved to be an article of their faith.

In accordance with the above rule, I as a Protestant am bound to search in the books of authority for the articles of faith of the Church of Rome, and to ascribe to her members only such doctrines as I find set forth in her catechisms published by authority, in the Decrees of General Coun- cils, more particularly of that of Trent, in the Bulls of the Popes, received and pub- lished by all the Churches, and in the works of her most eminent Divines, who have always been held in highest honour in her communion, many of whom have been canonized, and are now objects of Roman Catholic worship, should I, in this, or any future communication deviate from this rule, it will be thro' inadvertence, and your correspondent, the Rev. Mr. O'Dwyer, I am sure will not fail to detect and expose my error.

The first doctrine of the Church of Rome to which I shall invite attention, is that which occupies such a prominent place in your number of the 11th ult.—the sale of Indulgences by the Church of Rome. The writer in "the Catholic" asserts that "an indulgence, in the Catholic sense, is only the commutation of a greater, more difficult, or longer lasting penance, enjoined for past transgressions, into a less, more practicable or shorter one, as the spiritual director from his knowledge of the disposition, situation, and circumstan- ces of the penitent sees fittest to prescribe." Any person forming his opinion of the doctrine upon this definition, would con- clude that an indulgence had reference only to this life, and to penances enjoined by the priest for past transgressions, and also that it is always granted cautiously by the Spiritual Director, according as the disposition, situation, and circumstances of the penitent may require. Now, sir, I hesitate not to say, that this is a most incorrect view of the Roman Catholic doc- trine of Indulgences, and that in it, the true nature and object of an indulgence is altogether kept out of sight.

In order to support this assertion, I shall transcribe, first, the doctrine of Indulgence given by Pope Leo 10th: "The Roman

Church, whom other churches are bound to follow as their Mother, hath taught that the Roman Pontiff may, for reasonable causes, by his Apostolic Authority, grant indulgences, out of the superabundant merits of Christ and his Saints, to the faithful who are united to Christ by char- ity, as well for the living as for the dead; and that in thus dispensing the treasure of the merits of Jesus Christ and the Saints, he either confers the indulgence by the method of absolution, or transfers it by the method of suffrage, therefore all persons, whether living or dead, who really obtain any indulgence of this kind, are delivered from so much temporal punishment, due according to Divine justice to their actual sins as is equivalent to the value of the Indulgence bestowed and received. [Le Plat, vol. 2, pp. 21, 25.]

Such is the explanation of the doctrine of indulgences given by Leo 10th, who filled the Papal chair at the time Luther began to stir up the serious sale of indulgences by the Church of Rome, and we find that this Pope acted most exten- sively on the authority claimed by him, to "grant indulgences out of the superabundant merits of Christ and the Saints." To such a pitch was this blasphemous traffic carried all over Christendom, that even the most devoted adherents of Rome exclaimed against it, and the historians of that Church are constrained to acknow- ledge it.

John Tetzel, a Dominican Friar, was at that time agent for the sale of Indulgences in Saxony, and I subjoin the form of grant- ing absolution used by him in his indul- gences.

"May our Lord Jesus Christ have mercy upon thee, and absolve thee by the merits of his most holy possession, and I, by his authority, that of his blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, and of the most Holy Pope, granted unto me in these parts, do absolve thee, first, from all ecclesiastical censures, in whatever manner incurred, and then from all thy sins, transgressions and excesses, however enormous soever they may be, even from such as are re- served for the cognizance of the Holy See, and as far as the keys of the holy church extend, I remit to you all punishments you deserve in purgatory on your account; and I restore you to the holy sacraments of the church, to the unity of the faithful, and to the innocence and purity which you possessed at baptism, so that when you die, the gates of punishment shall be shut, and the gates of the paradise of life shall be opened; and if thou shalt not die at present this grace shall remain in full force when thou art at the point of death. Surely nothing can exceed the awful blasphemy of this statement, it would be well for the members of the Church of Rome at the present day, who are desirous like "the Catholic" to draw a veil over the hideous features of their system, that this and many similar proofs of the anti-Christian tone of her professions &c. of the evils of her practice did not exist in the hands of all men; but as they have, in the providence of God, been preserved, and handed down to us, they should open our eyes to the error of not allowing themselves to be beguiled into a favorable opinion of a system which has produced such fruit in times past, and which [were the pressure from Protestantism removed] would produce the same again. *Thuanus* one of the brightest ornaments of the Church of Rome, thus writes in his history, Vol. 1, page 18.—"The sin at that time prevalent in dispensing sacred duties, Leo 10th soon increased by one far more heavy, for he, in other respects voluntarily prone to all licentiousness, he, at the instigation of Cardinal Pucio, whom he too much favored, and to get from all parts money for his vast expenses, sent Bulls through the kingdoms of the Christian world, promising expiation of all sins and eternal life, at a certain price, to be paid by every one in proportion to the magni- tude of the crime, and for that object, he constituted through the different Provin- ces, treasurers and tax gatherers, with the addition of preachers, to extol among the people the importance of so great a ben- efit, and by skillful discoveries and publi- cation of books, to enhance beyond measure the efficacy of the thing. This was done with excessive liberality by the Papal agents, where those who had farmed from the Pope the money to be raised, did daily, without shame, in brothels, and in taverns, prostitute to the vilest uses the power of delivering the souls of the deceased from expiating fire. Then arose Martin Lu- ther, an Augustinian, professor of Theology at Wittenberg, who having first refuted and afterwards condemned the sermons of the preachers, proceeded, at length, so far as to call in question the very power which, by these Bulls the Pope arrogated to himself, and ultimately, as spirits in- crease by controversy, he descended to the examination of doctrine, which he affirmed to be corrupted by the lapse of time."

This it must be borne in mind is the testimony of an eminent Roman Catholic historian, and it gives us a very different idea of the power claimed and exercised by the Pope, in the matter of Indulgences, from that set forth in "the Catholic." It also represents the origin of the reforma- tion of Luther in a very different light from that in which it is put by your cor- respondent. He represents Luther as merely moved by jealousy because the Dominicans were preferred before his own order, while *Thuanus* states that he was excited by the licentious proceedings of Leo 10th, and by the blasphemous dis- courses of his agents, to oppose one of the most barefaced impostures ever practiced on the credulity of men, and which was then filling the world with all vice and

in proof that evils of the most awful description followed from the practice of the Church of Rome with regard to Indul- gences, I adduce the following historical fact. In November 1523, a Diet of the German Empire was held at Nuremberg, at which a Nuncio of the Pope attended; his proceedings were afterwards published, and amongst them we find a long mem- orial addressed to the Pope, entitled, "Cen- tum Gravamina," that is, the hundred grie- vances, which plainly shows how the world at that time rang with the im- munity, vices and ruin of religion, pro- duced by Indulgences. The third grievance is as follows:

"The increase of the intolerable burden of indulgences, when under the shew of piety for building churches, or an expedi- tion against the Turks, the Pope sucks the marrow of their estates; and to height- en the imposture, by their hireling criers and preachers, Christian piety is banished; while to advance their market, they extol their wares for granting of wonderful, un- heard of, positive pardons, not only of sins already committed, but of sins to be committed by those who are alive, and of the sins of the dead. By sale of these wares, together with being stripped of our money, Christian piety is extinguished, whilst any one may promise himself im- punity, by paying the tax set upon the sin he had a mind to commit, heeds fornication, incest, adulteries, murders, thefts, and all manner of crimes, are at once en- gendored. What wickedness will mortals fear to commit, when they may promise themselves license and impunity of sinning while they live; and for a little money, Indulgences may be bought for them after they die."

This with much more of the same kind, was the manifesto of the Roman Catholic German Princes, presented to the Pope, this was the practical authorized divinity of the Church of Rome in the beginning of the 16th century, this is what "the Catholic" says furnished to Luther as pre- tended plea of opposition to the Pope, and for resistance to this, he remembered Luther was and is an excommunicated heretic from the fold of Rome!

The Council of Trent in the decree on Indulgences has the following passage:—"Anxious moreover to correct and amend the abuses that have crept in, and by reason of which, this honourable name of In- dulgences is blasphemed by the heretics, the Council determines generally by this present decree, that all wicked gains accruing from them, which have been the principal source of the abuses, shall be wholly abolished."

Thus even the Divines of Trent, govern- ed as they were in all things by the Pope, and did not, as they would have us be- lieve, put the best face on the affairs of their Church, are constrained to confess, that crying abuses had crept into the use of Indulgences, and that wicked gains had been made by them, of course it was the Pope who profited by these wicked gains, so that even by the avowal of this Council, the scandalous sale of Indulgences was not upon the part of Luther, a pretended plea of opposition to the Pope, but an evil under which the whole Papal world groaned, against which Roman Princes loudly and indignantly remonstrated, and which has been acknowledged even by the Divines of Trent to have been employ- ed in the acquisition of wicked gains.

But it may be said, that was the doc- trine and practice of the Church of Rome in past ages, but that now it is different, such a plea as this might be admitted to a Church not laying claim to infallibility, but the advocates of the Church of Rome maintain that she is unchanged and un- changeable, that what she was in the 10th or 16th century she still is, therefore whatever we can prove to have been her doctrine in any age, must be considered as held by her at the present time.

But let us see whether the Church has changed her opinion, and practices upon this subject, if we are to regard the state- ment in "the Catholic" as the "whole truth," she certainly has, but when we come to the consideration of facts and au- thenticated documents, we shall find the con- trary to be the case.

Boniface 8th, in the year 1300, granted the Centenary Jubilee, and granted by his Bull, "not only a full and large but the most full pardon of all sins" to all who visit Rome the first year after each century. Clement 6th decreed that they who should at the Jubilee visit certain Churches at Rome should obtain "a most full remission of all their sins," and he not only granted "plenary absolution of all sins to all who died on the road to Rome, but also "commanded the Angels of Paradise to carry the soul direct to heaven." The period of holding this Jubilee was shortened after sometimes to 50 years, and subsequently to 25 years, and now on the recurrence of each 25th year, the Church of Rome teaches that similar indulgences are to be enjoyed by those who visit Rome, I have now before me the Bull of Pope Ganganelli, published A. D. 1775, from which I extract the following:

"One of these privileged years being at hand, we announce it to all your children, and we expect you to labour for the good of your souls, and to profit by such means of satisfaction as may be most effectual. We offer you a share of all the riches of Divine mercy which have been entrusted to us, and chiefly those which have their origin in the blood of Christ. We will then open to you all, the gates of the rich treasury of almsgiving derived the merits of the Mother of God, the Holy Apostles, the Blood of the Martyrs, and the good works of all the Saints, we invite you, then, to drink of this overflowing stream of Indulgence, to enrich yourselves in the inexhaustible treasures of the Church, ac- cording to the custom of our ancestors.

Do not, then, let slip this present occasion, this favourable time, these salutary days, employing them to appease the justice of God and to obtain your pardon."

The last Jubilee was in 1825, from the Bull published by Pope Leo 12th. I ex- tract the following:

"We have resolved, by virtue of the authority given to us from Heaven, fully to unlock that sacred treasure composed of the merits, sufferings, and virtues of Christ our Lord, and of his Virgin Mother and of all the Saints, which the author of human salvation has entrusted to our dis- position."

He calls the year 1825, "the year of expiation and pardon, of redemption and indulgence, and redemption and Indulgence" asserting that he acted by "the authority of Almighty God," he says "During this year of Jubilee we mercifully in the Lord grant and impart the most plenary and complete indulgence, remission and pardon of all sins, mortal and venial, and of all Pains, Penalties, and Archbishops, and Bishops to explain the "power of Indul- gence," and "what succour is afforded out of the heavenly treasure, from the merits of Christ and his Saints," to such as "are now purifying in the fire of purgatory, that an entrance may be obtained from them into their eternal country." &c.

The benefits of this Jubilee were ex- tended to other countries in the following year (1826) and continued six months after the publication of the Bull in each Diocese. Certain Churches were appoint- ed in each district to represent those at Rome, which were to be visited by the faithful, and confessors were invested with ample power of absolution, even from re- served cases. Instructions and directions for gaining the grand Jubilee were publish- ed by the Vicar Apostolic of the London District (in England) from which I tran- scribe the following specimens: "I em- brace, dearly beloved the benefit that is offered you by the indulgence of the present Jubilee." "Avert yourselves of ever- y means of discharging your debt to Divine Justice." In the same document the Vicar Apostolic tells them that they should receive at the hands of the priests, "the grace of their absolution and pardon, the grace of their reinstatement in the favor of God, and of their restoration to the best title to the Kingdom of heaven."

The following extract is taken from the "Directory or order for performing the Di- vine offices," for the year 1827, published by order of the Secular Clergy of Ire- land, by order of the most Rev. Doctor Murray, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Ireland.

"Indulgence of three hundred days is granted to all who devoutly, and with contrition, recite the following prayers, translated from the Italian into the vernacular Idioms.

"Jesus, Mary, Joseph, I offer you my heart and soul."

"Jesus, Mary, Joseph, assist me in my last hour."

"Jesus, Mary, Joseph, may I breathe forth my soul in eternal peace."

In the year 1809, Dr. Moylan of Cork, procured a Bull from Rome which was published in 1813 in the Pastoral letter accompanying. I find the following pas- sage:—"The Ministers of Jesus Christ invested with his authority, animated with his spirit, expect you with a holy impa- tience, ready to ease you of that heavy burden of sin under which you labour. Wipe your sins as red as scarlet, by the grace of the absolution and application of this plenary indulgence your souls shall become white as snow."

It appears then that the Papal idea of Indulgence, is now the same as that put forth by Boniface 8th, in the year 1300, and by Leo 10th in the 16th century.

Protestants then do not calumniate the Church of Rome by charging her with holding this monstrous doctrine, and with the guilt of the practices above described, but what are we to think of those men, who (knowing as they must what are the pretensions of their Church upon this head) in order to beguile unwary Protestants, represent the Roman Catholic doctrine of Indulgence as changed and freed from those blasphemous features, with which their Popes and Priesthood, in their official writings, and in their practical divinity, have invested it. Should we live to the year 1850, we shall again hear the Pope proclaiming the Jubilee in terms similar to those used by Boniface and Leo, and we shall see "Vicars Apostolic" and all the Priesthood of Rome publishing the Papal Bull, announcing to the world that his Holiness has fully opened the "sacred treasure of the merits of Christ, and of the Virgin Mary, and other Saints," which had been partially shut for 25 years.

If the writer of "the Catholic" wishes to prove to the satisfaction of Protestants that the doctrine and practice of his Church is scriptural, let him not by false represen- tation seek to evade the question: but let him manfully grapple with the argu- ments adduced against this unholy prac- tice, and candidly confess that the above is not a misrepresentation of the "Catholic" doctrine, but the doctrine of Indulgence as now held by the Church of Rome.

The writer of "the Catholic" says that "there are some grains of indulgence to be found in the Church of England," "that the Pastor has power to commute public penance for a sum of money," &c. It is unpleasant to be obliged directly to contradict any statement made in a public Journal, I call upon "the Catholic" to show where in our Books of authority he had found these "grains of Indulgence." He should remember that to state a falsehood against a community is as much a breach of God's Holy law, as to bear false witness against an individual.

It must ever be borne in mind that the Roman religion is not so much a new reli- gion as a perversion of the old, a corrup- tion of original truth rather than an inven- tion, and a strange compound of Christian and Pagan opinions and practices. In the primitive Church public penances were imposed for public offences, and when these had produced the desired effect, and true repentance was exhibited, the remainder of the penance was remitted by the Bishop. This was the only dispensing power claim- ed and practised in the early Church. It was a relaxation of Ecclesiastical penance alone, and had nothing to do with the future state. It was not considered a re- mission of the whole or of any part of the punishment due to sin, either in this world or in purgatory. The reason this godly discipline, so conducive to the best inter- ests of the Church is not exercised in the Church of England is well known to all persons acquainted with history. The Church of Rome for ages aban- doned to the acquisition of "wicked gains" and we in our zeal to avoid the abuses, have neglected the use of primitive disci- pline and are thus made to suffer for the evil doings of that apostate Church. The relaxation granted of old by the Bishops were pious and edifying, to prevent the penitent "from being eaten up with over- much sorrow, precisely similar to that extended by the Apostle Paul to the inces- tuous Corinthian. Roman Indulgences on the contrary are vain things, false, dis- graceful, dishonouring to Christ, disre- putable to themselves, and most injurious to the interests of morality and religion.

I shall close my quotations upon the subject of Indulgences with a few extracts from Roman Catholic writers as to the silence of antiquity upon the doctrine.— Cardinal Cajetan, the same person who was employed as Legate of Rome to confer with Luther, says, "If we would have certainty of the beginning of Indulgences, it would help us to search out the truth; but no sacred scripture, no written authority of ancient Doctors Greek or Latin, hath brought this our knowledge, but this only, from three hundred years, in it writ- ten of the old Fathers that St. Gregory bought instantaneous indulgence"—(Opus- cula, vol. 1, Tract 15, c. 20.) Priors, in his work against Luther, says "Indul- gences are not made known to us by au- thority of Scripture but by that of the Roman Church and Popes, which is a greater authority;" and Cardinal Bishop Fisher thus confesses: "It is not sufficiently man- ifest from whom Indulgences had their ori- gin, of Purgatory there is very little or no mention among the ancient Fathers, so long as the pardon of sin, with that which meets us in every passage of the word of God, in that sacred volume we read—

"But after that the kindness and love of God our Saviour toward man appeared not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost, which he shed on us abundantly, through Jesus Christ our Saviour; that being justified by his grace, we should be made heirs ac- cording to the hope of eternal life." [Titus ch. 3, v. 5, 6, 7 verses.] Again we read, (Psalm 48, 7th v.) "No man can by any means redeem his Brother or give God a ransom for him." Again, in the 1st Epistle general of St. John, 1st Chron. 7th verse, "The blood of Jesus Christ his son cleanseth us from all sin;" and in the Revelation of St. John, 1st ch. 9th and 9th verses "unto him that loved us and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God and his Father, to him be glory and dominion for ever and ever, amen;" and in the 2d ch. of the same book, and 17th verse "and the spirit and the bride say come, and let him that heareth say come, and let him that is athirst come, and who ever will let him take of the water of life freely." How inconsistent with the letter and spirit of these Scriptures is the doctrine of Rome, which teaches us that the merits of men are effectual to procure for their reward at the hand of God, and that the Saints having more good works than they required for their own deliv- erance from punishment, have left a treasure of merit in the hands of the Pope, to be dispensed by him to the faithful by way of Indulgence.

As you, Mr. Editor, have allowed this controversy to be introduced to the notice of your readers, it is due to them to con- tinue it, so long as the writers on either side conduct it in a becoming spirit. I shall therefore take the liberty of again troubling you with reference to the article in "the Catholic" which appeared in your number of the 15th ult. But I cannot re- frain from expressing my surprise that the Rev. Mr. O'Dwyer should provoke a con- troversy upon the doctrines of his Church, and should then withdraw himself, and hand over to you, in reply to his oppo- nent, the columns of a newspaper, which, to say the least of it is conducted in a spirit and in language repugnant alike to the taste of the scholar and to the feelings of a gentleman.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.

B. C.

We are enabled to state that, the em- bodied militia now on service, in Canada, will be continued for another year. Some changes may probably take place among the officers.

## The Anniversary Meeting

Of the London Branch Bible Society was held in the Congregational Chapel in this Town, on February 14th; after singing and prayer, the objects of the meeting was stated by the chairman, L. Lawson, Esq. in a brief and comprehensive manner.

The following Report was then read.

REPORT.  
The Committee of the London Branch Bible Society beg to lay before their con- stituents the present state of the Society, confessing indeed, that it would not have afforded them much more pleasure on this its Anniversary, had the activity of the past year been more proportioned to the value of the Book they have the honor to circulate, and the inestimable importance of those blessings it diffuses among the sinful and suffering children of men.

The present age is distinguished for a widely diffused spirit of Christian philan- thropy, relieving humanity in its numerous forms of varying suffering, and pointing out the only moral and spiritual necessities to the only source of succour and aid, in the Bible, however, that enlightens that spirit—that feels and perpetuates that philan- thropy.

We see it in the hospital and asylum— standing with open arms to receive the orphan, the diseased, the friendless and the sinner, returning from the error of her way.

We see it in the Temperance enterprise, exposing the delusions of disordered appetite, and introducing sobriety, happiness and religion.

We see it in the Sunday School Insti- tution, taking young children in its arms, and forming their minds to virtue, intelli- gence and goodness.

We see it in the Missionary movement, raising the standard of the cross, and urging on the careless, the superstitious and the heathen, the truths of the glorious Gos- pel of the blessed God. But among these bright and beautiful orbs, rolling their on- ward course, and shedding their benign and heavenly radiance, we see one in the cen- tre, shining more brightly than them all— diffusing throughout the whole all the light of intelligence, all the warmth of bene- volence, and all the activity of zeal for which they are distinguished, it is the Bible Society for what the sun is to the solar system—such is the Bible to every effort of Christian enterprise.

It is impossible to contemplate the migh- ty operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society without exclaiming, "What hath God wrought?" It has put into cir- culation twenty millions of copies of the Holy Scriptures, at an expenditure of more than two millions and a half sterling, in one hundred and fifty eight different lan- guages and dialects. The vast amount of public favor it has received—the im- mense number of Scriptures it has sent forth, prove it to have possessed pre-eminently God's peculiar smile, and constrain the ardent wish that it may continue its God- like operations until the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of God.

With this Society your Committee are proud to be identified in co-operation and usefulness. During the past year they have circulated 331 copies of the word of God; of this number 14 copies have been gratuitously presented. It is with regret that the Committee acknowledge that the domiciliary visits in the Township and throughout the District as recommended in the last Report have not yet been com- pleted. So far as they have been performed in the town, they have been most gratify- ing both to the visitors and the visited, and they would earnestly recommend that suitable means should be adopted for visiting every family throughout the District, and placing therein a copy of God's Holy word.

The Treasurer will lay before you a detailed account of the funds, from which it will appear that there is in hand £2 16s 11d, to be forwarded for general pur- poses to the Upper Canada Bible Society.

Your committee cannot close this report of their unworthy and inefficient labours, without expressing their earnest hope, that their successors in office will be more energetic, honored and useful, that the next report will not carry on its front the lan- guage of regret, but of congratulation and joy.

Moved by Rev. S. Rose, seconded by Mr. Farley, That the report now read be adopted and printed.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Norris, seconded by Rev. Mr. Richardson, That this meet- ing fully acquiescing in the benevolent object and Catholic principles of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and believing it to be highly instrumental in diffusing the knowledge of Salvation among the patriots of the earth, presents its humble acknow- ledgments to Almighty God for that grati- fying and marked success which has been vouchsafed to the efforts of that noble in- stitution.

Moved by Mr. Hackstaff, seconded by Mr. Richardson, That the following Gen- tlemen be the Office Bearers for the ensu- ing year:

- Geo. J. Goodhue, Esq. President.
- L. Lawson, Esq. Vice do.
- Rev. W. Clark, Esq. Secretary.
- R. Smith, Esq. Treasurer.
- E. S. Lyman, Depository.
- Rev. S. Rose, Secretary.
- Charles Elliott, Secretary.

Committee—The Office Bearers ex-offi- cio—all Ministers of the Gospel who are Members of the Society—John Wilson, Esq., James Givins, S. Morrill, Joseph L. Odell, Alex. Stradley, J. H. Joyce, James McLaren, Albert Odell, Nathan Jacobs, George Vining, William Clark, J. Norval, W. Kent, Thomas Beatty, John Kent, James Corbett, Elliott Griere, Geo. Pringle, T. Cook, John Michie, Murray Anderson, G. H. Hackstaff.

SHORT PATENT SERMON.

The words of my text for this occasion are as follows:

When Passion's fiery steel you strike Be careful that you do not strike Straightway unto the devil.

My hearts—A modest and mild disposition in one of earth's intellectual trade is not all moonshine by a long shot. It is one of the best gifts of Heaven, sparingly bestowed, on account of its transcendent worth; and superlatively valuable, because of the scarcity of the article—as the miser said of his prayer for the relief of the poor. Those who are blest by nature with this heavenly boon ought to return thanks to Providence for the priceless bestowment, and at the same time set in operation their pumps of piety for every poor pensioner of earth, in the uncultivated wilds of whose bosom the panthers of passion are wont to prey upon the very vitals of his better judgment. I know that we are not all alike disposed, nor similarly constituted, in the homogenous works of the Almighty; for it is a variety of notes that produce agreeable sounds—not one alone, not the union of a number of the same kind. Therefore it is necessary my friends, that there shall be variety of temper among us to conduct to social harmony. It is requisite that some should be like a locofoco match, liable to take fire at the slightest rub, or bound to bluster and blaze at the least scratch of the joke; and that others should be so dormant in sensibility as to lie still and let the muskets of malice and the backbiting bed-bugs of slander continue to scorch the blood of their reputations, unnoted and unbidden.

Yes my dear friends—it is necessary that this disparity of disposition should exist, in order that the rainbow hues of man's social intercourse may exhibit a pleasing combination of colour. But my dear hearers, you must know that you have tempers naturally as unmanageable as Balaam's ass, can partially subdue them by gentle coaxing, if you find it impossible to completely conquer them. If you continue to apply the spurs of anger to their petty irritations, you will be likely to find yourselves upset upon that north road of ruin, and your whole battall of happiness lost by the wayside. When you mount the fiery steed of Passion, you are left entirely to the mercy of the beast. With no saddle of reason to sit upon, no rein of reason to grasp, you are obliged to hold on to the hair as well as you can, and gallop towards the dark domain, till the foaming stallion of madness has exhausted his fury, and yields through fatigue. Never cut the strings of restraint and let the corks fly out of your ginger-pop bottles of wrath, when a slight feeling of excitement begins to effervesce in your bosoms; and when you discover a small cloud, as big as a man's hand, begin to gather on the clear sky of mental repose, go to sleep, and let the storm blow unheeded. A slight breeze of jealousy will sometimes increase to a gale of anger, and from that to the destructive tornado of passion. How, then, the giant oaks of reason are uprooted and upturn! how fly the green leaves of love upon the wild winds of wrath, and how desecrated is made virtue's fond home! and how shattered, torn, and defaced are all those noble qualities, which distinguish man, immortal man—second cousin to the angels from the fierce tiger of the forest, that delights in the blood of innocence itself, and is governed by no laws save those of brutish instinct.

My hearts—great and small—you should never let your angry passions get astop of your tempers. It is a fact ascertained some thousand years since by these wise men of the East, that neither your little hands nor your big up'g' fists were ever made to bring each others eyes. They were made expressly to pick your food from the earth and carry it to your mouth; and any other labour that you may perform with them indirectly contributes to that effect. But to darken one another's daylight, in anger, with such foreign instruments, is about as low business as stealing the last onion from a poor man's cellar. Be careful! you may engage in a wordy contest with another, heat the house of Reason so hot that she is obliged to step out—and, in her absence, the demon Passion, may compel you to hurry a fellow-being into a dread and unknown eternity, without even giving him time to put on such clothes of preparation, as he would be happy to wear in the presence of his God. Then when Reason has returned to her wretched home, she will have you arraigned at the bar of your own conscience, where you will plead guilty of the horrible deed, while the unavailing tears of repentance roll down your burning cheek. You will look upon the cold, pale corpse of your murdered victim, and feel a freezing thrill creep through every tributary of the heart. You will call upon him, but he will not speak. Despair will tell you that he is already too far beyond the outskirts of the world to be called back by the feeble cry of Repentance. You will clasp your hands and say, in the bitterness of grief; Oh, that I had not thus rode the fiery steed of Passion to the devil! Oh that I had hater broken my anger in its colid days and bridled my wrath ere it become too headstrong to be governed! But the deed is done—I have killed a brother in blood! Peace has taken her flight to her native skies—the earth is shrouded in darkness and gloom—and I must take up my abode in Texas, that land of Nod, whether the guilty are wont to flee from the presence of the Lord and public opinion.

My dear friends—occurrences similar to the above are by no means uncommon; and I would earnestly press upon you all to put a little more of the milk of mildness oftentimes into the strong coffee of your conversation, and sweeten the whole with the sugar of social feeling, or you may have to regret it some day or other. If you are in the habit of riding Passion's untamed nag, you will find, when it is too late, that you are on the wrong horse. My friends, love one another—help one another—give a kick for a blow unless it comes too wild, and then get out of the way; but don't strike back

again. Take each other by the hand—jog along through life like a band of brothers—and there will be nothing like grief, regret, or repentance, neither on this nor on the other side of the grave. So mote it be.

A ne pi ta Phi from a London Magazine. It will gratify the ingenious and puzzle the needles of many.

A ne pi ta PHO na W. O! MAN who's O—LD ear the N. WA RE. BENS AT. HT. HISST. O NELIES KA TH Arin, eg. Rayc Hing'd F. RO! mabus—y L., I, F no Lid clesse Lay Bye all—T H and e Lys a n. eg O T H erp Eif AND No. Ws he n. Urn'd, Toe, Ar, h Erself, cwe Epi N G ita E. N. d slet Mead. VI.

Seab. at Eyo U R. G. RIE. f Andd R y y ou Rey EAF, O R. Wha! Ta Vai—Jsa, Flo O! Doñ Edr S Whok Now S BU Tinar Ua O! fye! Arsi n, so metall, PIT chero, R. Bro AD Pansh Elnh ER SHO, Fma y boa g—a I N!!!

Rev. Egerton Ryerson's Letter.

THE REV. Egerton Ryerson having returned from attending the Kingston Anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, has written a letter to the Editor of the Christian Guardian, which we have perused in the last number of that paper. We learn from this letter, that the public meeting held was presided over by the Hon. ourable R. B. Sullivan, President of the Executive Council,—that Mr. Park, the Surveyor General, was also present, and that the Hon. Messrs. Dunn and Harrison would have attended,—but the former was prevented by indisposition, and the latter by an unexpected engagement. The following subscriptions, to the Missionary fund have been specially noted by Mr. Ryerson:—From the Honourable Mr. Sullivan for himself and Mrs. Sullivan, £12 10s.; the Honourable Mr. Dunn £5; the Honourable Mr. Harrison, £2 10s.; Mr. Parke, Surveyor General, £10; and Captain Jackson, £20. The proceeds of the anniversary, Mr. Ryerson states—"cannot be less than £200, previously to convassing the city." Mr. Sullivan addressed the meeting "by an admirable speech on the Missionary character of the Christian Religion, at the conclusion of which he congratulated the friends of the Society on the success of their exertions, during the past year,—on the settlement of the questions which had agitated and divided the religious public of this Province, and on the establishment of a seminary of learning for their youth, which the Government had felt a pleasure and pride in encouraging by granting an act of incorporation and pecuniary aid."

We make the following extracts from Mr. Ryerson's letter:—"During my short stay in Kingston I had the honour of an interview with His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, the new Governor General; and it affords me a satisfaction I cannot express, to be able to say, that in advancing the interests of Victoria College, and in securing the rights and interests of our Church, His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot will not be second to Lord Sydenham; that while, as a man and a Christian, His Excellency is a strict and conscientious Churchman, as a Governor he will know no creed or party in his decisions and administration. I believe no man in Canada deprecates more strongly than His Excellency the introduction of English party politics and English party names into Canada, or the employment of the term British in opposition to the term Canadian,—still natives of Canada were not as much British as those who may have been born in any other part of the British Empire. I believe that it is a principal of His Excellency's Government, in public appointments, and qualifications and character being equal, to give the preference to native and resident inhabitants of the Province—those who have suffered in the privations, have grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength of the country. His Excellency has the wisdom and experience of sixty three years, and the buoyant activity of our public men of forty. If I mistake not, the characteristics of the Government will be impartiality and energy—not in making further changes, but in consolidating and maturing the new institutions which have been established among us—in obliterating past differences, in developing the latent resources of the country, and in raising up a united, happy and prosperous people." I know I speak the unanimous sentiments of the many thousands of my brethren and friends, when I pray that the Ruler of nations and Author of all good will grant His Excellency the most extended success in the discharge of his high, arduous and responsible functions."

"My journey to Kingston was the most uncomfortable, for the distance, that I ever performed. On returning, however, the roads were not only improved, but the tediousness of the journey was relieved by a most agreeable company. For the first time in my life, I found myself in company with the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and my legs locked in with his Lordships. The Bishop was accompanied by Mr. Jarvis, (the Head of the Indian Department)—a very pleasant travelling companion,—and Mr. T. M. Jones, his Lordship's son-in-law as amusing a gentleman as I have travelled with this long time; nor could I desire to meet with a more affable, agreeable man than the Lord Bishop himself. It would be unpardonable to make remarks of a painful character upon one's neighbours, nor do I think it proper, generally speaking, to introduce them into travelling notes in any form; but there has been something so peculiar in the relations of "John

Toronto" and "Egerton Ryerson," that I must beg in this instance to depart from a general rule. Conversation took place on several important topics, on scarcely any of which did I see reason to differ from the Bishop. He spoke of the importance to us of getting our College at Cobourg endowed—that an annual grant was an insufficient dependence,—that as the Clergy Reserve Question had been settled by law, we had as much right to a portion of the Clergy lands as the C. of England; that as we did not desire Gov't support for our Ministers, we ought to get our education appropriated to the College, as religious education was clearly within the provisions of the Clergy Reserve Act. Valuable suggestions, for which I thanked the Lordship. I took occasion to advert to what had excited the strongest feelings in my own mind, and in the minds of our people generally—namely, imputations upon our loyalty to the Government and laws of the country. The Bishop, with his characteristic energy, said that what he had written on that subject, he could at any time retract—that he had never represented or supposed that Methodist body of people were disaffected; nor had he represented or supposed that those preachers who had been born and brought up in the country were disloyal; but he was satisfied that such was the case with the majority of those who used to come from the United States. I felt that the whole matter was one of history, and not of practical importance in reference to present interests; and I was much gratified in my own mind to find that the real question, as one of history, was the proportion of preachers who formerly came from the United States, and the character and tendency of their feelings and influence; for no preachers have come from the United States to this country these many years, and we have none but British Subjects in the Canada Conference.

"After perusing with the Bishop and his friends at Cobourg, in analysing the exercises of my own mind, I found myself deeply impressed with the following facts and considerations:—"1. That the settlement of the Clergy Reserve Question had annihilated the principal causes of difference between those individuals and bodies in this Province who had been most hostile to each other. "2. That how much asperity of feeling and how much bitter controversy might be prevented, if those most concerned would converse privately with each other before they entered into the arena of public dispute. "3. That how much more numerous and powerful are the reasons for agreement than for hostility in the general affairs of the country, even among those who differ most widely on points of religious doctrine and polity. "Although the Editor of The Church seems determined to perpetuate and foster these differences, I am just as much disposed to discountenance and obliterate them. I believe the editor of The Church by his hostile exclusiveness, has rendered good service to our Missionary cause, as enlightened Churchmen will now contribute to prevent the suspicion of party spirit from being cast upon our united efforts in concord with the catholicity of our common Christianity. I believe those Episcopalians who have contributed to our Missions are not the less true Churchmen, and quite as much the Christian as the editor of The Church."

With reference to the existing difference between the "Canada Conference," and the "English Conference,"—Mr. Ryerson makes the following proposals for adjustment:—"Now, so far from desiring to perpetuate differences, I have no hesitation in leaving the matter, as far as I am concerned, (and I have been made the principal party) to the decision of any impartial in Canada such as the Governor General; or the Executive Council; or the Governor General and Executive Council; or the Moderator of the Synod of the Church of Scotland in Canada; or the Bishop of Toronto and the Moderator of the Kirk Synod; or even the Bishop of Toronto himself, though an opponent to myself and our Church. From some general common sense observations, I heard the Bishop make and from the conviction that he would judge honestly in a matter referred to him even in regard to his opponents, and to leave the London Committee without a plea that our hostility to the Church of England is the chief cause of their present proceedings, I will leave my own differences with them, and will advocate leaving the whole matter on which they profess to denounce the Canada Conference, to the Head of the Church of England herself in Canada—the scene of all the transactions referred to, and where all the parties concerned are equally known.

BRITISH CROWN LANDS ABROAD.—According to accounts that have been printed, consisting of numerous statistical documents, there are curious details respecting the quantities of Crown land in British North America disposed of since 1821, or that still remain wild, and uncultivated, or ungranted. From these statements, it appears that in the course of 7 years, commencing with 1821, there have been sold in the two Canadas, "by public auction and by private contract at an upset," very nearly 500,000 acres realizing upwards of £100,000. Besides such disposals of so large a quantity of land, nearly 2,500,000 acres have been granted without sale, during the same term of 7 years. And in the town Canadas alone, it further appears that 5,500,000 acres of land are open for emigration or other objects. Like extraordinary statements are made regarding other possessions in British North America. Without entering into particulars the totals may suffice. In the colonies of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, since 1821, 1,250,000 acres have been sold; 373,909 acres have been granted without sale; and wild lands remaining ungranted amount to the enormous quantity of 20,500,000 acres, equal to nearly three-fourths, the extent of England itself, its are being 36,000,000

acres and upwards. These calculations, as already intimated, apply exclusively to British North America, and of course are independent of our territories in other parts of the globe.—London Times.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—We learn from the Uica Daily News, that on Saturday last, between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., the following painful tragedy occurred at Newport, Herkimer Co. A young man named Washington Harris, in a fit of derangement, made an assault upon an elder sister with a jack knife, and stabbed her severely in the side of the neck, but missed the jugular artery. She escaped, and ran into an adjoining house. While the sister escaping the young man turned upon his mother and stabbed her in the throat, partially severing the main artery, and she fell upon the floor bleeding profusely, and soon became insensible. He then flew from the room where this scene was enacted, through the kitchen into a bedroom, and throwing himself upon a bed repeatedly stabbed himself in the neck and throat, and was shortly after found dead. A younger sister escaped. The sister is doing well, and expected to recover, but fears are entertained for the life of the mother.

NATURALIZATION ACT.—Persons interested will perceive by the following paragraph, which we copy from the Kingston Chronicle, that aliens who had completed seven years residence in this Province on the 10th February, 1841, will lose the benefits intended to be conferred on them, unless they take the oath of Allegiance previous to the 27th August, 1842, before the Registrar of the County in which they reside. Persons taking Newspapers ought to circulate this information as extensively as possible:—"By the provisions of the Naturalization Act, passed during the last session of the Provincial Parliament, it is declared that all Aliens who were residing in the Province of Canada on the 10th day of February, 1841, or who had been so residing for seven years before that day, or who shall have been continually resident for seven years from that day, or from their first residence in this Province before that day, shall be declared and taken to be natural born subjects of Her Majesty, provided they take the oath contained in the Act within twelve months after the passing thereof.—The Act was passed on the 27th August, 1841. We understand that Charles Stuart, Esq., has been appointed to administer the Oath to all persons who come within the operation of the Act in the Midland District, and who may be desirous of availing themselves of its provisions."

CANADA INQUIRER. LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1842. The Ottawa Advocate. The Editor of the Ottawa Advocate does us the honor to notice some observations of ours which appeared a few numbers since in our respected appointment as office of Mr Cartwright as Sol. General by Sir C. Bagot—the notice appeared in the Toronto Patriot—we did not believe it when we saw it, and the result has proved that we were right. We have no desire to say one word to the disparagement of Mr. Cartwright; we did not in the article we then wrote, nor will we do so now; & could we believe that the period had arrived when the old Tory party could be induced to abandon their desire to resuscitate the strangled Oligarchy—there is no man (so far as private character is concerned) that we would rather see appointed to the office in question than Mr. Cartwright. The Ottawa Advocate after quoting our article says:—"Mighty fine! Mr. Surveyor General Parke. For although you profess to have retired from the editorial chair, yet, we feel convinced you continue sub rosa, to do the dirty work of that hebbomaddal depository of scurrility and abuse, the Canada Inquirer, upon persons as superior to yourself in talent, political honesty, and every thing decent and good, as the sun's disk will be compared with the feeble halo of a farthing rushlight."

We would not have noticed the scurrilous article alluded to, but we felt it due to the accused and labelled party to do so.—We begin by boldly asserting in language as unequivocal as words can make it, that since Mr. Parke left this establishment he has never written one line of editorial or any other article for the Canada Inquirer. If this be true, and it is truth itself, the editor of the Advocate has been guilty of a gross violation of truth in making the assertion he does—but he may probably be supposed to be excused in the supposition that it was not very unreasonable to imagine that he might have done so. We will give him the credit for this, though we do not think he deserves it— but we do not see the philosophy any more than the truth of the figure which goes on to assert that Mr. Cartwright is "as superior to Mr. Parke in talent, political integrity, and every thing decent and good as the sun's disk will be compared with the feeble halo of a farthing rushlight." We never heard that Mr. Cartwright was considered very superior to Parke for talent—we have often read and sometimes heard the speeches of both in the House of Assembly, and we appeal to the whole of Canada whether the speeches of Mr. Parke were not produced at least as much effect as those of Mr. Cartwright—we believe the effect produced by the former have always been greater than those produced by the latter. Then Mr. Cartwright is said to be a good man; we admit it; so is Mr. Parke.—We appeal to the whole neighborhood in which he has lived, to his friends, to his enemies if you please, and we ask whether the universal testimony will not be that Mr. Parke is a good man. Where then is the truth of the figure about the sun and the farthing rush light. Oh, but Mr. Parke was a rebel—he attended a certain meeting, and was a party to certain resolutions, when Dr. Duncombe was present,

and besides a lot of balderdash and scurrillity—which we will not soil the columns of the Inquirer by repeating, notwithstanding we are an "hebbomaddal" (our readers will please to understand the word means weekly) depository of scurrillity and abuse." All we will say, however, is that the whole is a gross fabrication, and well known to be so in the neighborhood where the circumstances stated are said to have taken place. On the contrary Mr. Parke actually endangered his election because he absented himself from such meetings—let it not be supposed however that we wish to conceal that Mr. Parke was one amongst the vast number of the dissatisfied persons in this District, with the existing state of things in the province before the time of Lord Sydenham, and which state of things Mr. Cartwright was and still is we fear the unflinching advocate—a state of things which we have no reason to believe he would not again re establish if he possessed the means, but which, thank God, he does not—and which, with our consent, he shall not have the power of attempting till we are convinced he no longer desires it. We then take our hebbomaddal leave of our hebbomaddal friend, the Ottawa Advocate, and we shrewdly suspect that his friend Mr. Cartwright will not feel himself under very great obligations to him for taking up the cudgels in his defence, and we are quite sure our old and respected friend Mr. Parke will have no cause to regret it.

DINNER TO THE Hon. Hamilton H. Killaly.

On Monday last, the dinner to the Hon. Hamilton H. Killaly, given by his constituents and other inhabitants of London and its vicinity, was duly celebrated in the Robinson Hall Hotel, where at about 7 o'clock about seventy individuals sat down to an sumptuous and noble display of viands, &c. as ever graced any board—and if ever there was an occasion more than another, where there were associated a large party, with the best of all possible feelings towards each other, and towards the individual to whom it was intended to do honour, this was that occasion. There is one fact which we cannot here overlook, because it speaks volumes: out of the seventy Gentlemen who sat down to dinner, full one third of the number were those who opposed Mr. Killaly at his Election, thus doing honor to themselves, as well as to their opponents, and last though not least to Mr. Killaly himself. There is also one other fact which must be stated; a very considerable number of the gentlemen assembled were teetotallers, and it had been very wisely determined that those who came to dine should call for what they pleased, and pay only for what they called, consequently the teetotallers were allowed to do as they pleased: if they were invited to take wine they took water, and numberless jokes passed upon the occasion: we believe, however, that the total cause was essentially benefited on the occasion, not only because it gave its advocates an opportunity of showing their sincerity in the cause they have espoused, but because it afforded them an opportunity of showing that they were not influenced by any bigoted feeling which was opposed to hilarity and good humour.

Geo. J. Goodhue, Esq. president, and Dr. Anderson acted as Grouper, both of whom conducted the business of their departments with great good taste, and to the perfect satisfaction of the party assembled. The arrangement of the table and the decorations of the room were admirable, and the accommodation for the number of guests, although rather crowded, was all ample enough, and gave all an opportunity of enjoying the treat upon the occasion. The head of the room was decorated with a beautiful device of St. George and the Dragon, supported upon each side by the flags of St. George & St. Andrew. At the bottom of the room flourished the Scotch Thistle, and round the walls hung appropriate and beautiful engravings. The table, which positively groaned with the load of provisions, was so arranged as to accommodate the greatest number possible, having a T at each end. During dinner the Band of the 83rd Regiment, which through the kindness of Col. Trydell was permitted to attend, played in the Hall adjoining the dinner apartment, and notwithstanding the rattle of knives and forks contributed not a little to the good cheer and spirit of the scene. After the cloth was removed, the chairman, Mr. Goodhue, in proposing the first toast, said Mr. Vice Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have now the honor to call your attention to the regular toasts prepared by the committee of arrangements for this evening. If ever there was one time more than another in English history, it is the present, when those who have the honor, & the inestimable privilege to claim British protection, may be allowed to recur with more than usual pride and satisfaction, that sentiment of loyalty and attachment to our Sovereign and Constitution, which always in a meeting of British subjects, whether assembled on their own beautiful, fertile and green clad islands, or in the wilds of Canada, claims first their sincere response; the unanimous rejoicing of a whole people for the birth of a Prince and Heir to the Throne, is still greeting our ears; our Sovereign not only reigns in the hearts and affections of her subjects, but has exhibited to her people an example of domestic happiness and propriety that can not fail to give tone to English society, from the humblest cottager to the most exalted nobleman. She has successfully proclaimed freedom and liberty to the unfortunate and enslaved African; her people have unanimously ratified the declaration, and the whole civilized world, with one exception, will aid and assist in its accomplishment, and now the red cross of England, that Ensign of Liberty, waves not over one single slave.

The Queen. Band—God save the Queen. Prince Albert. Band—Wood and married and a' Prince of Wales. Band—Star of Brunswick.

The Governor General.

Band—Five Old English Gentlemen. I have now the honor to request your attention to the leading sentiment of the evening, and for which we have more particularly assembled at this festive board. In referring to British history for the last century, we shall find that nothing has tended more to secure and strengthen the liberties of England than that open, candid intercourse and free expression of opinion which has always prevailed between the English representatives and their constituents. To this manly and British custom England owes much of her greatness, and the world for most of the political and religious freedom now enjoyed. To transmit this English custom to our children, we have assembled this evening, and I observe with great pleasure and satisfaction that a large number of those present, and particularly that several active members of the committee to whom we are indebted for all these admirable arrangements, are those who were not immediately engaged in Mr. Killaly's return; this feeling does them infinite credit, and I am certain that it is a source of much gratification and satisfaction to our Guest. I regard the establishment of a Board of Works as one of the most useful measures of the late administration; we are now certain that a wise and judicious system of public improvements will be adopted and pursued, which will lead to prosperity, contentment and happiness. At the commencement of the canvass that preceded the late election, we found Mr. Killaly placed by the ever to be lamented Lord Sydenham at the Head of this Department, We found the Western Districts equally responsible for the money borrowed, but benefited little if any by the expenditure. To secure the services of one who knew our wants and could urge them on the floor of the Senate, was anxiously desired; & to whom could we look with more confidence than to our present member; with these views we solicited his services, and it is but justice to him that I should here observe that they were tendered on his part with much diffidence, consequently by the present relation which now so happily exists between us, is not one of his soliciting but ours. In him we have not only an able representative in the House of Assembly, but a warm and devoted advocate in the Executive chamber. I congratulate you that there is now no longer any doubt but that the great obstacle to our improvement will soon be removed by a permanent and lasting improvement in our roads. Many of you recollect the first wagon put on these roads for the conveyance of her Majesty's mail; it was called the bone breaker, and my bones to this day bear witness that the name was very appropriately given. Let us now give our Guest and Representative a hearty and truly British welcome; it will cheer and encourage him on in the good work he has so ably and successfully commenced.

Hon. H. H. Killaly, our faithful R. representative.

Band—A man's a man for a' that. On the health of Mr. Killaly being drunk, he replied in the happiest way, and alluding to the public improvements of the country, he stated that he had great satisfaction in seeing that Sir C. Bagot, the Governor General, was so ardent in his desire of completing them, that his blame would rest on his (Mr. K's) shoulders if any unnecessary delay occurred in their completion. Mr. Killaly concluded by giving the health of Mr. Goodhue and the Constituency of London. The Vice chairman was then called upon for a toast, and gave The memory of the late Lord Sydenham. This toast which was very feelingly and appropriately proposed was drunk in solemn silence, and the Band added powerfully to the impression the toast awakened by the melancholy Air which was played. By Col. Askin—The Ministry. Band—Jolly good Fellows. By W. W. Street, Esq.—The Army and Navy. Band—Rule Britannia. By the Sheriff—The Fair of Canada. Band—Here's a health to all good lasses. By Jas. Farley, Esq.—England, Scotland and Ireland. Band—Home, Sweet Home. By A. Keir, Esq.—Col. Wetheral, Col. Trydell, and the Garrison of London. Band—British Grenadiers. By Dr. Anderson—Thomas Parke Esq. our member for the County. Band—To him that's awa'. By T. Keir, Esq.—The Liberty of the Press. By A. S. Armstrong, Esq.—Canada. Civil and Religious Liberty—The House of Assembly—Board of Police—London Mechanic's Institute, and numerous other toasts followed, and as numerous speeches, many of which, did space permit, we would cheerfully publish. The whole business of the evening passed off to the entire satisfaction of every body, and was kept up to a late hour with spirit and hilarity.

The Gore Bank.

Last week we copied a notice into our paper from the Hamilton Gazette, calculated to throw discredit on this institution, and weaken the confidence of the public in the stability of its notes. We have learned from the most unquestionable authority that there is not the slightest foundation for the reports circulated by the Gazette. Mr. Thompson, whose name has been used in the matter, having denied in the most positive manner ever having used the expressions imputed to him by the Gazette. The Gore Bank has ever stood high in the public estimation, and most deservedly so, because no Bank in this province has been managed with more prudence and caution than the Gore Bank, nor do we believe there is a Bank in all British North America more capable of redeeming every dollar of its notes than it is. The base and wicked attack of the Editor of the Hamilton Gazette excites nothing but disgust in Toronto, where he is well known. The Toronto Examiner affects to place some confidence in the Gazette's statements, from the remarks made in last week's



## Fall and Winter Importations.

The Subscribers beg to intimate to their Friends and the Trade generally, that their Stock now comprises

AN EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS**  
Which they are determined to sell at the  
**Regular Toronto and Hamilton Prices,**  
AT LEAST  
20 per cent Lower than has ever been offered in London before.

The following comprises a part of their stock.

Figured and plain Orleans cloth, Canton crapes and challie handkerchiefs, Elastics and Pilot cloths, Blankets, Flannels and Baizes, Plain and figured merinos, Prints, Hosiery and Gloves, Moleskins, grey and bleached cottons, Rich brocaded and fashionable shawls, Broadcloths and cassimeres,	Beaver cloths and Tweeds, Plain and figured Gros de Naples, Hats, Umbrellas and Stocks, Plain and figured Satins, Sarsenet, gauze and satin Ribbons, Fur, cremet and plush caps, Black and colored Silk Velvets, Nuslin, lace caps and collars, Cotton and woollen Yarn.
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And a great variety of other seasonable Dry Goods to numerous to mention.  
Country Merchants and Pedlars would do well to examine their stock, before purchasing elsewhere.  
London, Nov. 1841. **ANGUS & BIRRELL.**

## Books! Books!! Books!!!

*Christmas Presents, and New Year's Gifts.*  
**UPWARDS** of 1000 new works just received at the *London Book Store*, from Edinburgh, Glasgow and New York, amongst which are the following: Chalmers Educational Course and Information for the People; editions of Standard works, beautifully got up; Charles O'Malley, Ten Thousand a Year; Curiosity shop; Valentine Vox, Night & Morning; Pickwick papers; Master Humphreys clock; Nicholas Nicholby; Flag Ship; Arctic Reigner; Democracy in America; Combes Phrenology, lectures; Fowler's Phrenology; Carlyle's land of Burns; Diary of a Physician; Leatherstocking Tales; Deer Slayer; McAulay's mis. works; Macks life of Lafayette; Gall's works; Guy Fawkes; Bulwers works; Brougham's Speeches; Thier's French Revolution; D'Israeli's Amenities of Literature; Brougham's Speeches; Thier's French Revolution; complete works; Combes moral philosophy; Howitt's book of Seasons; Austin's Goethe; Byrons Dramatic works. All of which, offering to the literary mind, an opportunity of laying in as varied and useful a stock of reading, ever in reach this side of Toronto. Novels 2s. 6d. per volume, a large assortment of Lumsden's cheap prints. Pedlars supplied at a discount. Drawing material. Miss Leslie's cookery & House Book.  
Drugs, Oils, Paints, Chemicals, Horse and cattle medicines, new Honey, Hungary water, &c. &c. N. B. Water proof varnish in pint bottles.  
Sign of the "Big Mortar," opposite Mr. Balkwill's Hotel, Dundas st., and next door to Mr. Perin's.  
London, Dec. 9, 1841. **JOHN NORVAL.**

## NEW ARRIVAL, BRUSSELS CARPETING. J. & J. DOUGALL,

RESPECTFULLY intimate to their friends and the public that they have received another supply of handsome Carpeting. They particularly invite attention to their Brussels, which for beauty and chasteness of design, rich appearance, and excellent quality has never been surpassed in any importations to this part of the country.  
An assortment of other kinds of carpeting—good patterns, durable, and at very low prices. Also,  
*Rugs and Bedsides in variety*

J. & J. D., also received at same time with the above, a second supply of Staple and Fancy Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, &c., all the prices of which they have marked in plain figures at the lowest possible advance—and from which there can be no deviation.

J. & J. D. would take the present opportunity respectfully to tender their thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal support extended to them since they opened. And they would further beg to assure their customers, that every endeavour will be made which may ensure a continuance of such support; and will at the same time also enable them to mark their Goods at still lower advances—thus giving their customers the continued advantages of the system which they have so successfully adopted.  
Dundas Street, London, Dec. 24, 1841. **20**

## LONDON, MANCHESTER AND GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, DUNDAS STREET.

The Subscriber has just now received the whole of his Fall and Winter Goods, which upon inspection will be found the **cheapest and best** assortment in Canada.

The following items are enumerated, as a Specimen:  
10 cases prime winter Clothing, 5 bales prime whiteny Blankets  
50 pieces white Flannels, 3 cases winter Hosiery,  
100 " Merinos and Orleans cloths, 20 pieces diamond and pilot cloths,  
100 Buffalo Robes, 20 " stout grey Kerseys,  
200 fur and cloth caps, 500 pieces Grey cottons.  
Splendid French and English cap and bonnet ribbons, elegant shawls of a beautiful quality, shabby and crape turnovers, zephyr crapes, china and gauze scarfs; 3 veils of every shade, superior satin, stripe and muslin de laine dresses, French worked collars and pocket handkerchiefs, of the newest Patterns, white, black and figured lace gloves, german wool of every hue, rich blond edgings, quilting and piece blond, superior Artificial flowers, washing blands, grecian colored and bobbin nets, splendid assortment of rich gros de naples and persians, printed calicoes and calico dresses, superfine black, blue, olive, claret rite green, and other cloths, double milled cassimeres, buck and doe skins, vestings, silicious, linen tick, fine Irish linen, lawn gingham, printed muslin, turkey red, and two blue checks and stripes, twilled regattas, stout shirting, stripe, plain and twilled grey cotton, shirting and sheeting from 26 to 72 inches; all kinds ready made summer clothing, linen damask table cloth, from 64 to 184, tapes, bindings, braces, needles, pins, cotton balls and spools, scotch, gingham and stripes, buttons, silk, coat and other braids, Italian sewing silk and an endless variety of other articles too numerous to detail.

### GROCERIES

10 hds double refined Sugars, 10 do bright muscovado, do, 20 barrels do do.	10 kegs 16 hand plug Tobacco, 20 bags root ginger, 20 boxes first rate cigars, 2 hds. best white wine vinegar, 20 boxes starch, 10 kegs saleratus, 5 tierces fresh rice, 3 barrels molasses, 5 hds. boiled oil, 5 do raw do, 5 do olive do, 5 do cod do, 6 cases cavendish tobacco, 5 do naird do 5 do ladies twist do 10 boxes ground coffee, 5 do pepper, 5 do allspice, 10 jars superior macaboy snuff, 1 cases scotch snuff, 10 kegs dry white lead, 20 kegs white paint, 5 casks turpentine, 10 cans varnish.
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**TEAS.**  
100 boxes young hyson Tea,  
25 caddies do do  
10 do Gunpowder, do  
5 chests twinkley, do  
6 do black, do

**WINES.**  
10 qr. casks madeira,  
2 Octavs sherry,  
5 do Port,  
1 pipe prime old port, vintage 1834.  
12 baskets champagne, in pints and qrs.

**LIQUORS, ETC.**  
6 hds cognac brandy,  
3 do. Hollands,  
5 punch-on spirits,  
3 english gin,  
30 barrels London and Dublin porter,  
40 do. Leith and Alloe ale,  
40 boxes muscatel raisons,  
50 do oranges and Lemons.

### HARDWARE

Comprising 50 boxes sheet Iron, 40 boxes IC & IX Tin; table poet, butchers' shoe and pruing knives; sheep shears, reckoning compasses, drawer knobs, cut brads, shoe hammers, brass ketles, screws of various sizes, bats from 1 to 5 inches; fire irons, iron squares, grid irons; banister, scrubbing and whitewash brushes; steelyards, German steel wood and hand saws, stirrup irons, bed cords, rope, Glue, oil and sandstones, gunpowder, coffee mills, sand paper; table butts, &c.  
**GLASSWARE & CROCKERY.**  
And a general assortment of Stationery, Blank Books, &c.

**J. H. JOYCE.**

London, Canada, December 4, 1841.

## FALL GOODS.

### JUST ARRIVED AT THE NEW CASH STORE,

NEXT TO THE ROBINSON HALL HOTEL.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of London and the adjoining country that he is now receiving in addition to his former stock, a large and varied assortment of **DRY & FANCY GOODS, FURS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.** all of which will be sold at unusually low prices. He would particularly recommend his Stock of Cloths, as being the largest, best assorted, and cheapest ever brought to this part of the country, and he respectfully solicits his old customers to favor him with a call before purchasing elsewhere.

The following articles enumerated below will be found among his Stock.  
**DRY GOODS.** West of England cloths, beaver and pilot do, cassimeres, tweeds, pickwicks, vestings, velvets, velveteens, fill'd and Scotch shawls, merinos, mouseine de laines, Saxony and Victoria dresses, a splendid assortment of winter prints, worsted and woollen plaid, tartans, bonnets, furniture prints, silks, satins, figured and plain nets, muslins, ribbons, edgings, threads, moleskins, blankets, flannels, factory and shirting cottons, ready made clothes, and a great variety of other articles.

**HARDWARE.** Cut and wrought nails of every size, plain and knob locks, bolts, latches, butts and screws, sets of weights, pen and pocket knives, case and carving do, butchers and shoe do., shoe thread, best quality, springs and awls, percussion caps, keg and cannister powder, shot of all sizes, white lead in kegs, yellow ochre, putty, window glass of all sizes, &c.

**GROCERIES.** Young and old hyson, twankay and black Teas, muscovada and loaf sugar, mustard, pepper, ginger, spices of all kinds, raisins, currants, cinnamon, eposm salts, saleratus, soap, candles, &c.

**CROCKERY, &c.** 100 dozen common cups and saucers, at 2s York per set, besides a very large assortment of Crockery and Glassware equally low.  
**FURS.** Fur caps, gloves, gauntlets, capes, collars, muffs and boas.  
The subscriber assures the public that the above mentioned articles will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in London.  
Oct. 20. **EDWARD GLENNON.**

## London Cloth Hall.

Just received by the subscriber from the New York and Montreal

Markets, a splendid assortment of

**Black, Blue, and Coloured Broad Cloths,**

Fancy and plain cassimeres, Fancy black cassimeres, Pilot and Beaver cloths, Persian and flushing, Victoria and Tartan plaid, Rich winter Vestings, Red and Scarlet flannel, Blue and green do White and Salsbury do Black and fig'd merinos, Printed Saxones, Plain do Figured Orleans cloth, Plain do do Scotch plaid, Scotch cloaking, Blankets, Woolen Vests, do Drawers, Napkins,	<b>CARPETING,</b> <b>WOOLLEN SERGES,</b> <b>HARDWARE,</b> <b>CROCKERY,</b> AND <b>GROCERIES,</b> with many other articles too numerous to mention. Corner of Dundas and Ridout Streets. <b>LONDON.</b> <b>GEORGE CRONYN.</b> 14	Black Gros de Naples, Colored do do Black and colored Silk hankerchiefs, White and col'd muslin, Book and mull do Printed ann fig'd do White and bleached cottons, Fine Irish Linen, Strong bleached do Porfir sheeting, do do in piece, Second mourning prints, do do dresses, Silk filled shawls, Buckepun de Thibet mantlets, Spun Silk, Hosiery, Ladies' boots and shoes, Children's do
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November 10, 1841.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support hitherto extended to him since his commencement in business, and respectfully informs his numerous customers that he has taken Mr. T. N. BAKER as a partner in the business, and solicits a continuance of their support. The present Stock is large, well assorted, and cheap, comprising in the New Arrivals the most Fashionable articles.  
**WM. GUNN.**

## NEW ARRIVAL.

### GUNN & BAKER

DUNDAS STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE.  
Solicit an inspection of their stock, comprising as follows: Silks, Cottons, Linens and woollens of every description and quality; Merinos, Prints, Shawls of the newest styles, Small wares, comprising Hosiery, Laces, and Sewed Goods.  
**SHELF HARDWARE** of every description.

**Liquors.** Cognac Brandy, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines from the best vineyards, Old Jamaica Rum, Gin and Whiskey in bottle and wood. The assortment of **GROCERIES** are carefully selected, and it is the intention of the subscribers to sell at unprecedented **Low Prices** for Cash or Ready pay.  
December 24, 1841. **20**

## ALBION HOUSE.

*Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c.*

Will be sold at the subscriber's, (next door west of the St. Thomas Hotel) cheaper than any house in the western part of the Province.  
On hand a beautiful and varied assortment of Allecca cloths, Orleans cloths, Dark Prints, 6-4 merinos, cottons, mousseline de laine dresses, &c.  
A few pieces extra superfine West of England Broadcloths.

Muscovado and loaf Sugars; best Young Hyson Tea; East India Company's Hyson skin, Twankay, Caper souchoing and Congo Teas; Windsor and brown soap; sperm, mould and dipped candles. A large assortment of first rate Cavendish and Plug Tobaccos. Madras Indigo, hardware, Sleigh Bells, &c.  
A great variety of Shelf Hardware, Sleigh Bells, &c.  
Crockery—Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Tureens and Saucers, &c.  
Lumber and shingles constantly on hand.

One dollar will be paid for first rate plump Wheat.  
Barley, Rye, Oats, and Pease taken in payment for Goods.  
The highest market price paid for first rate Pork.  
St. Thomas, January 3, 1842. **JOHN WESTLAKE.**

## RE-OPENING

### After the Great Fire, of the Extensive Dry Goods Establishment

IN SAINT THOMAS,  
In the premises formerly occupied by R. & J. Cryler, North end of Mr. Paul's Hotel.

### JOHN MCKAY

Respectfully acquaints the inhabitants of St. Thomas and vicinity, that he has returned from Hamilton and Toronto, with a Complete, Extensive, New and Fashionable stock of Winter Goods, selected from the extensive establishment of **I S A A C BUCHANAN & CO.** The stock of broadcloths, pilot cloths, blankets, flannels, truser stuffs, silks, shawls, merinos, rich figured Orleans, Saxones and de Laines, are well worth attention.

**JOHN MCKAY** begs to state to the public, that in conducting his business, the most honorable and straight forward principles of trading will be carried out with spirit and energy, although his present store has neither an attractive or magnificent appearance outside, he feels confident Customers will just find the **GREAT** Bargains within.

**JOHN MCKAY** regards as essential to his system, the exercise of the most skillful judgment, corrected by experience, in securing the best Bargains in the market, and in selecting seasonable Goods. The cheaper an establishment can be conducted the smaller is the profit required on Goods. A quick dollar is better than a slow pound.

**JOHN MCKAY** sincerely thanks his customers and the public for their generous and feeling sympathy for his late misfortune by fire, and begs to assure them that his losses will be endured as they ought to be, that is by himself, and not as some unreflecting individuals insinuate, by charging higher prices, for he distinctly desires it to be made as public as possible, that his goods will be sold at lower prices than formerly, and that he will not be undersold by any one.

Country Merchants, and Pedlars supplied at Hamilton Prices.  
Arriving daily, an assortment of Groceries and Crockery, which will be sold at astonishing Prices.  
Saint Thomas, October 20, 1841. **11**

**THOMAS KEIR, Attorney at Law,**  
Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer &c.  
OFFICE IN DUNDAS STREET,  
Over A. S. Armstrong's Store.

**FREDERICK CLEVERLY, Barrister & Attorney at Law,**  
CONVEYANCER, &c.  
Office next door to W. Gunn & Co's Store;  
UP STAIRS. **11**  
Dundas st. London, Aug. 11, 1841.

## LONDON MEDICAL HALL.

### LYMAN, MOORE & Co.

CHEMISTS and Druggists, next door to the Mansion House Hotel, Dundas Street. Physicians prescriptions and Family recipes accurately prepared.  
July, 1840.

### THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE MEDICINES,

Are for sale at the London Medical Hall, BY LYMAN, MOORE AND CO.

### NERVE & BONE LINIMENT

and Indian vegetable elixir.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS.—This article is most truly named, as it penetrates to every nerve and sinew of the person using it. Dr. Hewes is the author of it, and it has attained a reputation unequalled by any other article in Rheumatism. This externally, with the Indian Vegetable Elixir internally, is warranted to cure the most severe cases—to extend contracted muscles, and bring feeling and sensibility to limbs long paralyzed and useless.

### The Sick-Headache.

EITHER NERVOUS OR BILIOUS.

**Headache.**—This disease is one from which arises more misery to the human family than is generally supposed; not being directly fatal, it is often neglected or persons resort so much to the use of purgatives and other medicines, as to impair their general health, and often induce fatal diseases. The article now offered seems to have overcome these difficulties. While its effects are most powerful and immediate in curing an attack or keeping it off, it is so perfectly mild and innocent as to be used for infants with the greatest effect and safety. This has now been tested by so many of the highest members of this community as to require no further proof.

### GAROLING OIL.

FOR HORSES, CATTLE, AND OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

In the cure of the following diseases, viz:—Fresh wounds, galls, old sores, fistula in the withers, stiff sprains, strains, bruises, lameness, cracked heels, and crack & ring bone, founoded feet, pole evil, quitor, sallenders, malleanders, mange horn distemper in cattle, colic, gripes or fret jaundice or yellows, staggers, apoplexy, megrims, vertigo, fits, bots and other worms, loss of appetite, &c.—Price \$1 per bottle. A pamphlet with ample directions accompanies each bottle.

This valuable medicine was formerly prepared by an English farrier, who, it is believed, made known its formula to but one person previous to his death, and that gentleman has very politely transferred the same to the present proprietor—since which it has undergone a very material improvement.

It is allowed by farriers, and all who have used it, to be decidedly the best application for horses and other domestic animals, of any now in use and may be used as an internal remedy, in some cases, with surprising results.

**London Medical Hall.**  
**LYMAN, MOORE & Co.** dealers in Stationery, School Books, &c. next door to the Mansion House Hotel, Dundas Street.

### Important

If you want to buy cheap Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. go to

### CLARIS'

which is decidedly the CHEAPEST Store in London.

All kinds of Produce taken in Exchange, at the highest market price.

### TO FARMERS'

The highest market price given for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Butter and Eggs, at

### J. CLARIS'

Cash Store; Dundas Street, London, Nov. 3, 1841. **13**

### LAND FOR SALE

WEST half of Lot number 3, in the 3d concession, south of the Egremont road, township of Adelaide.

Also, Lot number 21, in the 4th concession of Carradoc, about 4 miles from Delaware, and in the immediate neighborhood of mills. Terms liberal. Apply to

W. HORTON, Esq. London, Sept. 3, 1841.

### JAMES COYNE & Co.

SAINT THOMAS.

KEEP on hand every article in the Dry Goods, Hardware, & Grocery line, at reduced prices, for CASH or ready pay.

Dec. 24, 1840.

### Yarmouth Superfine FLOUR,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE  
**MICHEL, MATHIESON & Co.**  
December 1, 1841. **17**

TO LET, the house occupied by Commissary Robinson, King Street.

Apply to **SAMUEL PETERS.**

Feb. 17.

### Farmer's Store.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

To be Exchanged for Produce.

**L. PERIN** begs to inform his numerous friends and the public that he has just received a well selected stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he is desirous to exchange for Produce, and solicits the trade of the Farmers.

His stock of Dry Goods comprises Cloths, cassimeres, cottons, prints, hosiery, small wares, fancy goods, &c. and will be sold as low as goods of like quality and styles can be purchased in Town.

In the Grocery department will be found a full stock of all qualities of Teas, Sugars, rice, tobacco, codfish, &c. &c.

Having erected New Ovens, his facilities for Baking are superior to any other establishment in the Province, and he will continue to furnish Bread of the very best quality, with his accustomed punctuality, and upon his usual favorable terms.

Call and be convinced that Goods are sold cheaper than the cheapest.

London, Dec. 30, 1841.

## Saint Thomas Cash Store.

### DRY GOODS.

A choice and well assorted stock of Cloths and Cassimeres, Calicoes, Printed Saxones, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. For sale low. **HOPE & HODGE.**  
Ready Pay. **10**

### Heavy Hardware.

A complete and heavy stock of English Bar and Rod Iron, Hoop and Band do, Swedes and Nailrod do, Cast Shear and Eagle Steel, Spring Blister and Shoe cork do, Bakepans and Bellied Pots, &c. For sale at Low prices by **HOPE & HODGE.**  
Ready Pay. **10**

### GROCERIES.

A large and well assorted stock of Plates, Cups and Saucers, &c. &c. For Sale at Low prices by **HOPE & HODGE.**  
Ready Pay. **10**

### SADDLERY.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Snaffle and Weymouth Head Reins, Bits, Stirrups, Webbing, Hammes, Trerets, Saddle trees, Buckles of all kinds  
At Low Prices: **HOPE & HODGE.**  
Ready Pay. **10**

### SADDLERS will find the prices of the above articles at such rates as will be an inducement to Purchase.

### Shelf Hardware.

An Excellent assortment of Cutlery and House furnishings.  
Knives and Forks, Pocket and Shoe Knives, Locks of all kinds, Latches and Hinges, Screws and bolts, &c. &c. for sale Low. **HOPE & HODGE.**  
Ready Pay. **10**

### Hats and Caps.

THE subscriber begs most respectfully to state to the public, that he has on hand an excellent assortment of Hats, Fur and Cloth Caps, which he offers for sale at manufacturing prices; and thus convince the public that the mere dealer can never compete with the manufacturer.  
**THOS. C. DIXON.**  
Hatter and Furrier.  
London, Nov. 23, 1841. **17**  
N. B. The very highest prices paid in Cash for all kinds of Furs.

### FEATHERS!

400 CWT. Geese Feathers, for sale by **M. ANDERSON & Co.**  
London, Jan. 21, 1842. **24**

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber being duly authorised to act as Agent for the Assignee of Estate of Messrs. Douglas & Warren, late Merchants in London, gives notice to all those indebted to that firm to call at his Office and settle their accounts without delay, otherwise expenses will be incurred.  
**A. KEIR.**  
Office in Dundas street, next to James Givins, Esq.  
London, Dec. 28, 1841. **21**

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of **KEIR & ARMSTRONG**, are requested to call on the subscriber without further delay and settle their accounts, or else COSTS will be incurred.  
**A. KEIR.**  
London, October 5, 1841 **10**

### White Fish! White Fish!

THE subscriber has just received from the Detroit Fisheries, and offers for sale, a quantity of choice White Fish, in barrels and half barrels.  
**BOSTWICK & WILLIAMS.**  
Port Stanley, Jan. 5, 1842.

### Shaving and Hair Dressing ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of London and its vicinity, that he has opened a Barber's Shop two doors east of the Mansion House Hotel, Dundas Street, where he hopes by due attention to merit and receive a share of Public Patronage.  
**ALEX. HAMILTON**  
London, Oct. 4, 1840.

### TIN AND SHEET IRON FACTORY.

**M. ANDERSON & Co.**  
BEG to inform the inhabitants of London, and the public generally, that they have, in connection with the well known firm of Messrs. Chapel and Moore, Hamilton, purchased the business formerly carried on by Messrs. Yale and Warters, Smiths, Dundas Street, and are now prepared to execute all orders in their line; and they hope by punctuality and attention to business to secure a share of public patronage, and give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their order. Country Merchants and Pedlars, are especially invited to call, as Rags, Beeswax, old Copper and Brass, Timothy Seed, and many other articles will be received in payment. Cash and the Highest Price paid for SHIPPING FURS, Sheepskins, and Deer-skin. Messrs. A. M. & Co. will keep constantly on hand a good supply of every description of **COOKING & BOX STOVES.**  
London, June 10, 1841.

### LONDON DISTRICT CHAIR FACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of London, and its vicinity that he has commenced the Manufacture of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, Boston Rocking, and Sewing do; Settees, &c., and as particular pains will be taken to make them substantial, and every attention paid to the prompt execution of every order in the above line, he hopes to receive a liberal support.  
Shop on Ridout Street, adjoining the Foundry.  
**J. CALDWELL.**  
London, July 21, 1841.



**The Real Staunch Tea-totaller.**

**Alas!—The fine old English Gentleman.**  
I'll sing you a new temperance song,  
Made by a temperance poet,  
Of a real staunch tea-totaller,  
Who kept up his best mania  
At a good tea-total rate,  
With a little nice tea-total wife,  
The roughest tea-totaller  
Of this real staunch tea-totaller, all of the present time.

His house on next! was hung around  
With pictures fine to view,  
And rich and beautiful furniture  
Was ranged around, all new;  
And here, at night, when all was o'er,  
He'd seat him in his pride,  
And quaff his cup of coffee, with  
His partner by his side.  
Like a real staunch tea-totaller, all of the present time.

When winter, with its frost and snow,  
Threw darkness o'er the scene,  
He felt how happy he was then  
To what he once had been;  
And if he heard the cry—  
The cravings of the poor,  
He gave as much as he could spare—  
He could not well give more—  
For he was a tea-totaller, all of the present time.

He used to beat his weeping wife,  
And spend his hard-earned gains  
In buying whiskey, ale and wine,  
To stupefy his brain.  
His coat was out at elbows,  
His hat without a crown,  
In short, he was a tea-totaller,  
A nuisance to the town,  
Before he turned tea-totaller, all of the present time.

But now so happy is his life—  
So nicely is he dressed;  
He never beats his little wife,  
But keeps her in his breast;  
And if a tear is in her eye,  
It is for joy that he  
Has craved her a man's appetite,  
And turned out to be  
A real staunch tea-totaller, all of the present time.

Now surely this is better far  
Than whiskey, ale or wine,  
And if you wish for happiness,  
I pray you come to mine.  
For I can prove that abstinence  
Has done great things for me,  
For once I loved a little drop,  
But now I am, you see,  
A real staunch tea-totaller, all of the present time.

To the Editor of the Toronto Herald.  
New York, March 2d, 1842.

My DEAR SIR.—I seize the first favorable opportunity that has presented itself to me, to write a few lines to you, giving you intelligence of my travels thus far, en route to England. From the great depth of snow between Prescott and Montreal, I did not reach the latter city in sufficient time to overtake the mail at Quebec, which had started in the morning of the day I arrived there. There was no alternative left, but to proceed to Boston, and I am not sorry, for many reasons, that I took that route.—The road lay through the State of Maine, and it afforded me an opportunity of conversing with many of the members of its legislature, who were then at August, attending their duties in session about the boundary question. The people of Maine are physically the finest race in the Union, and their habits, character, appearance, and deportment, are more English than I have observed elsewhere in the States. They feel strongly on the subject of the boundary question, and of course maintain firmly that the treaty is in their favour, nevertheless they are very anxious that the question should be settled and that in an amicable manner. They appear well pleased with Lord Ashburton's mission, and anticipate no difficulty if he is armed with power ample enough to effect a settlement. They are zealous of settling the frontier portion of Maine, as they find their agriculture combined with lumbering, very profitable, notwithstanding the obstacles of soil and climate. They seem quite aware of the great consequence to England as the first maritime power in the globe, that the intercourse between Canada and the ocean should not be interrupted; and it seemed to me that they would not oppose an obstacle to that essential, necessary communication. It is most desirable on every ground that the question was disposed of, and I earnestly hope it may be so, without an interruption to the existing amity between Great Britain and the States. The people throughout the route seemed fully alive to the importance of improving the great thoroughfare from Canada to Boston, and the legislature of Maine have appropriated, during their present session, a sum of money for the improvement of the roads on this route. It has often struck me with astonishment, that the magnificent scenery in Eastern Canada has not attracted more public curiosity and interest. The scenery round Quebec—in the eastern townships, and on the road to Maine—is magnificent in the extreme. I was really enraptured at the view from the height of land on the junction line between Canada and Maine; for miles the ascent had been gradual, but on reaching the summit elevation, a scene of unequalled grandeur burst suddenly in view. The evening I beheld it was singularly favourable, the sinking sun was just descending beneath the bold mountain range in the eastern townships, imparting a glow to the world of forest below that gave an unusual interest to the vast extent of prospect around. On the opposite side the moon just at its meridian started from the cloudless sky, so bright, so large, so full, so glowing as to excite astonishment. Persons who have ascended Mount Descent and other huge mountains have described this appearance I am sure it could not have been more imposing on any part of the globe, than from the spot I then beheld it. So great is the extent of country seen from this elevation, that the mountains beyond Quebec, a distance of 90 miles, at least, are clearly discernible. The route through Maine, particularly the first sixty miles, is a bold, beautiful country, over mountains, through forests, and every variety of hill and valley, lake river, and stream are to be seen blended together in the utmost perfection. Augusta, the capital of Maine, is a fine town, containing many handsome buildings; and the route from that to Boston, by rail road, is now so accessible that I think travellers from Great Britain

will frequently come to Quebec from that city, proceed from Quebec through Craig's road, through the eastern townships to Montreal, and so on westward.  
Faithfully Yours, (in haste.)  
THOMAS ROLPH.

**THE WILDERNES BLOSSOMING**—Eight years ago Chicago, in Illinois, was a wilderness, with only a garrison to keep back the Indians. In 1836 the whole exports from that city amounted to \$1,000; in 1841 they amounted to \$348,362. The import trade is worth \$1,500,000 annually; and a monthly average of 150 vessels enter and leave its harbor.—Chicago Democrat.

**CAUTION TO FIREMEN**—On Wednesday last four members of the Fire Company who had absented themselves from the special meeting on the previous day were fined by the Board of Police in the sum of one shilling and three pence each with costs.—Cornwall Observer.

The English news given in our paper to-day is of considerable interest to the people of these Colonies. The new Colonial Tariff proposed by the present Ministry is especially connected with both our trade and agriculture, and we have copied the chief part of Mr. Gladstone's speech on introducing his resolutions and also the speeches of other members on the question. The new measure proposes to abolish all existing Imperial duties in the Colonies, and levy new duties, which are to be in addition to the duties imposed by the Colonial Legislature. We introduce here a condensed view of the changes proposed. He did not propose to abolish altogether the duties on provisions and it would be seen by the schedule that he proposed, that after a fixed day there would be a duty imposed on the importation of wheat and flour, of 3s. per quarter, of 2s. per cwt on salt fish, and of 4s a barrel on pickled fish. He proposed a duty of 8s. per cwt. on butter, and 5s. per cwt. on cheese. With respect to coffee, cocoa, molasses, and unrefined sugar, he proposed to remove the same duties as at present. On tea, unless imported direct from China, or from British dominions, he proposed to place a duty of one penny per lb. He should leave the duty on foreign spirits as it now stood; but on British spirits he proposed to abolish all duty.

With respect to refined sugar, he proposed that there should be an ad valorem duty on that of British manufacture of ten per cent, and on foreign of twenty per cent. He also proposed an ad valorem duty of seven per cent on wine, bottled or not, on manufactured cotton, silk, linen, woollen, glass, soap, cordage, gunpowder, pitch, tar, turpentine, &c. whole or in bulk, &c. he proposed to remove all existing prohibitions, and propose an ad valorem duty of 17 per cent. He proposed that henceforth and import duty should be levied on corn imported into Canada from American side of the border, as the settlers of the United States had no claim to transmit American produce through the Canada duty free, as if it were the produce of those colonies.

These changes will have an important bearing on our trade with the United States. Tea may be legally imported from the States on the payment of 1d per lb. duty, in addition to the Colonial duty, which is 3d per lb. This duty of 4d per lb. is too high, because it will pay for smuggling; but the Colonial Legislature can arrange this by reducing their duty. Manufactured cottons, paper, &c. which now pay 30 per cent, will henceforth pay but 7. Butter will pay 8s per cwt, and cheese 5s, instead of 10 per cent, the colonial duty of five per cent remaining the same.

Another important change in the imposition of a duty of 2s per quarter on American wheat and flour imported into Canada. It was stated by Mr. Gladstone that the Government had not irrevocably determined on keeping that part of the scheme, and he would determine whether it would be persisted in or not before he again moved the subject in the house. But supposing it retained, how would it affect our trade in broad stuffs with the United States? Some persons, it is known, conceive that it would greatly curtail, if not totally destroy, that trade. But we see no sufficient reason for the apprehension.

The following is the sliding scale proposed for Colonial grain. When the price of wheat in England is 55s, the duty is 5s 5s and under 55s, 4s; 55s and under 57s, 3s; 57s and under 58s, 2s; 58s and upwards, 1s. Sir R. Peel proposes to adopt the same calculation with respect to flour, as exists with regard to wheat, so as to allow it to be admitted on the same relative terms.

Supposing, then, that the bill passes as it is on this point, and that the proposed duty is imposed on American produce coming into Canada, there will still be a preponderating advantage in favour of American produce taking this route. The average price of wheat in England, as stated by Sir Robert Peel in his speech on the corn laws, is 56s per quarter; at which price American wheat, exposed to England direct, would have to pay a duty of 16s per quarter by the new scale. If, on the contrary, it is brought into Canada, and pays the 3s per quarter; its freight ground into flour, taken to England, and there pays the duty on Canadian flour of 3s (at that price), there will still be a difference of 10s per quarter in favor of Canadian exports. This difference is surely sufficient to turn the main stream of American wheat into the Canadian trade. The proposed duty of 3s sterling per quarter, equal to 3s 4d currency, is only 5d currency per bushel, which is a very slight protection to the Canadian farmers.

It is right to state, however, that Lord John Russell, although agreeing with ministers on other parts of their new tariff, is opposed to the proposed tax on American wheat imported into Canada. And another member of the House has given notice of his intention to resist the proposed tax, on the ground that it is unconstitutional for the Imperial Parliament to levy

a tax on Canada. But should ministers decide on retaining this part of their scheme, it will undoubtedly pass, for their majority is large enough to carry it against all opposition.

The debate on Sir Robert Peel's new corn law measure continued three days, and several of the speakers entered largely into the statistics of the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of the country. Sir Robert gave the following statement of the progressive increase in the exports of manufactured goods to Canada, the value of which is as follows:

In 1837,	£11,205,000
1838,	12,025,000
1839,	14,363,000
1840,	15,497,000

There is no doubt but the exports of the past year exhibit a corresponding increase. The principle of Sir Robert's new scale is summed up as follows; a maximum duty of 20s when the price should be under 51s; a duty of 19s when the price should reach 51s; a stationary duty of 18s at the prices of 52s 53s and 54s; then a fall of one shilling for every shilling of advance in the price up to 66s; and then a stationary duty of 6s at the prices of 66s 67s and 68s; at the price of 69s, a duty of 5s and a further fall of one shilling for each shilling of advance in price up to 74s, at which point the duty should cease.

It is contended by the opposition, that the improvement in this new scale is only nominal, that real, considering the fact of removing some ugly duties from the table, than in facilitating in the import of grain and lowering its price; for that the duty of 10s at the average price of 56s, is a virtual prohibition, inasmuch as wheat cannot be afforded by the foreign grower at that price, with that duty, and all charges of transport besides. It is objected to the sliding scale that, in point of fact, foreign wheat never pays the high duties, for it is kept in bond until prices run up, and duty runs down, and then taken out for consumption at the low duties. It is evident, however, that the agricultural party regard the new scale as detrimental to their interest, for the Duke of Buckingham has retired from the ministry in consequence thereof. And the fact, that the new scale is lower than the old one by about one half, at every price except the two extremes, which are hardly ever reached, sufficiently shows that the new measure is a great improvement, although it is far from answering the wants & wishes of the manufacturing classes.

We find that the British Government have decided not to attempt any great systematic course of emigration, "on the ground that voluntary emigration is already as large as can be conveniently managed, having amounted to 106,000 emigrants to all places in three parts of the year 1841. In this decision of the Ministry Lord John Russell concurred, so that there will be no Government plan of emigration. The bills introduced by Lord Stanley, as mentioned on our first page, are intended, the first to secure greater comfort to emigrants on their passage; and the second to regulate the sale of land in Australia &c. The latter bill has no reference to the North American Colonies, in most of which the Colonial and Territorial revenue has been transferred to the Legislature in exchange for a Civil List, and therefore could not be appropriated by the Imperial Parliament. It will be observed that no attempt is made to change the timber duties, as was done last year.—Kingston Herald.

**Yarmouth.**

At a meeting of the School Commissioners of the Township of Yarmouth, held at the Mansion House, St. Thomas, on the 3rd March, 1842. Daniel Hanvey, Esq., was chosen Chairman—when the following Address was read and unanimously adopted:

To the Elementary School Teachers of the Township of Yarmouth in the London District.  
In consequence of the School Act not having come fully into operation in this District, the commissioners deeply regret that there is no means in their power which can enable them to proceed in making arrangements for the regulation of the Elementary Schools in this township that would be satisfactory or beneficial to the cause of Education.

While we regret even the temporary delay of any measure that would have for its object the diffusion of sound and useful knowledge among the rising population of the country. We ought not to rest satisfied by complaining of the want of energy in others and do nothing ourselves; on the contrary it is conceived to be the duty of every person who can in anywise assist in forwarding the Education of the Youths of the county, to lend their support to it ever so limited or humble.

The commissioners are fully aware of the embarrassment which many of the (school teachers) at present labouring under, and from the dilemma in which you are placed, you are disheartened and have dark forebodings in your breast; yet, in your thinking, your will will be under the control and subject to the prejudices or bigoted notions of annually elected task-masters, and thus get discouraged by viewing the darker shades in the foreground of the picture.

The Commissioners being deeply impressed with the importance of the subject before them and in order to do away with the apprehension of any oppressive rules or regulations that would be adopted by them, (if they had power so to do) they would call the attention of Teachers and others concerned in the Education of Youth to a few remarks on the value of Education of youth as a means and the necessity of a right direction of it as an end to be obtained, for the good of the present and the happiness of the future generation.

It is with a desire to remove from instruction the trammels of Antiquated Scholastic opinions, that we address those who take an interest in the Education of youth, to look around and by closely studying the systems of Education now swarming the literary world; to call with the mind unprejudiced and the heart filled with benevolence, the best and most efficient course to be pursued.

We know how difficult it is out of the mass to choose that which is faultless; but every one who brings to the task a sincere desire for truth, and impressed with an idea that education is the good end of our being, that the business of acquiring knowledge and communicating it to others is enjoyed by all precepts human and divine; that the Great Author of our being has left the human mind a fair and open field for the reception of the Holy and greatest of impressions; that as it is acted upon by surrounding objects or local instruction, it may become (in most cases) an ornament or a disgrace to society.

Let, then the importance of these considerations sink deeply into our minds, and let us press onward in the ranks of those who would wish to benefit their fellow beings; notwithstanding that our accretions are plain and we want all the Pomp and Circumstance considered so necessary, yet, let our bearing be that of brave and active fellow labourers, and that our good intentions may obtain the praise of him who searcheth the heart, and who seeth in secret but rewardeth openly.

In choosing Schoolmasters, the Commissioners would wish to be understood as being inclined to look more to the moral and benevolent attainments of teachers; believing an evenness of temper and love for children combined with a patience that tireth not, as being a greater recommendation than those shining and too often dazzling qualities of high sounding erudition when accompanied with pedantic, conceited and narrow minded opinions: Those who look on mere book learning as the *Non plus ultra*, of excellence, neglect the study of mental and moral training or entertain it as a secondary matter of so little importance that it soon loses its hold on the mind of youth, and they in turn treat it as beneath their notice;—but where the Commissioners should find the moral faculties combined with judicious learning, they would hail them as one of Nature's brightest constellations.

The Commissioners are of opinion, that it is the imperative duty of all teachers of youth to press upon the mind of those committed to their charge, that piety, justice, and a sacred regard to truth ought to govern their whole actions; that love of their Country, Humanity, Benevolence, Industry Sobriety and Frugality, are virtues the want of which will subject us to a life of misery, and to the contempt and abhorrence of their fellow creatures; that without these virtues learning will but make them conspicuous in evil; that brilliant talents joined with depraved habits are only a landmark for the finger of ignorance to point at; but on the contrary a person having a well stored mind will the practice of the above mentioned virtues taught to contemplate the eternal objects around him and from those things his thoughts acts and passions, will find indeed that he can discriminate judge and resolve according to the laws of cause and effect, thus will the true habit of reasoning be acquired; and the mind imbued with a taste for scientific inquiry, will convey to its possessor a source of never failing enjoyment; that every thing he sees around him, will afford an opportunity of examining and proving his attainments; in every movement; some fresh cause of wonder will address his mind, and thus the system of nature (well understood) gives him cause to adore the wisdom and power of an Almighty Being.

But we wish not to be understood as evincing a desire to throw all the responsibility upon the schoolmasters will be knowing that home education should be simultaneous with that taught at the school, and that the duty of seconding the efforts of the schoolmaster is equally binding on all classes of society.

As the District Council failed to divide this District into School divisions; and as necessary at this stage of the School law to make any rules for the internal management and guidance of the several schools to be taught therein, as such matters might be better arranged hereafter, and indeed, before making such regulations the Commissioners would be very desirous to consult the teachers themselves on the subject; and it is confidently hoped that every Teacher in the township will without delay submit his opinion in writing to the Commissioners on the best practical method of teaching; being convinced that a teacher endowed with the necessary qualifications and impressed with the importance of his calling (and without such impressions no one can be a successful teacher) will be willing to adopt any system or improvement that might be offered to him.

One thing, however, the Commissioners wish to be distinctly understood, that they strongly recommend that moral persuasion rather than corporal punishment should be resorted to in cases of delinquency; and that if in extreme cases punishment be resorted to, it should only be when the offence is one of a serious nature; and that before inflicting such punishment the whole school (or such as are capable of comprehending the enormity of the offence) should be desired to concur in the trial and condemnation of the offender, thereby making the scholars familiar as jurors with the exercise of one of the most important duties that will fall to their lot in after life.

Another danger the Commissioners would wish to avoid in the Schools that may hereafter come under their direction, viz: that the mental cultivation should not be too severe, especially in children of tender years, believing it to be impossible to command the attention of young minds with advantage to themselves or the teacher, beyond a very short period. Muscular exercise must be the precursor of mental application; in the younger class of scholars this rule is imperative; healthful exercise, and their little sports, under the direction and assistance of a benevolent mind; will fit their faculties for the reception and love of knowledge; when a close confinement in a pent up atmosphere would make them restless and disobedient, a source of annoyance to the teacher, and a disturbance to the whole school.

In conclusion we would earnestly im-

press upon those who have serious thoughts of entering upon the duties of school teaching, not to be deterred by the difficulties of the office, or the little respect heretofore paid to the profession; we hope that the day is not far distant when the schoolmaster will take his due rank in society, when he will be respected and looked upon as the great agent designed by Providence for the regeneration of mankind from ignorance, superstition and every other debasing quality; when his efforts will be appreciated and seconded by all classes, not as a poor drudge or meek recipient of the blame of the dull and petted scholar; or the equally dull and grumbling parent, but as the unfold of the mysteries of nature, the moulder of character, and the trainer of the young generation to the attainment of happiness here, and the joys of a hereafter.

**Westminster.**

At a meeting of the Westminster School Commissioners, held on Monday the 14th inst. the following address was unanimously adopted for publication.  
The office of School Teacher we regard as one of very high importance. It will have an extensive influence in forming the character of the next generation. Its intelligence, morals and usefulness to a very great extent depend upon the nature of the education communicated, and the example presented by the Teachers of our Common Schools.

By the laws of our country and the voice of the people, the schools in this township are now committed to our trust. We enter upon our duties, feeling the importance of the charge we have received, and with a determination to discharge them conscientiously and impartially.

1. We think it indispensably necessary that all teachers engaged by us should possess a competent knowledge of English education, and an aptness of communicating instruction to others. By a "competent knowledge" is understood to signify that they be good Grammarians, write a fair hand, understand the principles of Geography, are expert at figures, thoroughly master the rudiments of Arithmetic, and capable of teaching the higher branches of that useful science.

2. We deem it necessary to state, that we shall neither engage, nor retain any one, whose habits are intemperate, whose morals are not strictly correct, or who habitually absents himself from public worship on the Lord's Day.

3. They will be expected to stand aloof from party politics, and from all intermeddling with family, civil and religious discussions, within their several school districts.

4. It is recommended, as far as is consistent with health and education, they will employ their leisure hours in mental culture, increasing their fund of knowledge and augmenting themselves with the best modes of communicating instruction.

5. We consider it desirable that a portion of God's holy word should be reverently read every day in the schools without any comment that could be construed of a controversial or sectional character.

6. The teachers will be expected to encourage emulation among the scholars by taking places, forming them into classes, and adopting the interrogative system. The books to be used in the schools are—Reading made Easy, Mavor's English Spelling, Murray's English Reader, or Chambers's moral class book, Chambers's geographical primer, Stewart's, Ewing's, or Olney's Geography, Gollan's History of England, Wallingham's or Daball's Arithmetic, a selection of Pinnoch's Catechism. A register of the ages, branches taught, and attendance in school, will be kept by each teacher and faithfully filled up for the use of the visitors in making their reports.

7. The hours of attendance will be from 9 to 12 in the morning, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon, except on Saturdays when there shall be no school in the afternoon. An intermission of ten minutes morning and afternoon at the discretion of the teacher. Three weeks will be allowed each year as a vacation for the teacher, to commence on the 15th of July.

8. To facilitate instruction and lessen the duties of the teacher, we recommend a Monitor or two to be taken from the senior class, each week to assist in teaching the junior scholars.

9. No scholar to be received unless he is free from all infectious diseases, cleanly in his habits, promises that he will submit to the regulations of the school, and will be as regular in his attendance as circumstances will permit.

10. All complaints against the teacher must be preferred before the monthly visitors, and if not decided by them, referred to the Board of Commissioners at their first meeting. Also, complaints against the scholars of a serious nature to be heard and decided by the monthly visitors.

A. STRATHY, Ch'm.

the woodcut was pursued by a number of citizens and arrested in three or four hours. In speaking of the murder to one of his captives he said, "I don't know whether I killed the old man; but I meant to—I looked good."

I have seen a letter written by his father last winter which abounds in more abusive, outrageous and impious language than I ever saw addressed into an equal space. He closes the letter with this: "40 fare ye well for the present, you contemptible old jakes and damn of an adder. While is safely lodged in our miserable and rickety old jail."

**CANADA INQUIRER.**

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1842.

**Port Sarnia Road.**

We have given in our paper of to-day the copy of a petition from the Western District Council respecting the line of road from London to Port Sarnia, and we have annexed a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Crooke to Malcolm Cameron, Esq. M. P. together with his reply on the same subject, so that the public will be made acquainted with the entire merits of the case, and we consider it to be highly important that they should be so in these days of extensive public improvement.—We published a paragraph a few numbers ago on the subject explanatory of our own views of the case, and those views seem to be fully borne out by Mr. Cameron's statements, and indeed with one or two exceptions by the petitioners themselves. The superiority of the line selected by the Engineer is not denied, nor do the Council attempt to change his view in any direction in the performance of his part of the duty. Indeed it is sufficiently obvious that he exercised his own judgment, because the line he selected was the line at variance with the views of all parties; with regard to the implied charge of some individuals having made applications to the Executive surreptitiously, Mr. Cameron's letter appears conclusive.

The petitioners state that the new line passes through an unenclosed and almost unsettled part of the country, to the exclusion of the settlers in the Town Plot of the village of Erol, and such other settlers as reside upon that line, and that a saving of two and a half miles only is effected.

This is at variance both with the Engineer's report and Mr. Cameron's letter, which state that a saving of fourteen miles is made upon the line of seventy two miles, about six or seven of which is between London and Adelaide, and about four or five between Warwick and Port Sarnia. The gist of the question therefore is whether such saving of distance ought not to be made in the commencement of our public improvements (which will be perpetual) or whether for the benefit of a few (and they are very few indeed) all travellers going from Port Sarnia to London should be obliged to travel round to Erol an increased distance of about five miles, being an increase of full one sixth, and in the present zigzag road from Adelaide an increased distance of eight miles, or full one third. We believe neither the public or the Government will have much difficulty in deciding the question. The application for a competent umpire appears to us to be ridiculous; have not two disinterested umpires been already appointed by Sir Geo. Arthur, who acted in unison with each other, and mutually signed a report which report has been adopted—where, then can the petitioners look for a better decision, and who is to appoint such umpire. If the Board of Works are to do so the Board must pay the expense. But there is one fact worth all others—the President of the Board himself has examined the route and has evidently approved of it by accepting the tenders for contract, and by this time nearly the whole line is chopped and grubbed.

Conclusion—I am authorized by the settlers in and adjacent to the established road between Warwick and Port Sarnia, commonly called the Egmont road, to write to you and all parties interested in its contemplated removal to the fourth line of Plymouth, to a full investigation of their comparative merits to the Government patronage, as also to solicit your assent to an impartial scrutiny of the whole proceedings connected with this. This offer is made with a view to disambarrass the Government of the onus now laid upon it by the recent and with one exception unanimous decision of the District Council in favour of the former route, and the means by which it is proposed to accomplish this desirable object to the satisfaction of all parties are to obtain the appointment by the Board of Works of a competent umpire before whom documents may be submitted and witnesses examined, upon oath, and at their own expense, in Port Sarnia. The whole proceedings to be published.

THOS. L. CROOKE,  
Counsellor for Plymouth.

To Messrs. Cameron, Vidal and Durand, and all others concerned.  
Patrick's Day, 1842.

I shall wait until 12 o'clock to-morrow here for an answer.  
T. L. C.

Port Sarnia, March 17, 1842.

Sir—I have the honor, with the concurrence of Captain Vidal, George Durand, Esq. and others interested, to reply to your letter of this day relative to the proceedings had heretofore, connected with the road from London to Port Sarnia, and certain propositions connected therewith, which seem desirable by yourself and friends. In 1824 I had the honor to suggest, through the columns of the Patriot, the importance of a great public highway from Hamilton to the rapids of the Saint Clair—Port Sarnia being then unmade. I then pointed out the fact of this line being about 60 miles the shortest, as well as the most favorable as to soil and levels of any that could be found to induce the travel of the Western States through Canada;—unfortunately for us there was then no influence in the House to sustain this view, though it was at once acknowledged by Sir Allan McNab and others, yet through

effect. The young man then made for





# CANADA INQUIRER.

The Rights and Interests of Man.

VOLUME III.

LONDON, [CANADA], FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1842.

NUMBER 28.

**The Canada Inquirer,**  
is published every morning, at  
**Geo. H. HACKSTAFF,**  
Office on Ridout Street, London, C. W.  
Terms of Advertisement.—Ad a line for the  
first insertion, and 1d per line for each subse-  
quent insertion.  
ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

**The Queen, Plaintiff,**  
vs.  
**John Burwell, Defendant.**  
Canada. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of the above named defendant, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, viz.  
Lot number 20, west on Robinson street and south on Wellington street.  
Lot number 20 in rear thereof and south on Wellington street.  
West half of lot number 20, east on Robinson street and south on Wellington street, in the Township of Port Burwell, in the township of Bayham, containing two roads and 20 rods, more or less.  
Lot number 10, west of Robinson street and south on Brock street.  
Lots numbers 16 and 17 west of Erieus street and adjoining the market square.  
Lot number 12, east on Erieus street, in the said town of Port Burwell, containing 3 rods and 24 rods, more or less.  
Broken lot number 20, bounded on the eastern edge of big Otter creek, in the said town of Port Burwell, containing 1 road, more or less, with buildings thereon, which lands I shall offer for sale at the Court-house in the town of London, on Saturday the 11th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon.  
**JAMES HAMILTON,**  
Sheriff, L. D.

**IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.**  
Canada. By virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Joseph Smith, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Anna Smith, Executrix, and Robert Thompson, Executor, of the last will and testament of the said Joseph Smith, deceased, at the several suits of George Begg and Amariah Sutton, I have seized and taken in Execution the following property, viz:  
Lot 24, 10th concession, in the township of Blenheim, 200 acres; lot 26, 28, north side of Talbot road, east, 200 acres each, in the township of Southwold; lot 11, 15, 16, north rear lake road, in the township of Southwold; lot 16, south side lake road, 82 acres; also, parts of the following lots as belonging to the estate of the said Joseph Smith, deceased, viz:  
Parts of lot 11, 15, 17, 18, 3rd concession of Carleton; lot 17, 5th con. Carleton; lot 21, 5th con. Carleton; lot 14, 9th con. Carleton, supposed to contain 100 acres each, which lands I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the town of London, on Saturday the 18th day of June next, ensuing, at noon.  
**JAMES HAMILTON,**  
Sheriff, L. D.

**BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.**  
CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.  
Empowered by Act of Parliament.  
THE undersigned having authority to appoint Agents in Upper Canada, begs leave to notify the inhabitants of the London District, that WILLIAM WARREN STREET, Esquire, Cashier of the Upper Canada Bank, has consented to act as Local Agent for the above Company, & at the same time to call attention of the public to the great advantage of Life Assurance as a provision for widows and orphans, as also for securing debts, and borrowing money. Prospects, List of Directors and rates may be seen on application to W. W. Street Esq., London.  
**J. H. MAITLAND,**  
Agent for Canada.  
London, June 1, 1841.

**Notice.**  
THE subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has taken into partnership with him, Mr. Henry Mathewson, and that the Confectionary and Baking Business will in future be carried on at the stand of C. Alexander, under the firm of Alexander and Mathewson.  
**C. ALEXANDER.**  
London Jan. 21, 1842.

**ALEXANDER & MATTHEWSON,**  
Wholesale and Retail  
Confectioners, Bakers, and  
LOZENGES MANUFACTURERS,  
DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.  
(G) All kinds of Medicated Lozenges made to order. ja21-24

**TO LET**—A House situated on the corner of Bathurst and Talbot street, containing 7 rooms.  
Also, a House on Talbot st.  
**JOHN O'BRIEN.**  
London, Feb. 25, 1842.

**A. D. McLEAN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
OFFICE ON RIDOUT STREET  
One door south of T. Cook's dwelling House.  
London, Feb. 26, 1842.

**FOR SALE**—Lot number 31, 16th concession London, containing 186 acres. Apply to  
**JAMES HUNT,**  
Lot 25, 2d con. Westminster.  
March 8.

Certified to be a true Copy of Returns of Cooperations by the Justices within the District of Huron to the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at Goderich 4th and 5th April, 1842, in terms of the Act 4th and 5th Victoria, Ch. 12.  
Office of the Clerk of the Peace.  
Goderich, 18th April 1842.  
**DAN. LIZANS,**  
Clerk of the Peace.

NAME OF THE DEFENDANT.	NAME OF THE CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAMES OF THE JUDGES.	AMOUNT OF FINE.	TERM WHEN PAID OR TO BE PAID.	TO WHAT PLACE.	IF NOT PAID, WHY NOT, AND GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
James Elliott,	Assault.	18th Sept. 1841.	H. Hyndman, W. B. L. J.	To keep peace 1 yr.	To prosecutor.	To prosecutor.	Not paid.
John Clark,	Assault.	18th Sept. 1841.	H. Hyndman, W. B. L. J.	To keep peace 1 yr.	To prosecutor.	To prosecutor.	Not paid.
E. H. Martin,	Defendant having his name on Possessor's Assault.	18th Sept. 25.	W. Robertson, W. F. Gooding, J. C. W. Daly.	To keep the peace 1 year.	In ten days.	In ten days.	Not paid.
Wm. Pinder,	Defendant having his name on Possessor's Assault.	Oct. 2.	W. Robertson, W. F. Gooding, J. C. W. Daly.	To keep the peace 1 year.	In one month.	In one month.	In consideration of Defendant's sorry means and good conduct since the conviction, a fine of 10s has not been levied.
Geo. Beatty,	Threatening language.	Oct. 9.	W. F. Gooding, W. B. L. J.	To keep the peace 1 year.	To prosecutor.	To prosecutor.	Not paid.
Wm. Woodham,	Violent language.	Oct. 23.	Rich. H. Hyndman, W. B. L. J.	To keep the peace 1 year.	To prosecutor.	To prosecutor.	Not paid.
James Tweedy,	Entering house of prosecutor and violently taking a Cesset.	Nov. 9.	J. McDonald, W. F. Gooding, W. B. L. J.	To keep the peace 1 year.	To prosecutor.	To prosecutor.	Not paid.
John Galt,	Acting as Auctioneer without License.	Dec. 3.	W. Robertson, W. B. L. J.	To keep the peace 1 year.	To prosecutor.	To prosecutor.	Not paid.
Robert Slater,	Assault and Battery.	Dec. 30.	W. F. Gooding, J. C. W. Daly.	To keep the peace 1 year.	To prosecutor.	To prosecutor.	Not paid.
Matthew Duffy,	Assault and Battery.	Dec. 30.	W. F. Gooding, J. C. W. Daly.	To keep the peace 1 year.	To prosecutor.	To prosecutor.	Not paid.
Robert Parrott,	Assault.	Feb. 28.	J. C. W. Daly.	To keep the peace 1 year.	To prosecutor.	To prosecutor.	Not paid.
Henry Evans,	Assault.	March 29.	W. H. Doolittle.	To keep the peace 1 year.	To prosecutor.	To prosecutor.	Not paid.

**SCHEDULE OF CONVICTIONS**  
By Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the District of Huron, from 1st of September, 1841, to 30th of March, 1842.

the first person who shall apply for and pay for the same.  
Eighth: That the seventh rule shall not apply to leases with unexpired leases or to leases with leases containing clauses for the renewal of the same until the expiration of the term; unless such leases shall select to become purchasers in which case they shall be entitled to purchase at the price stated in such return upon payment of rent.  
Ninth: That in case of expired leases which shall not have been renewed, and where lands shall have been occupied and improved without authority for the space of twelve calendar months after the land shall be offered for sale, be entitled to a deduction for improvements in no case to exceed 25 per cent upon the purchase money.  
Tenth: That all future sales shall be for money in hand.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT** has been pleased to direct that all Applications and Correspondence on the subject of Public Lands, whether such applications are for purchase, lease, license of occupation, patent, or any other subject, shall be made direct to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in place of the Secretary as has been commonly the practice heretofore.  
By command,  
**T. W. C. MURDOCH,**  
Chief Secretary.  
Kingston, 24 Oct. 1841.

**OFFICE OF CROWN LANDS.**  
Kingston 6th Dec. 1841.  
IN obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, conveyed in Mr. Chief Secretary, Murdoch's letter of this date, directing me to take the necessary steps for carrying into effect the regulations established for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and for making them generally known: The order passed by Her Majesty in Council, on the 21st Oct. last, for the disposal of the Clergy Lands in this Province is published for the information of the public.  
**JOHN DAVIDSON,**  
Commissioner of Crown Lands,  
for the Province of Canada.

AT THE COURT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE THE 21st FEBRUARY, 1842.  
Present,  
The Queen's Most Gracious Majesty, Her Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lord Chancellor, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord President, Sir Robt. Peel, Bart. Lord Steward, Sir George Murray, Lord Chamberlain, Sir Jas. Graham, Bt. Earl Jersey.  
WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the 3rd and 4th years of the Reign of Her Majesty, intitled "An Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof" reciting that "it is expedient to provide for the final distribution of the lands called the Clergy Reserves in Canada, and for the appropriation of the yearly income arising or to arise therefrom, for the maintenance of Religion and the advancement of Christian Knowledge within the said Province," it is amongst other things enacted, that after the passing of the said act, it should be lawful for the Governor of the Province of Canada, by and with the advice of His Executive Council, and under such regulations as might be by him from time to time in the Council established in that behalf, and approved by the Queen in Council, to sell, grant, alienate and convey in Fee simple all or any of the said Clergy Reserves: Provided nevertheless, that quantity of the said Clergy Reserves, so as to be sold as aforesaid in any one year should not in the whole exceed one hundred thousand acres without the previous approbation in writing of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. And whereas in pursuance of the said act, the Governor of the Province of Canada with the advice and consent of his Executive Council, did on the 13th day of July 1841, establish certain regulations for the sale of the clergy reserves in that Province in the words and figures following that is to say:

First: That her Majesty's Commissioner of Crown lands in and for the said Province, shall under the said regulations, and during the pleasure of the Governor, act in the sale and disposal of the Clergy reserves aforesaid.  
Second: That the said Commissioner shall render to the Government accounts up to the day of the month of each year.  
Third: That it shall be the duty of the said Commissioner to receive and collect all monies arising from sales of the said reserves heretofore made, which are now due and owing or which shall hereafter become due and owing, as well as all monies arising from sales hereafter to be made.  
Fourth: That it shall be the duty of the said reserves to be made by competent persons, and that the Inspectors so to be employed shall make returns upon oath of the reserves by them respectively inspected, or not the said reserves are occupied or improved by whether the same are vacant, and if occupied or improved by whom and under what authority or claim if any such shall be asserted. The extent and nature as well as the value of such improvements, the nature of the soil and all such other circumstances as shall or may affect the valuation.  
Fifth: That such returns shall be submitted to the Governor in Council, and approved, altered or modified as the case may require.  
Sixth: That any party or parties who shall think himself or themselves aggrieved by any of the said returns may have his or their case considered upon petition to the Governor in Council.  
Seventh: That upon confirmation of any such return the same shall be communicated to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the land contained in such return shall be considered opened for sale at the price stated in such return as confirmed, including the value of improvements, to

**WM. L. BATHURST,**  
Office of Crown Lands,  
Kingston, March 29, 1842.  
NOTICE is hereby given that applications will be received during the months of May, June and July next, and Licenses will be granted at the customary rates to cut Timber upon the surveyed and unsurveyed Lands of the Crown for the ensuing season, at the following Offices viz:—  
At the Crown Timber Office Btwn, for both sides of the Ottawa and its tributaries from Grenville upwards including the Townships of Finch, Winchester and Mountain in the Eastern District, the lands North of the Rideau River and Canal, and in the Townships of Elmley, Burgess, and North Crosby in the Johnstown District, also Palmerston and the unsurveyed lands of the Township of Elzevir in the Midland District.  
And at the Offices of the respective District Agents within that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada.  
At the Office of Wm. Morrison Esq., Berthier, for the North side of the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Montmorency.  
At the Office of C. L. Marler, Esq., Nicolet, for the South side of the St. Lawrence, from Sorel to the River Chaudiere.  
At the Office of C. F. Fournier Esq. St. Jean, Port Joli, from the River Chaudiere to the River Metis; and for the District of Gaspe, at the Office of William McDonald Esq. New Carlisle.  
**JOHN DAVIDSON.**

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL Grocery Establishment,**  
Dundas Street, Opposite the Mansion House.  
THE subscribers beg respectfully to acquaint the inhabitants of London and vicinity, that they have leased the premises, lately occupied by Messrs. Douglas & Warren, opposite the Mansion House, where they are receiving a very extensive and complete Stock of every article in the Grocery, Wine and Liquor Trade, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.  
The Trade will be supplied at the lowest possible advance.  
**MICHE, MATHIESON & Co.**  
London, Sept. 8, 1841.

**Fanning Mills.**  
THE subscribers beg to inform the Farmers of the London District, that he has commenced the manufacture of Fanning Mills, at his old stand, Dundas street, and as he will warrant his mills to do as good work as any manufactured in the Province, solicits a share of patronage.  
(G) All kinds of country produce taken in payment.  
**A. STRONG.**  
London, March 24, 1842.

**LONG POINT CASTINGS AT REDUCED PRICES.**  
Coultron Kettles, Sugar Kettles, Polys improved Plough Castings, Cooking and Plate Stoves, and all descriptions of Small Ware, for sale by the Subscribers at reduced prices.  
(G) FOR CASH. (G) SMITH MOORE & CO.  
Feb. 6, 1842. Agents

**NEW GOODS.**  
MERINOS, Orleans Cloths, Print &c. & the newest styles.  
Also, Plain and Fancy Silks Satins, Ribbons, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods, now opening by  
**L. LAWRASON.**  
Nov. 15, 1841.

**Cloths and Cassimeres.**  
A general assortment of superfine and coarse cloths, Pilot and Beaver cloths. Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.  
**L. LAWRASON.**  
London, Nov. 24, 1841.

**Carpeting and Rugs.**  
JUST received, a choice assortment of Brussels and other Carpets, and Hearth Rugs, which will be sold at exceedingly low prices.  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**Ready Made Clothing.**  
SUITABLE for the season, just open en by  
**L. LAWRASON.**  
Nov. 24.

**WHITE Wine Vinegar**—by the cask or otherwise, by  
**L. LAWRASON.**  
Nov. 24.

**GREEN** and roasted Coffee, and Plug, and Cavendish Tobacco at wholesale, by  
**L. LAWRASON.**  
Nov. 24.

**PHILADELPHIA MILL SAWS,** for sale by  
**L. LAWRASON.**  
Nov. 24.

**EXCHANGE** on England, purchased by  
**L. LAWRASON.**  
London, Nov. 24, 1841.

**IRISH** Linen, Linen Cambric, Lawn Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Thread Laces, &c. by  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**ENGLISH** cut glass Decanters, Tumblers and wine Glasses.  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**REGALIA,** Princeps and Havana Cigars of superior quality.  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**To Inn-keepers.**  
COGNAC Brandy, Jamaica Spirits Holland Gin, and other Liquors of the best quality, and at the lowest prices.  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**Building Lots**  
ON Ridout Street, for sale by  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**Books and Stationery.**  
THE subscriber has received direct from England a select assortment of Stationery, consisting of Blank Books, School Books, Paper of all kinds, Waters, Sealing Wax, Pens, Inkstands, Round Rulers, Blank Cards, Music Paper, and a variety of other articles in that line.  
Also, a few Books.  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**BOOTS & SHOES**—A large supply of all kinds just opened. Also, expected to arrive daily, a choice assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's India Rubber Shoes, manufactured upon an improved plan.  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**CHURCH** of England Prayer Books, Mavor's and Carpenter's Spelling Books, Lene's Grammar, Goldsmith's Geography, Ewing's Geography and Atlas, Armour & Ramsay's School Atlas, Magrill's Historical Questions, and a good supply of Fools Cap, Pot and Post Papers for sale by  
**L. LAWRASON.**

**Wanted**—A good Journeyman Baker, capable of taking charge of the business, and of temperate habits. Apply (if by letter post paid) to  
**L. PERIN,**  
Government Baker.  
London, April 7, 1842.

**Removed.**  
THE subscriber having taken the shop formerly kept by Mr. Andrew McCormick, opposite the old Post office, takes this method to inform his numerous customers, that he still carries on the baking business in all its branches, together with a well supplied stock of  
**GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.**  
Therefore he solicits a continuance of that patronage he has hitherto received, trusts he shall merit by strict attention to business.  
**THOS. CLARK.**  
London, April 7, 1842.

**WATCH STORE,**  
DUNDAS STREET.  
J. C. MAKLIN in returning his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support extended to him since his commencement in business, respectfully informs them, he has REMOVED nearly opposite his late stand, next door to M. Anderson, and two doors west of L. Perin, where he offers for sale a select assortment of  
**Toys, Fancy Goods, READY MADE CLOTHING**  
Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Hardware, Window Sash, &c. &c., which he is determined to sell at unprecedented low prices. Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and look at his Clothing before purchasing elsewhere, as they are decidedly superior in quality and style to any now offered for sale in London, being made in the most fashionable Tailoring establishment in Toronto.  
London, April 7, 1842.

**REMOVAL.**  
The subscriber has Removed to the Store adjoining E. Gleason & Co. opposite the Mansion House, Dundas st. where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of  
**Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware,**  
Fancy Goods, Cutlery, &c. consisting of Gold and Silver Lappes, vertical, horizontal and plain Watches; eight day and 24 hour Clocks, Gold Breast Pins, Lockets, Wedding Rings, Silver Thimbles, Silver Spectacles, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Silver, German Silver, and Plated Tea and Table Spoons, Silver Spectacles, Spy Glasses, Scissors, Razors, Penknives, and a variety of other articles.  
All kinds of Silver Plate manufactured to order. (G) Jewelry of every description neatly repaired.  
(G) Mr. C. will devote his whole attention to the repairing of Clocks & Watches. Cas paid for old Gold & Silver.  
**T. COOK**  
London, June 7, 1841.

**Latest Intelligence.**

From the *Albion*, Extra, of the 23rd of April. That noble vessel the *Great Western*, under her old commander Capt. Hoskin, arrived on Sunday in fourteen days and a half from Bristol. She was as usual crowded with passengers.

The accounts relative to the disasters in Afghanistan are not official; they are made up of flying reports and private letters. There is a little doubt, however, that the main part of the intelligence is true—namely, that the whole force stationed at Cabul has been cut to pieces by an insurrection among the natives. This force consisted of about 5,000 men; and among them there was the entire 41th Regt. of foot; the residue were Sepoys and other troops belonging to the East India Company.

The previous accounts had prepared us for this calamity, for it was known that the natives were up. Sixteen Indian captives, among them Lady McNaughten, the wife of Sir William, who was basely and treacherously murdered by a son of Dost Mahomet Khan, during a conference and suspension of hostilities.

No sooner had this intelligence reached England than measures were immediately taken to send out reinforcements, and several thousand men were proceeding to India forthwith. Sir Robert Peel lost no time in assuring the nation, from his seat in the House of Commons, that the whole force of the country, if necessary, should be put in motion to maintain our ground in India. This spirited declaration was received with loud cheers, and has given very general satisfaction throughout the nation.

As regards the reinforcements to the United Services, *Journal* says:— "The military arrangements consequent on the news from India are as follow:— The 20th, 23rd, 15th, 71st, 67th, and 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, are to form the Experimental Battalions, and be augmented to 1,200 men each by volunteers at a bounty of 1*l.* 1*s.* The 10th, 29th, 75th, 84th, 86th, and 25th, (from the Cape) are to proceed direct to India—their establishments to be completed from 800 to 1,000 men. All the Queen's Infantry Regts. actually on the Company's Establishment are to be also made up from 750 to 1,000 by volunteers, at 1*l.* 1*s.* being an addition of only 24 men to each, or 450 in all.

The following corps have since been added to the foregoing, viz. the 12th, 42d and 91st, to the first or experimental class the 58th 61st, and we believe a battalion of the 6th Rifles, to those ordered to complete the Indian establishment. The object of the experimental regiments is understood to be to facilitate relief by doubling the strength of corps whereby assigned to the same staff &c. and, if the experiment prove successful, ultimately to dispense with the present depot system. They are selected, as occupying stations where they are least likely to be detached or broken as Bermuda, Canada, the Mauritius, &c. The depots of course will join the service companies, leaving two companies of sixty men each at home. The battalion abroad will then consist of ten companies, each 108 or 1080 men, and will form two divisions of 540 men each. The possible convenience and economy of this plan are obvious. It is understood that the two company depots of the experimental regiments will be formed into a provisional battalion, like that at Chatham, and we have heard Colonel Custance, of the 10th named as likely to command it. The rest of the Army will complete their number to 800, and not up to 740, as proposed. From 5000 to 6000 men will be required by recruitment. The Secretary of War is indefatigable.

The experimental Battalions spoken of are to be managed under a new system which was expected by Sir Henry Herdingle in the House of Commons, and is to the following effect:— "With respect to the question of depots it was proposed to add to each of six depots of regiments, consisting at present of four companies, two companies of officers by which the depots would be increased to six companies each, and 900 men rank and file, and be of the same strength as the six service companies. Their presence on the troops for the last four years had been such that it was necessary means should be adopted for relieving them, and to remedy the state of things caused by the large number of troops employed in Canada, China, and India, and he proposed that six of the depots should be each increased to six companies of 100 men, and that they should be sent abroad to six healthy stations—for instance, to Gibraltar, Bermuda, Halifax or Quebec, or the Mediterranean—and that there should take the garrison duty, the same as the service companies, and where they might relieve regiments which had been abroad for a long period. The effect of his arrangement would be, that instead of there being only twenty-five battalions home in the ensuing year, there would be thirty one; and in case of any demand arising for the services of the six battalions at home, which were the first on the list for foreign service, they would be found in a perfect state of discipline and ready for duty. The expense of this arrangement was estimated at 63,000*l.*; and in order to meet that expenditure, it was proposed that fifty other battalions not employed either in the East Indies or North America should be reduced by six men a company. This would occasion a reduction of 3,000 men from the other battalions and a diminution in expense of 61,000*l.*"

On Monday, March 7, the army estimates were brought forward. No material difference from last year was proposed the estimate being for 122,564 rank and file officers and non-commissioned officers. Increase, 1447, accounted for by the raising of the royal Canadian regiment and the St. Helena corps and an augmentation of the 3rd West India regiment. After sundry objections the motion was agreed to. The sum voted was £3,557,571—not including the expense for India.

Mr. Sydney Herbert observed, that perhaps it might serve to allay the alarms which were sometimes expressed on these subjects, if he mentioned that the effective force of the French navy was at present

less by about 5,000 men than it was in 1835. With respect to the comparative facility of obtaining hands, he believed in filling her ships of war; while, on the contrary, since September, he had manned fifty four ships, small and large, without difficulty. Within the last fortnight a ship of the line had been commissioned for China, the complement of which had been filled within sixteen or eighteen days.

An attempt had been made to abolish or modify the law prohibiting marriages within certain degrees of affinity—as widowers marrying their wives sisters, or men marrying their brothers' widows—in order to meet a particular case, that of the Earl of Walsgrave, we believe, who married his brother's widow, formerly Miss Braham—but although such marriages are frequent and although public opinion sanctions them, the attempt failed.

The London papers announce the death of the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Maclesfield and of Mrs. Matcham, sister of Admiral Lord Nelson. The Duke was a Catholic; premier Duke and Earl, hereditary Earl Marshal, and the first Catholic peer who took his seat in the House of Lords after the passage of the emancipation act.

The Earl of Elgin, newly appointed Governor of Jamaica, had taken passage on board the West India mail steamer *Isis*—a new vessel. Sir George Arthur has been appointed to the Government of Bombay.

**Sir R. Peel's Financial Statement.** The great length of the Premier's scheme of finance will not allow us to give it in detail. The summary of the account however, may be tabulated as follow:—

**Excess of Expenditure over Income.**—Estimated deficiency in the year, £2,570,000. **Reduction of Taxes.**—Modification of the various Import Duties in the Tax £270,000. Loss from the reduction of Coffee Duties, £170,000. Loss from the Timber Duties, £600,000. Repeal of the Export duty on British Manufactures, £100,000. Reduction of the Duty on Sugar Concoches, £70,000—making £2,100,000 and a total deficiency in the Public Income, of £3,780,000.

**On the Taxation of Ireland.**—Produce of additional spirit duty of 1*s.* per gallon, 250,000*l.* Increased income from equalisation of the Stamp Duties, 160,000*l.* Property tax on Irish abatees amount not estimated.

**On the Taxation of Great Britain—Income Tax.**—(Excluding incomes under 150*l.* per annum) Rent of Land and Houses, Tithes, Stamps, &c. 1,460,000*l.* Income of Farmers taken at one half the rent which they pay 150,000*l.* Public Funds and Securities, 616,000*l.* Trades and Professional Income, 1,220,000*l.* Income of Public Officers, 152,000*l.* The Total is taken at 3,700,000*l.*

**On the Taxation of the United Kingdom.**—Probable increase from the new Corn Laws—(not estimated) Duty on exported coal, 200,000*l.* Total amount from new taxes 4,200,000*l.* leaving a surplus of 500,000*l.* which will go to meet the additional expenses which may be incurred in carrying on the wars in India and China. It is necessary to give in this place the "Budget" for the present year, by which the foregoing will be placed in a clearer light.

**The Budget.**—The Budget accounts for the year ending April 5th, 1843, in round numbers, will stand thus:—

**Canada Inquirer.** LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1842. **Arrival of the Britannia.** THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. The steamer *Britannia*, Capt. Hewitt, arrived at Boston on the morning of the 20th, at 7 o'clock, having left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 5th, making her passage in 14 days and 14 hours.

The *Britannia* brought 44 passengers on board 17 additional ones—making 38 to Boston. We have not much room to quote much in reference to the affairs in India. The awful disastrous accounts are confirmed.—The New York Com. Advertiser publishes a long letter to the *Times* newspaper, of 5th April, dated from Hyderabad, giving a full detail of particulars, and showing the extent of the mischief.

The troops which marched out of Cabul are said to have amounted to 6,500 British men. They consisted of Major Magrey's 4th, the 5th and 7th, and 59th native Infantry a troop of horse artillery, six companies of sappers and miners, 61st Schol's cavalry and six troops of Anderson's horse. There were besides these, 7,000 camp followers; and although the safety of the ladies and their husbands may be presumed upon or hoped for, there is no hope for the rest.—Treachery and massacre have done their work, and the fates of 13,000 British soldiers and subjects be blessing upon the wild mountain passes of Khorat, Cabul and Jaghulluk. The Afghans appear to have almost waded in blood, and to have gratified their ferocity and bigotry to the utmost, and it is impossible to add more horror by detail to the sickening fact that the whole brigade has been butchered—battered under the most solemn promises of protection and good faith.

**St. George's Day.** Saturday last being St. George's Day was celebrated in our Town in splendid style, and certainly exceeded any thing we have seen before of a similar description. The Sons of St. George's determined that nothing should be wanting to give eclat to the occasion, and for weeks before were in busy preparation for the joyous advent of the day of their tutelary Saint. The arrangements for the procession and dinner were admirable, and we think we cannot do better than give some account of both. It was agreed that the three Societies, St. George, St. Patrick and St. Andrew should meet at the Court-house at half past two, and proceed from there to Church. Accordingly at the hour appointed the Sons of St. Andrew and St. Patrick headed by their flags, the former also preceded by the Bagpipes, which were played upon the march, and the latter by a magnificent band of music, led by the late Mr. Harp, the fudge of Old Ireland, marched along our Main street, and having arrived at the place appointed, were received by the St. George's Society, drawn up for that purpose, the Band playing the respective National Airs of the Societies as they approached. They then were marshalled in procession according to the following order—St. Andrew's in advance next St. Patrick and then the Sons of St. George. The processions was headed by the Union Jack, immediately after the flag of the 3rd, and after them the Societies. They marched along the main street to the Episcopal Church, where an able and eloquent address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Cronyn, the Chaplain to the St. George's Society. After which a handsome collection was made, when the Societies were again marshalled in the same order and proceeded round some of the principal streets, the Band playing beautiful and appropriate airs, which attracted a large concourse of people, who followed along with them—and in fact it was a display well worthy of being witnessed, to see in a place no larger than our own, a procession of several hundred individuals met in harmony together, to do honor to England's Patron Saint.—They proceeded to the Court House Square when the procession was dismissed, and briefly addressed by Mr. Street, President of St. George's Society, who after thanking the Sons of St. Andrew and St. Patrick for their attendance, proposed three hearty cheers for the Queen, which were given in more than the most enthusiastic way. Shortly afterwards the Societies met again and marched in the same order, headed by the Baron of Beef, carried by four Grenadiers, to what may be applied called St. George's Hall, a magnificent erection got up by the Society for the dinner, and where accommodation was laid out for 150. The arrangements in the interior of this building reflected the greatest credit on the good taste and judgment of Messrs. Clavis, Worthington, Joyce, and Decker, the managing Committee. It was beautifully hung round with scarlet cloth, relieved by white, which resembled fine flower, and the emblem of St. George, the Thistle, and the Harp, at the top of the room—where waved also the beautiful flags of the Societies, and the Union Jack—nor must we forget to mention the admirably executed Crown, (a present to the Society from Mr. Matthews) which was supported by a large Cushion resting on a splendid crimson velvet table, and enriched by evergreens.—The pictures which adorned the walls, and the brilliant manner in which the whole was lit up, had quite a magical and imposing effect, and claimed not only the admiration of those present at the dinner, but had been the subject of numerous visits for the last week of those interested in

such sights, and which on the evening previous to the dinner amounted to a regular promenade. The dinner table was fully set when the Societies and Guests entered about 140 in number, which was about six o'clock, and certainly a more inviting display of viands never graced any board. We cannot omit mentioning the Baron of Beef, 256 lbs., before the President—it was indeed a lovely specimen of the Roast Beef of Old England, and was done ample justice to, as well it might, for a better cooked or more tender piece of Beef we never partook of. The whole dinner in fact was excellent, and the music of the 38rd Band, which attended by the kind permission of Col. Trydell, regaled those present, gave even a deeper relish to the pleasures of the table. But it is in vain to particularise. All were happy and well satisfied, and after the gastronomic performance was finished the flow of wine and soul began in earnest. William W. Street, Esq. occupied the Chair, and W. K. Cornish, and J. H. Joyce, Esquires, acted as Vice Chairmen, and the Stewards had each their places appointed in some conspicuous part of the table.

On the removal of the cloth, the President rose and said that he should feel unworthy of the high honor which had been done him in placing him at the head of the St. George's Society if he were to omit saying a few words, however feeble, in proposing the toast of the evening, *The Day and all who honor it.* He felt proud to see so large and influential a body assembled to do honor to England's Patron Saint—he thanked them sincerely for their kind attentions, and begged to assure them that the St. George's Society would always be happy to reciprocate. He felt particularly flattered at seeing so many members of the Total Abstinence Society present; he considered it as a high compliment, and he hoped that the arrangements which had been made for their entertainment that evening would be satisfactory to them. As there were many present who had not watched the progress of the Society, it might not be amiss to give a short sketch of it. It was formed, as they all knew, for charitable purposes, and dated only from St. George's Day, 1841. In the space of a year its list had increased to 70 paying members, and its numbers were rapidly augmenting. Their funds were small, they had yet been enabled to do much good and to relieve much distress. With regard more immediately to the toast—it was a pleasant reflection that at this moment Englishmen were assembled in almost every part of the world for the same purpose as our selves, and many a sire, while telling his children why the day was celebrated, would add some recollections of the splendid edifices and happy homes of England, would speak of her green hills and her valleys smiling with happy corn, and teach them never to disgrace their country.—For himself he felt with our sweet poet "Engaged with all thy faults, I love thee still—My country."

It is true that the Bard, in the lines which follow, pays rather a left handed compliment to the climate of England, but he is the President that our neighbors could not grow over us on that account. The climate of Scotland, if he is rightly informed, was a perpetual mist, and as to Ireland, her sons were so much occupied in admiring the green sod of the Emerald Isle, that they had no time to devote to her climate, and from the fact of never hearing it mentioned, he questioned the fact of their having any climate at all. (Great Laughter.)

**The Roast Beef of Old England.** The President, preceded the next toast, by saying, that while the Queen had endeavored herself to her subjects by her domestic virtues, and had set an excellent example to the English Fair in her relations as wife and mother, there was yet another point in her character worthy of a Queen—he alluded to the fact that when the present Ministry came into power, she immediately received them into her entire confidence, and without allowing the prejudices of a woman to influence her in favor of those who had so long guided her, she once transferred her favor to the new administration, whom her people had selected.

**The Queen.** God save the Queen. He next proposed the Church of England, in accordance with a standing law of the society, and said that he was not going to enter into a discussion on the merits or demerits of a union of Church and State, but would merely remark that as long as the mandates of the Crown were in accordance with the dictates of the Bible they could not be wrong. He took this opportunity of tendering the thanks of the Society to their excellent Chaplain, who had favored them with such an excellent discourse that day, and for the kindness with which he had sought out those who most needed relief, and who were frequently the last to solicit it.

**Hark the hoary Christ Church Bells.** The Rev. Mr. Cronyn, Chaplain to the Society, rose to return thanks, and congratulated the members on the statement which they had just heard from the President with regard to the great increase of the Society. He rejoiced to see the kindly feeling which existed among all the Societies, and he trusted that in the distribution of charity no regard would be paid to national distinctions, but that the necessities would be relieved indiscriminately. He was glad to see the sons of England, Ireland and Scotland assembling as he had seen them that day, headed by their respective standards, but all united under the British Ensign. It was this oneness of the three nations—this threefold union, that had raised England to her present lofty position. Almost all the regiments in the service contained a proportion of each nation, and their gallantry had lately been displayed, though alas! in vain among the dreadful passes of India. The Rev. Gentleman spoke with great feeling and eloquence of our sad losses recently at Cabul, and called on those present to remember that probably the blood of English, Irish and Scotch had there been mingled. He had suggested to the President the propriety of shewing some mark of respect to the memory of those unfor-

tunate men who had so gallantly fallen in their country's service. The President then said that acting on the suggestion of the Chaplain, he would propose the memory of our gallant and unfortunate countrymen, who have recently fallen in India, which was drunk in solemn silence.

**Dead March.** The following Toasts were also given from the Chair, with a few short remarks to each. 4. H. M. the Queen Dowager and their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales. 5. His Excellency the Gov. General. 6. Her Majesty's Ministers. 7. His Grace the Duke of Wellington. 8. The Army and Navy. 9. The Sister Societies—in introducing which the President welcomed the St. Patrick's flag, as a happy addition to those which had previous to that day waved near each other at their feasts. With the Sons of St. Andrew they had on several occasions interchanged courtesies, as a Society, and he wished every success to the St. Patrick's Society which was now in the course of formation.

**Garb of Old Gaul and Patrick's Day.** Mr. Norway, President of the St. Andrew's Society, returned thank in an able speech—and Dr. Moore followed in acknowledgment of the compliment paid to the Sons of Erin. 10. The Land we Live in. 11. Col. Wetherall and the Garrison of London. The President took the opportunity of bearing testimony to the orderly conduct of the two Regiments now in Garry, which had not been exceeded by that of any of the troops previously stationed here. The Officers had greatly exerted themselves for the entertainment of the towns people, and were entitled to their hearty thanks.

**Britons Strike Home.** Mr. Wilson, the Barrack Master, returned thanks. 12. Lady Bage & the Fair of Canada. 13. Here's a health to all good Ladies. Acknowledged by Mr. Horton. 14. The President stated that the next toast was given as being the one which was supposed to be most complimentary and gratifying to our Caledonian brethren, from whom the St. George's Society had received so much attention, and towards whom they felt as brothers. The toast was The King of Scotland.

**Old Hand and Hand.** Mr. Archibald Keir made an effective speech in reply. W. K. Cornish, Esq. 1st Vice president, then proposed the health of the late President, John Shore, Esq. 2nd Vice president, Mr. Shore returned thanks. J. H. Joyce, Esq. 2nd Vice president, gave the Hon. Mr. Killybeg. 3rd Vice president, Mr. Goodhue, who presided at the late dinner given to Mr. Killybeg, returned thanks on his behalf. Mr. A. Keir proposed the health of the Chairman, in a highly complimentary speech, to which Mr. Street made a suitable reply.

Some excellent songs followed, intermingled with volunteer toasts, and the time wore rapidly on, till half past eleven, when the Chairman reminded them that it was Saturday night, and it proposed in a bumper toast—"Our next merry meeting," and the company immediately dispersed, highly gratified with their evening's entertainment, and with the excellent order which had been kept.

On Monday a large party assembled again at the Hall to lunch, and found that the Baron of Beef was not to be easily demolished. A few toasts were given, which time had not permitted to be proposed on St. George's day. Among them the Mechanic's Institute and prosperity to it, which was responded to by the President, Mr. Farley. Some songs were sung, and the party then left to allow the preparations to be completed for a Tea party in the evening to the Sunday School children, which was attended by a great number, who spent a joyous evening with Songs, Blinham's Ball, &c. in which they were joined by some of the parents, whose presence increased the general hilarity of the night. This is as it should be.

On Tuesday morning the Committee having sought out the most deserving objects of charity, attended at the Hall to distribute the residue of the dinner, on which occasion about 150 to 200 lbs. of meat were given away, besides a considerable quantity of bread. It was the intention of the Committee to have kept the decorations up in the Hall till after the Tea Meeting on Tuesday next, but in consequence of the rain, which threatened to injure the property, they were reluctantly compelled to change their minds. They have however preserved the temporary addition and the tables, and have liberally tendered the use of them for the occasion.

And now we must close this account, wishing that we may often put our knees under the mahogany of the gallant Society who have so well done honor to ST. GEORGE AND MERRIE ENGLAND.

that another anniversary of St. Patrick, will redound as much to the honor of our town in its celebration, and witness a Society as extensively useful as any that has hitherto blessed our community. When this Society is formed, we may well boast of our town, as being most forward in a philanthropic and patriotic point of view, and every true British subject must rejoice to see the views and feelings of his country so prized & cherished in this so distant and obscure a part of the land of his adoption.

**Merrie England.** O why was England merrie called, I pray you tell me why Beasts and England merrie was. In merry days gone by She knew no death of honest mirth To cheer both son and sire, But kept it up over wassail cups Around the Christmas fire.

When fields were dight with blossoms white, And leaves of lively green, The May-pole reared its flowery head, And dancing round were seen A youthful band, joined hand in hand, With soon and earthy trim, And softly rose the melody Of Flora's morning hymn.

Her garlands, too, of varied hues, The merry milkmaid wore, And Jack the pinner capriol'd Within his dancing grove; With firs, Tuck and Little John, With Robin Hood their king, Bold foresters! blythe choristers! Made vale and mountain ring.

On every spray blossoms lovely May, And balmy zephyrs breathe— Ethereal splendour all above, And beauty all beneath the sky, The cuckoo's song the woods among Sounds sweetly as of old; As bright and warm the sunbeams shine— And why should hearts grow cold?

**St. George the Martyr.** THE PATRON OF ENGLAND. Who was St. George? Butler says that the Greeks long distinguished him by the title of "The Great Martyr"; that among other churches five or six were formerly dedicated to him at Constantinople; that he "seems to have been the founder of the church of St. George over his tomb" in Palestine; that one of his churches in Constantinople gave to the Helle, spout the name of "the Arm of St. George," that he is honored as principle patron of saints by several eastern nations, particularly the Georgians; that the Byzantine historians relate battles, great and marvellous won, by his intercession; that he was celebrated in France in the sixteenth century; that his office is found in the sacrosanctory of the (credulous) pope Gregory the Great; that certain of his (presumed) relics were placed in a church at Paris, on his consecration to St. Vincent; that he is said to have been a great soldier; that he was chosen by our ancestors the tutelary saint of England, under the first Norman king; that his council at Oxford in 1222 commanded his feast to be kept a holiday of the lesser rank; that under his name and ensign our Edward III. instituted the most noble order of Knighthood in Europe; that this institution was fifty years before that of St. Michael by Louis XI. of France eighty years before the order of the Golden Fleece by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, one hundred and ninety years before that of St. Andrew by James I. of Scotland, and one hundred and forty years before the order of St. George by the emperor Frederick IV.; and that the extraordinary devotion of all Christians to the saint is an authentic proof how glorious his triumph and name have always been in the Church." Still who was St. George?

It is related of St. George, that he arrived at a city of Lybia called Sydone. Near this city was a stagnant lake or pond like a sea, wherein dwelt a dragon, who was so fierce and venomous that he terrified and possessed the whole country. The people therefore assembled to slay him; but when they saw him his appearance was so horrible, that they fled. Then the dragon presented them even to the city itself, and the inhabitants were nearly destroyed by his very breath, and sufficed so much, that they were obliged to give him two sheep every day to keep him from doing them harm. At length the number of sheep became so small, that they could only give him one sheep every day, and they were obliged to give him a man instead of the other; at last however all the men were not bestowed up, a law was made that they should draw lots to give him the youth and infant to all ranks, and so the dragon was fed with young gentlefolks and poor people's children, till the lot fell upon the king's daughter. Then the king was very sorry, and begged the people to take his gold and silver instead of his daughter, when the people would not agree, because it was according to their own law; and the king went very much and begged of the people to give the princess eight days before she should be given to the dragon to be devoured, and the people consented. And when the eight days were gone, the king called his daughter to be richly dressed as if she was going to be a bride, and having kissed her, he gave her his blessing, and the people led her to where the dragon was. St. George had just come; when he saw the princess, and demanding why she was thus, she answered, "Go father, far away man, that you perish not also." Then again St. George demanded the reason of her being there, and why she wept and endeavored to comfort her; and when she saw in him not to be satisfied, she told him, "Upon this St. George promised to deliver her; but she could not believe he had power to do her so great a service, and therefore again begged him to go away. And while they were talking the dragon appeared and began to run towards them; but St. George being on horseback, drew his sword and signified himself with the cross and rode valiantly, and smiting the dragon with his spear, wounded him so sorely that he threw him down. Then St. George called to the princess, and she ran to him, and she led him into the city, which when the people saw, they fled for fear to the mountains, and were there encouraged by St. George, they returned and so promised to slay the dragon if they would believe and be baptized. Then the king was baptized with upwards of 15,000 men, besides women and children, and St. George slew the dragon, and cut off his head; and the people took four carts and drew the body with them out of the city, and the king built a church, and dedicated it to our Lady and St. George.—This blessed and holy martyr St. George, is patron of this realm of England, and the cry of sons of warre. In the worship of whom is founded the noble order of the garter, and also a noble college in the castle of Windsor by kyrges of englande, in which college is the herit of saint George, which Sygmond the emperor of almayn brought and gave it for a great and precious relic to kyng Henry. The fifth; and also the kyng Sygmond was a brother of the said garter, and also there is a peece of his heed."

Butler informs us, that St. George was born in Cappadocia; that he went with his mother into Palestine, of which country she was native, where she had a considerable estate, "which fell to her son George," who was a soldier, and became "a tribune or colonel in the army," whom he was further promoted by the Emperor Dioclesian, to whom he resigned his commissions and posts when that emperor waged war against the Christian religion, and who threw him into prison for remonstrating against bloody edicts and caused him to be beheaded. "This is all that Butler relates of him, and this on the authority of what he calls "the account given to us by Metaphrastes." According and

**St. Patrick's Society.** The Sons of St. Patrick, we understand are to meet on Monday the 9th May, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Masonic Arms Hall, for the purpose of forming a Saint Patrick's Society. We are glad to observe from this, that the example of Saint George, and St. Andrew is so soon to be followed by the sons of the green isle, who in to part of the world are behind in deeds of benevolence and patriotism, and we sincerely hope that all success may attend their efforts in getting up a society and prosecuting its objects. The number of Irishmen who fell in behind the green flag and Harp on St. George's day, gives us a sufficient proof that there is spirit enough amongst them to carry through such an undertaking, and we doubt not but

**AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.**

THE public are respectfully informed that the subscribers have commenced business in the Village of St. Thomas, and that they continue at London, the Auction and Commission Business as usual, and they take this opportunity to return their sincere thanks for the very liberal support extended to them, and trust by prompt attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

Those wishing their services, as Auctioneers, in any part of the District, will be attended to on moderate terms.

SCHRAM & GROVES,  
April 21, 1842. Auctioneers.

**NOTICE.**

Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the London District, will be held at the Court-house in the town of London, on Monday the 23rd day of May next at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M. of which all Coroners, Magistrates, Gaolers and other peace officers are commanded to attend.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
Sheriff, L. D.  
April 21, 1842. 37 5

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE  
**London Mechanic's Institute,**  
AND OTHERS.

A PREMIUM of £2 10s. will be awarded for the most approved plan of a building, for the above Institute, to be erected on the site appropriated for that purpose by the District Council.

The plans to be delivered to Mr. Cook, Corresponding Secretary, on or before the 6th day of May; of whom full particulars as to dimensions and other relative information may be obtained.

By order of Committee,  
A. S. STEPHEN,  
Recording Secy.  
London April 21, 1842. 37

**Notice.**

THE undersigned having disposed of the whole of his stock in trade to Mr. PATRICK SMYTH, intends without delay closing his business. He takes this opportunity of stating that all outstanding debts due him if not paid by the 1st day of August next, will be placed in the hands of his Attorney for collection, without respect to persons.

DENNIS O'BRIEN,  
London, April 20, 1842.

**NOTICE.**

PATRICK SMYTH having purchased from Mr. DENNIS O'BRIEN, his extensive Stock in Trade, begs to inform his friends and the public that he will continue the business at the well known store in the Brick Buildings of Mr. O'Brien, and he trusts from the low price of his prices, his friends and the public will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

PATRICK SMYTH,  
London, April 20, 1842. 37-4w

**BRITISH HOTEL, GODERICH.**

MR. HICKS, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from his old stand, Goderich Road, and leased for a term of years, the well known house, British Hotel, in the town of Goderich, recently kept by Isaac Rattenbury, and having furnished and fitted up the same in a comfortable manner, will be happy to serve all those who may favor him with a call.

Good Stabling and an attentive Ostler.  
Goderich, April 21, 1842. 27

**WANTED.**

An active lad for a Dry Goods Store, apply to  
J. & J. DOUGALL,  
Dundas Street, April 15, 1842. 38

**Notice.**

The subscribers beg further to intimate [for the last time] to those concerned, that all their unsettled Accounts and Notes will positively be sued on the first day of May next. Persons allowing costs to be incurred after this notice must blame themselves, and not the subscribers.

SMITH, MOORE & Co.

**General Agency and Commission Business.**

THE Subscriber intending to commence Business in the above line on the first of May next, begs respectfully to offer his services to the Merchants of WESTERN CANADA.

He will give particular attention to the purchase of every description of Goods and sale of Consignments of Produce &c. Liquors excepted.

Possessing an extensive experience in Hardware, and a good knowledge of Groceries, and having engaged the services of a person well acquainted with the Dry Goods Business he flatters himself that his Agency in the purchase of Goods will be found advantageous.

He begs to say that for the last eleven years he has been employed in one of the most extensive Hardware establishments in this City, during the last seven of which he has had the charge of the business, and that for the seven years preceding he was employed in the Grocery line, and is determined to make the best use he can of the experience thus acquired in favoring the interests of those who may favor him with their patronage.

Will have Correspondents in Quebec, New York, and Liverpool.

Charges very moderate.

Will purchase Goods merely as an Agent not in his own name.

From—St. Jean Baptiste Street.  
Has the pleasure of referring to Messrs. Forsyth Richardson & Co. Montreal, Messrs. H. & S. Jones Brockville, John Walkers, Esq. Kingston, T. D. Harris, Esq. Toronto, Daniel Maeneb, Esq. Hamilton, Messrs. Hope & Hodge St. Thomas.

ALEX. BRYSON,  
Montreal 26th March, 1842.

**FOR SALE.**

A Farm on the Niagara Frontier, Township of Stamford, on the Base line, leading from the Portage road, (where the Erie and Ontario Railroad crosses) to the river Niagara, containing EIGHTY ACRES, sixty of which are cleared, and the remainder good bush land; a farm House, frame barn and cattle shed on the premises, with a small Orchard and a Garden, &c.

Apply to Mr. John Prouse, Stamford; D. Thorburn, Esq., M. P. Queenston; Wm. M. Shaw, Esq., Civil Engineer, Hamilton; or to the proprietor, Alexander Gordon, Commissariat Department, London, Canada West.

April 27, 1842. 38

**Household Furniture, Horse, Harness, SADDLES, &c. &c.**

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY  
T. W. Shepherd,  
On TUESDAY, May 3d, 1842,  
at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, the residence of Doctor O'Flaherty, who is leaving London. All the Household Furniture, comprising Tables, Chairs, room and stair Carpets, Sofa, Time piece, Dinner service of 111 pieces, elegant Break fast, Tea and Desert service, Culinary and other articles; a 6 years old Horse, single Harness, Ladies side Saddle, Gents Saddle, Horse clothing, &c. &c.

May be seen the Morning of Sale.  
London, April 28.

**Mechanic's Institute.**

AS matters of great importance are to be laid before the Institute, at the general Meeting, on Monday, a full attendance is requested.

By order of the President,  
A. S. STEPHENS,  
London, April 28. Record'g Secy.

**FOR SALE.**

AS matters of great importance are to be laid before the Institute, at the general Meeting, on Monday, a full attendance is requested.

By order of the President,  
A. S. STEPHENS,  
London, April 28. Record'g Secy.

**SCHEDULE OF CONVICTIONS**

Made by the Magistrates in the London District, and returned to the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, from the January to the April Sessions, 1842.

Name of the Prisoner.	Name of the Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Name of the Convicting Justices.	Average of Fines.	Time when paid or to be paid.	Remarks.
Cowley, Hugh Colburn,	Assault.	1841, Sept. 2.	John Douglas, Richard Smith.	0 0 0	1-11.	To be laid out on the road where the offence was committed.
Cowley, Mrs. Jas. Douglas,	Assault.	Sept. 4.	John Douglas, Richard Smith.	1 0 0	Oct. 5.	To be laid out as above.
Porter Stevens, John Hart,	Assault.	Sept. 8.	John Douglas, Richard Smith.	1 5 0	Sept. 20.	Not collected.
Wm. Kennedy, Jas. McAuliffe,	Drunk and Disorderly.	Sept. 17.	Richard Smith, C. Hall, Richard Smith.	0 5 0	Oct. 1.	Not collected.
Wm. H. Loope, Jas. Puxley,	Assault.	Sept. 26.	C. Hall, Richard Smith.	0 5 0	Sept. 28.	Not collected.
Martha Halpinny, Chas. Halpinny,	Assault.	1842, Feb. 19.	S. North, Richard Smith.	0 5 0	Feb. 28.	Not collected.
Jenkin Davis, Joseph King, Ebenezer King, Ebenezer King, Ebenezer King,	Assault.	Feb. 7, Feb. 7, Feb. 7, Feb. 7, Feb. 7.	R. Thompson, R. Thompson, R. Thompson, R. Thompson, R. Thompson.	1 5 0, 3 12 0, 3 12 0, 3 12 0, 3 12 0.	May 1, May 1, May 1, May 1, May 1.	Not collected.
Nelson Deaver, Adam Thompson and Daniel Kennedy,	Assault and Battery.	Feb. 19.	Adam Thompson and Daniel Kennedy.	1 0 0 and 0 2 0.	Immediately.	The fine remaining in the hands of the Constable.
Izreal Thayer, John Thayer, W. T. Lumbro, W. T. Lumbro,	Produce swearing.	Jan. 8, Feb. 25, Feb. 25, Feb. 25.	P. Hodgkinson, P. Hodgkinson, P. Hodgkinson, P. Hodgkinson.	0 2 0, 0 5 0, 0 5 0, 0 5 0.	Immediately, Feb. 20.	The fine has not been received; the defendant having asked for longer time.
Frederick Hillon, Donald C. McKay,	Using Stills without license.	April 1.	John Douglas, Richard Smith, John Douglas, Richard Smith.	10 0 0	Immediately, to be paid to A. Hope.	One half to David Hoff and the other half to Murdoch McKay, Town Clerk of Township of Yorkmouth.
David Huff, Donald Fraser,	Selling Brandy without license.	Jan. 19.	John Douglas, Richard Smith, John Douglas, Richard Smith.	7 10 0	Immediately, to be paid to A. Hope.	The amount of fine was paid to Daniel Harvey at the date of conviction.
John Campbell, Jackson A. Long,	Assault and Battery.	Sept. 26.	Henry Warren, Adam Hope, John Douglas, Richard Smith.	2 10 0	Sept. 20.	M. McKay, Town Clerk of Yorkmouth.
George Thomas, George Campbell,	Assault and Battery.	Nov. 29.	H. Warren, H. Warren, Adam Hope, D. Harvey.	0 5 0	Nov. 29.	To be paid in one month from time of conviction.
Lawrence Doyle, William Storey,	Trespass and Damage.	March 28.	Adam Hope, D. Harvey.	0 12 6	Not paid.	Committed.
Frederic Groves, Henry Thompson,	Assault.	Jan. 19.	Richard Smith, L. Law.	0 1 3	Jan. 19.	Not paid.
Mary Halbert, James O'Neil,	Assault.	Jan. 22.	Richard Smith, L. Law.	2 10 0	Jan. 22.	Not paid.
Jos. B. Church, Robert Sawyer and Thos. Worthington,	Distilling without license.	Feb. 4.	Richard Smith, L. Law.	10 0 0	Feb. 18.	Half paid the Informer and half remitted the Receiver General.
Samuel Smith, Donald McDonald,	Assault.	Feb. 16.	Richard Smith, L. Law.	0 5 0	Feb. 16.	Half paid the Informer and half remitted the Receiver General.
Frederick Dillon, Joseph Sifton,	Selling liquor without license.	Feb. 19.	Alex. Stanley, Richard Smith, L. Law.	7 10 0	April 11.	Half paid the Informer and half remitted the Receiver General.
John Kelp, Andrew Davidson,	Assault.	March 18.	Richard Smith, L. Law.	0 15 0	April 1.	Distress issued, not yet returned.

The following Stuns have been received towards fines imposed before and included in last Quarterly returns, viz:

Eleanor Kerrigan, John Adams, Archibald Macfarlane,	Assault, Assault, Assault.	Nov. 3, Nov. 14, Nov. 9.	0 1 0, 0 5 0, 0 1 0.	March, 1841, March, April.	Distress issued, not yet returned.
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Clerk Peace Office, London, April 20, 1842.

J. B. ASKIN, Clerk of the Peace.

to Butler, St. George became the patron of the military because he had been military himself, and his apparition encouraged the Christian army in the holy war before the battle of Antioch, which proved fortunate under Godfrey of Bouillon; and also because his apparition inspired Richard I, in his expedition against the Saracens. "St. George," says Butler, "is usually painted on horseback, and tilting at a dragon under his feet; but this is no more than an emblematical figure proposing that, by his faith and Christian fortitude he conquered the devil, called the dragon in the Apocrypha." This is very easily said, but not so easily proved, nor has Butler in any way attempted to prove it. To this assertion may be opposed the fact that St. Michael is also represented killing a dragon; and the present writer presumes to think, that unless there be any valid objection to mounting an angel on horseback, the well known legend of the archangel supplies the clue to the pictorial representation of St. George, or in plain words that St. George and the dragon are neither more nor less than St. Michael contending with the devil. Concerning this device, however, more cannot be observed without exciting curious particulars.

**Military Movements in Canada.**

The following will be the distribution of the army in Canada after the opening of the navigation in spring:—Kingston—22d regiment, and left wing of the 93d Highlanders, Toronto—83d regiment and headquarters of the 93d Highlanders Drummondville—67th regiment, London—The royals and 89th regiment, Amherstburgh—14th regiment Montreal and St. Helens Head quarters of the Queen's royal Canadian corps, 43d, 70th, and 71st regiments, Quebec—Brigade of guards, St. John's—85th regiment, Chambly—56th regiment, Three Rivers and Nicolet—Left wing of the royal Canadian regiment, Laprairie—Head quarters of the 74th regiment, Sorel—Head quarters of the 68th regiment Portage—Left wing of the 68th regiment. We understand that all the general officers lately promoted, who were employed on the staff at time, are to continue in their commands until the end of the present military year, both at home and abroad. Lieut-General Clitherow will therefore continue in command at Kingston until that period.

**The Army.**

The disasters in Afghanistan have necessarily induced great activity in forwarding troops to India.—The reserve companies of the same regiment, now at the Cape, have been ordered to the East; the 86th, as mounted to 1,000, has also been ordered to India; the Foot Guards, 56th, 67th, and 68th, it is stated, 10,000 men are to be forwarded to the East with the least possible delay.

**SCOTLAND.**

A frightful boiler explosion occurred in a Clyde steamer vessel on the 21st of March. The Telegraph was a steamer built expressly to run against cargoes on the Glasgow and Greenock Railway, with high pressure engines, and she was the swiftest boat on the river. She had just landed passengers at Helensburgh, and was proceeding on her way when the boiler exploded, with a report which was heard at Greenock, four miles off. Nineteen persons were killed and about thirty wounded, including two persons who stood on Helensburgh quay to watch the boat's departure; others on the quay were thrown down and stunned. The vessel itself was shivered to pieces, and the boiler was thrown to a distance of a hundred feet. Those who were wounded most severely were conveyed to the Greenock Infirmary, but some of them are not expected to recover.

We have the pleasure of informing our readers, that His Excellency, the Governor General, has by proclamation in a Gazette Extraordinary, April 20th, resumed the obnoxious Tariff of Tolls on the Rideau Canal, and restored the former Rate of Tolls. In this His Excellency has acted properly. He has shown himself not to be above acknowledging and amending his error.—*British Whig.*

**TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.**—The Baltimore papers bring accounts of a terrible disaster on board the steamerboat *Medora*, at that city, on Tuesday, by which many lives have been lost, and many other persons severely injured. It seems that she was a new boat, and was just starting on an experimental trip. Some of the Directors of the Company and their friends, were on board. At about 3 o'clock just as the wheel had made two revolutions in starting, the boiler exploded with a loud noise, volumes of smoke and steam rushed into the air, and the beautiful boat was a shattered wreck. The boiler was thrown crosswise on the deck, the whole forward part of the boat was torn in pieces, many persons were scalded by the hot steam, some jumped overboard and were drowned, others were blown in the air or crushed by falling timbers, and the whole scene was one of agony, terror and desolation.

The boat soon sunk to the bottom. The Baltimore Sun says that she had been preparing for departure for some time and that the water in the boiler had probably become nearly exhausted. At the time of the explosion the steam was blowing off with considerable force. The Mayor has advertised for 100 men to assist in raising the wreck and recovering of the bodies of the dead.

**INDIAN ENVOYS.**—The Philadelphia Gazette says, it would appear that Lord Ashburton was not the only great functionary who came out in H. M. frigate *Warrior*, but that three distinguished Indian Chiefs, "special envoys" from a New Brunswick tribe, on the river St. Johns were his fellow passengers. They arrived in this city on Thursday, from Baltimore on their way home. Their visit to England was to claim from Her Majesty protection from the whites and a permanent title to their lands, all of which they obtained, and were treated with great distinction in England. The principal Chief, who was styled captain had suspended from his neck a costly and splendid diamond pin, and other valuable ornaments. Their dress being like those of other citizens, enabled them to pass along without being generally noticed, the only distinguishing badge being the bands on their hats, which were red, blue, and yellow.—*Boston Times.*

**THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.**—The Boston Transcript of last evening, on the authority of a gentleman from the state of Maine, says that Gov. Fairfield was about to convene the Legislature of that state, in consequence of despatches just received by him from Mr. Webster, stating that Lord Ashburton was fully authorized to settle the boundary question, and that there was every prospect that this long disputed matter would be soon adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties.—*N. Y. Com Advertiser.*

**CLEVELAND, April 9.**

The Ohio Canal opened on Wednesday to Trenton (100 miles), and the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal to Pittsburgh, Pa.; since then there have arrived 13,000 bushels Wheat, 800 barrels Flour, and 300 barrels Pork, mostly in order.

A sale of Wheat was made yesterday at \$1, on board of boats; and a lot of Flour at \$4.75. These are the only sales of Flour and Wheat that have transpired since the opening of the Canal.

A purchase (for Canadian account) a lot of Pork was made a day or two since at \$6—one third each—Mess, Prime and Hams. The nominal prices of the article is \$51 for Prime, and \$53 for Mess; but I hear of only one sale at these rates.

The advices from the interior, and from the Western States are highly flattering as regards the coming crop; and should nothing occur to blight these expectations, the produce will be an enormous one, as Ohio alone will have sixteen million bushels surplus wheat. This may seem a large estimate; but by the census of 1840, the product of 1839 was 16,000,000 bushels Wheat, and no one acquainted with our state will deny that there is at least one-half more Wheat sowed than in 1839, which would give twenty-four millions; from this deduct, for our own supply, seven and a half millions; or five bushels for each person, would leave it at any estimate.

**HON. WM. HAMILTON MERRITT.**—We have been favored with a communication from Mr. Merritt, now in London, containing some printed documents relative to the Timber trade. The indefatigable friend of his country is, at the present moment laboring hard, at the seat of the Imperial Government, for the welfare of Canada. Steady to the principles of Reform and Free trade, he is holding on the "even tenor of his way," and will not doubt persevere in his laudable undertaking, as long as he continues in public life. The country in general and St. Catharines particularly are deeply indebted to his energy and legislative wisdom. It is devoutly to be wished, that his valuable life may be long spared to be an increasing blessing to the province, and that, when his face shall be again turned towards his kindred and home, in this Western World, he may be favored with general gales, and propitious skies, as the means of conducting him in safety to the scenes most dear to his heart. It is understood that he may be expected in Canada, about the end of May.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

Rev. Bishop Soole, of the Methodist Episcopal church, will sail from New York for Liverpool on the 13th of May, in the packet ship *Stephen Whitney*, to visit the various Western conferences in the eastern hemisphere. From Liverpool he will proceed to Dublin, to be present at the Irish conference to be held in June, whence he will proceed to attend the British conference in July. After his official visit to Liberia, Western Africa, to visit the Methodist missions in that country.

**Rohan Potatoes.**

50 BUSHELS for sale at the sign of the "Big Mortar."

Wanted 100 weight of Tow.

J. NORVAL,  
London, April 22, 1842.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

In the Town of London, lot number 15, on the south side of Bathurst street, with first rate buildings; the building on the corner is 44 feet on Bathurst street, and 71 on Bathurst street; the building is well finished; there is also a good barn that will hold 16 horses and 6 waggons, two good wells of water, and a small unfinished building on the west corner of the lot. The above property will be sold at a low price and on favorable terms, one half of the pay will be taken in store goods, or in any other kind of trade that will suit. Also, lot number 14, on the North side of Sinece street, with an unfinished building thereon. Also, 100 acres of Land in the Township of London, the south half of lot number 9, on the 13th concession, with about 12 acres well cleared and fenced, and in as good a settlement as there is in the District. All or any of the above property will be sold low and on favorable terms. Apply to JOHN TALBOT, Owner of the above property.

April 28. 38

**PAINTING, DRAWING AND Vocal Music.**

THE subscriber will open a school for the purpose of giving instructions two half days in each week, to Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish to have a practical knowledge of the branches. School to commence on Wednesday, May 11, in the Police Office, on Dundas Street.

Applications may be made at Dr. Salter's Drug Store, Ridout Street.

Terms per Quarter.

Oil Painting, materials found,	2 0 0
Drawing and Coloring,	1 10 0
Vocal Music,	1 0 0

E. SEXTON, Junr.  
London, April 28, 1842. 38-3

**FOR SALE.**

A Farm on the Niagara Frontier, Township of Stamford, on the Base line, leading from the Portage road, (where the Erie and Ontario Railroad crosses) to the river Niagara, containing EIGHTY ACRES, sixty of which are cleared, and the remainder good bush land; a farm House, frame barn and cattle shed on the premises, with a small Orchard and a Garden, &c.

Apply to Mr. John Prouse, Stamford; D. Thorburn, Esq., M. P. Queenston; Wm. M. Shaw, Esq., Civil Engineer, Hamilton; or to the proprietor, Alexander Gordon, Commissariat Department, London, Canada West.

April 27, 1842. 38

**FALL GOODS.**  
**JUST ARRIVED AT THE**  
**NEW CASH STORE,**

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of London and the adjoining country that he is now receiving in addition to his former stock, a large and varied assortment of **DRY & FANCY GOODS, FURS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.** all of which will be sold at unusually low prices. He would particularly recommend his Stock of Cloths, as being the largest, best assorted, and cheapest ever brought to this part of the country, and he respectfully solicits his old customers to favor him with a call before purchasing elsewhere.

The following articles enumerated below will be found among his Stock.

**DRY GOODS.** West of England cloths, beaver and pilot do, cassimeres, tweeds, pickwicks, vestings, velvets, fill'd and Scotch shawls, merinos, mouseline de laines, Saxony and Victoria dresses, a splendid assortment of winter prints, worsted and woollen plaids, tartans, bonnets, furniture prints, silks, satins, figured and plain nets, muslins, ribbons, edgings, threads, moleskins, blankets, flannels, factory and shirting cottons, ready made clothes, and a great variety of other articles.

**HARDWARE.** Cut and wrought nails of every size, plain and knob locks, bolts, latches, butts and screws, sets of wrenches, pen and pocket knives, case and carving do, butchers and shoe do, shoe thread, best quality, springs and awls, percussion caps, keg and canister powder, shot of all sizes, white lead in kegs, yellow ochre, putty, window glass of all sizes, &c.

**GROCERIES.** Young and old hyson, twankay and black Teas, muscovada and loaf sugar, mustard, pepper, ginger, spices of all kinds, raisins, currants, cinnamon, epsom salts, saleratus, soap, candles, &c.

**CROCKERY, &c.** 100 dozen common cups and saucers, at 2s York per sett, besides a very large assortment of Crockery and Glassware equally low.

**FURS.** Fur caps, gloves, gaudlets, capes, collars, muffis and bows.

The subscriber assures the public that the above mentioned articles will be sold on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in London.

Oct. 20. EDWARD GLENNON.

**ALBION HOUSE.**

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c.

Will be sold at the subscriber's (next door west of the St. Thomas Hotel) cheaper than any house in the western part of the Province.

On hand a beautiful and varied assortment of Africa cloths, Orleans cloths, Dark Prints, 6.4 merinos, cotton, mouseline de laine dresses, &c.

A few pieces extra superfine West of England Broadcloths.

Muscovado and loaf Sugars; best Young Hyson Tea; East India Company's Hyson skin, Twankay, Capor southing and Congo Teas; Windsor and brown soap; sperin, mould and dipped candles. A large assortment of first rate Cayandish and Plug Tobaccos. Madras Indigo, warranted the very best.

A great variety of Shelf Hardware, Sleigh Bells, &c.

Crockery—Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Teacups and Saucers, &c.

Lumber and shingles constantly on hand.

One dollar will be paid for first rate plump Wheat.

Barley, Rye, Oats, and Pease taken in payment for Goods.

☞ The highest market price paid for first rate Pork.

St. Thomas, January 3, 1842. JOHN WESTLAKE.

**Henry E. Nicolls.**

Land Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer.

Next door to the Post Office.

**YONGE STREET, TORONTO.**

THIS Office is established for the accommodation of persons desirous of Purchasing, Selling, Exchanging Mortgaging Letting or Renting Real Property.

Persons desirous of disposing of their Property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish Mr. N. with a description, and, if possible, a map thereof. Every person entering his name for any of the above purposes, will be charged 2s 6d currency, for such entry at the time. In all cases of sale the Vendor will be charged 2 1/2 per cent, on the purchase money all sums below £100 at the rate of 5 per cent.—In case of an Exchange each party will be charged at the above rates. In case of a Mortgage, the Mortgagee will be charged at the above rates. Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to grants of land, and to the Council under the Heir and Devise Act of persons entitled to the claims of intestates.

Installments on land paid to the Government for Persons residing in the country. Bank Stock bought and sold. Debts and Rents collected.

Loans on Real Estate procured. Every description of commission business attended to with punctuality and despatch.

Several cultivated Farms now for sale, and wild land in almost every Township in Canada.

Agent for the "Literary Garland."

☞ All communications to be Post Paid.

Toronto, Jan. 21, 1842. 24

**TO BE SOLD.**

**REAL ESTATE, IN THE TOWNSHIP OF YARMOUTH.**

LOTS No. 27, 28, in the 7th concession, 400 acres. } 300 do

Half lot No. 8, and 9, } 700 do

7th concession, } 700 do

Proposals in writing, post paid, will be received by Mr. M. McNAMARA, 35 Richmond street, Toronto, Feb. 17, 1842. 28

**School Books! School Books!!**

**SCHOOL BOOKS.**

THE subscriber has just made large additions to his stock of Books and Stationery, particularly School Books, of which he has now on hand all those in general use in the District, and also the Books used at Upper Canada College, English, Latin and Greek. The subscriber believes that his stock of common School and Classical Books will be found superior to any hitherto seen in London, and the prices will be as low as possible.

THOMAS CRAIG,

Bookseller, Bookbinder, and Stationer, ☞ Keys to Daboll's Arithmetic, Wallingham's do, Bonycastle's Algebra and Mensuration to Lennie's Grammar.

February 16, 1842. 28

**Notice.**

THE subscriber being desirous to settle up all outstanding accounts, hereby requests those persons indebted to him, either by note or book account, to call and arrange the same forthwith, if they wish to save costs.

DENNIS O'BRIEN.

☞ The highest price in Cash paid for Wheat.

London, Sept. 6, 1841. 5

**CHEAP WHISKEY.**

THE Subscriber has on hand 400 BARRELS OF WHISKEY, of best Quality, and over a year Old, which will be sold by the barrel, at One Shilling and Ninepence New York Currency per Gallon.

D. O'BRIEN.

May 1, 1841. 39cf.

**FOR SALE.**

AN excellent corner Building LOT, fronting York and Richmond streets. Apply to GEO. PRINGLE.

London, Feb. 16, 1842. 82

**LIST OF LANDS**  
In arrears of Assessment and Road Tax in the Counties of Middlesex, Oxford and Norfolk, in the London District, for the Counties of Oxford and Norfolk to the time of Separation from the London District.

Township.	No. of Lot.	Con.	Areas.	Period includ.	Amount
Aldborough,	part 3	B P	115	1828 a 1840	£3 0s 7d 21
	part 8	B P	113	" " "	2 19 7 21
	part 3	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 4	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 5	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 6	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 7	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 8	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 9	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 10	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 11	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 12	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 13	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 14	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 15	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 16	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 17	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 18	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 19	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 20	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 21	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 22	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 23	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 24	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 25	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 26	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 27	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 28	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 29	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 30	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 31	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 32	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 33	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 34	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 35	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 36	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 37	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 38	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 39	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 40	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 41	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 42	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 43	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 44	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 45	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 46	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 47	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 48	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 49	B P	5	200	" " "
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	part 52	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 53	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 54	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 55	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 56	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 57	B P	5	200	" " "
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	part 60	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 61	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 62	B P	5	200	" " "
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	part 86	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 87	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 88	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 89	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 90	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 91	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 92	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 93	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 94	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 95	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 96	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 97	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 98	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 99	B P	5	200	" " "
	part 100	B P	5	200	" " "

TREASURER'S OFFICE, }  
London, April 16, 1842. }

**1842.**  
**NEW ARRIVAL**  
OF  
**Spring & Summer Fancy Goods,**  
**AT M'KAY'S STORE,**  
SAINT THOMAS.

To be sold low—no second price.

FREDERICK CLEVERLY Esq.  
BARRISTER AT LAW.

Has moved his office to the opposite side of the street, over Store of Mr. Armstrong.

Messrs. KEIR & CLEVERLY,  
ATTORNEYS, BARRISTERS, &c.  
Office over the Store of Mr. Armstrong,  
Waterloo House.  
London, March 15, 1842. 32

**LONDON MEDICAL HALL.**

LYMAN, MOORE & Co.  
CHEMISTS and Druggists, next door to the Mansion House Hotel, Dundas Street. ☞ Physicians prescriptions and Family recipes accurately prepared. July, 1840.

**THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE**

**MEDICINES,**  
Are for sale at the London Medical Hall, BY LYMAN, MOORE AND CO.

**NERVE & BONE LINIMENT**  
and Indian vegetable elixir.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS.—This article is most truly named, as it penetrates to every nerve and sinew of the person using it. Dr. Hewes is the author of it, and it has attained a reputation unequalled by any other article in Rheumatism. This externally, with the Indian Vegetable Elixir internally, is warranted to cure the most severe cases—to extend contracted muscles, and bring feeling and sensibility to limbs long paralyzed and useless.

**The Sick-Headache.**

ETIEN NERVOUS OR BILIOUS.  
Headache.—This disease is one from which arises more misery to the human family than is generally supposed; not being directly fatal, it is often neglected or persons resort so much to the use of purgatives and other medicines, as to impair their general health, and often induce fatal diseases. The article now offered seems to have overcome these difficulties. While its effects are most powerful and immediate in curing an attack or keeping it off, it is so perfectly mild and innocent as to be used for infants with the greatest effect and safety. This has now been tested by so many of the highest members of this community as to require no further proof.

**GAROLING OIL.**

FOR HORSES, CATTLE, AND OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMALS.  
In the cure of the following diseases, viz:— Fresh wounds, galls, old sores, fistula in the withers, stiff sprains, strains, bruises, lameness, cracked heels, and crack, ring bone, foundered feet, pole evil, quitters, salenders, maulenders, mange horn distemper in cattle, colic, gripes or fret jaundice or yellows, staggers, apoplexy, megrims, vertigo, fits, bots and other worms, loss of appetite, &c.—Price 81 per bottle. A pamphlet with ample directions accompanies each bottle.

This valuable medicine was formerly prepared by an English farrier, who, it is believed, made known its formula to but one person previous to his death, and that gentleman has very politely transferred the same to the present proprietor—since which it has undergone a very material improvement.

It is allowed by farriers, and all who have used it, to be decidedly the best application for horses and other domestic animals, of any now in use, and may be used as an internal remedy, in some cases, with surprising results.

**London Medical Hall.**

LYMAN, MOORE & Co. dealers in Stationery, School Books, &c. next door to the Mansion House Hotel, Dundas Street.

**Imports at**

Groceries, Hardware, &c. go to **CLARIS'** which is decidedly the CHEAPEST Store in London.

**TO FARMERS!**

THE highest market price given for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Butter and Eggs, at **J. CLARIS'** Cash Store, Dundas Street, London, Nov. 3, 1841. 13

**LAND FOR SALE.**

WEST half of Lot number 3, in the 3d concession, south of the Egremont road, township of Adelaide.

Also, Lot number 21, in the 4th concession of Carriacou, about 4 miles from Delaware, and in the immediate neighborhood of mills. Terms liberal. Apply to W. HORTON, Esq. London.

**JAMES COYNE & Co.**

SAINT THOMAS.  
KEEP on hand every article in the line, at reduced prices, for CASH or ready pay.  
Dec. 24, 1840.

**Yarmouth Superfine FLOUR,**

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.  
MICHE, MATHESON & Co.  
December 1, 1841. 17

**TO LET,**

the house occupied by Commissary Robinson, King Street. Apply to SAMUEL PETERS.  
Feb. 17.

**Farmer's Store.**

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES  
To be Exchanged for Produce.  
L. PERIN begs to inform his numerous friends and the public that he has just received a well selected stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he is desirous to exchange for Produce, and solicits the trade of the Farmers.

His stock of Dry Goods comprises Cloths, cassimeres, cottons, prints, hosiery, small wares, fancy goods, &c. and will be sold as low as goods of like quality and styles can be purchased in Town.

In the Grocery department will be found a full stock of all qualities of Teas, Sugars, rice, tobacco, codfish, &c. &c.

Having erected New Ovens, his facilities for Baking are superior to any other establishment in the Province, and he will continue to furnish Bread of the very best quality, with his accustomed punctuality, and upon his usual favorable terms.

☞ Call and be convinced that Goods are sold cheaper than the cheapest,  
London, Dec. 30, 1841.

**Saint Thomas Cash Store.**

**DRY GOODS.**  
A choice and well assorted stock of Cloths and Cassimeres, Calicoes, Printed Saxones, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. For sale low. HOPE & HODGE. ☞ Ready Pay. 20

**Heavy Hardware.**

A complete and heavy stock of English Bar and Rod Iron, Hoop and Band do Swedes and Nailrod do Cast Shear and Eagle Steel, Spring Blister and Steel cord do Bakepans and Bellied Pots, &c. For sale at Low prices by HOPE & HODGE. ☞ Ready Pay. 20

**GROCERIES.**

A large and well assorted stock of Plates Cups and Saucers, &c. &c. For Sale at Low prices by HOPE & HODGE. ☞ Ready Pay. 20

**SADDLERY.**

Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Saddle and Weightmouth Head Reins, Bits, Stirrups, Webbing, Harness, Tricots, Saddle trees, Buckles of all kinds. At Low Prices: HOPE & HODGE. ☞ Ready Pay. 20

**SADDLERS**

SADDLERS will find the prices of the above articles at such rates as will be an inducement to Purchase.

**Shelf Hardware.**

An Excellent assortment of Cutlery and House Furnishings. Knives and Forks, Pocket and Shoe Knives, Locks of all kinds, Latches and Hinges, Screws and bolts, &c. &c. for sale Low. HOPE & HODGE. ☞ Ready Pay. 20

**Hats and Caps.**

THE subscriber begs most respectfully to state to the public, that he has on hand an excellent assortment of Hats, Fur and Cloth Caps, which he offers for sale at manufacturing prices; and thus convince the public that the mere dealer can never compete with the manufacturer. THOS. C. DIXON. *Upper and Furrier.*

**FEATHERS!**

400 CWT. Geese Feathers, for sale by M. ANDERSON & Co. London, Jan. 21, 1842. 24

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber being duly authorized to act as Agent for the Assignees of Estate of Messrs. Douglas & Warren, late Merchants in London, gives notice to all those indebted to that firm to call at his Office and settle their accounts without delay, otherwise expenses will be incurred. A. KEIR. Office in Dundas street, next to James Givins, Esq. London, Dec. 25, 1841. 21

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of KEIR & ARMSTRONG, are requested to call on the subscriber without further delay and settle their accounts, or else COSTS will be incurred. A. KEIR. London, October 5, 1841. 10

**Shaving and Hair Dressing ESTABLISHMENT.**

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of London and its Vicinity, that he has opened a Barber's Shop two doors east of the Mansion House Hotel, Dundas Street, where he hopes by due attention to merit and receive a share of Public Patronage. ALEX. HAMILTON. London, Oct. 4, 1840.

**TIN AND SHEET IRON FACTORY.**

M. ANDERSON & Co. BEG to inform the inhabitants of London, and the public generally, that they have, in connection with the well known firm of Messrs. Chapel and Moore, Hamilton, purchased the business formerly carried on by Messrs. Yale and Warters, Tinsmiths, Dundas Street, and are now prepared to execute all orders in their line; and they hope by punctuality and attention to business to secure a share of public patronage, and give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their order. Country Merchants and Pedlars, are especially invited to call, as Rags, Beeswax, old Copper and Brass, Timothy Seed, and many other articles will be received in payment. Cash and the Highest Price paid for SHIPPING FURS, Sheepskins, and Deer-skins. Messrs. A. M. & Co. will keep constantly on hand a good supply of every description of COOKING & BOX STOVES. London, June 10, 1841.

**AT COST.**

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, AND FOR SALE BY **LYMAN,**