

LONDON

From the New York Correspondence. LATEST 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 peace. The King had not been in the Chamber since the 18th of July, 1830, in 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

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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.

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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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On the 6th ult. 800 deserters from Osman Pasha's corps arrived at the camp of Djuni. Osman Pasha was pursued by the mountaineers, and there is no doubt but he suffered severely before he arrived in the plain. All the north of Mount Lebanon, with the exception of Tripoli, is in the power of the insurgents.—The Emir Bechir, who had been for some time in communication with the allies, concluded a convention on the 8th ult. with the Seraskier Isset Pasha and Admiral Stopford. The Prince of the Druses required that his life and property should be secured to him and in return he engaged to serve his master the Sultan with fidelity.

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 13th 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 Albion, two sloop-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 at 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 Tinghae 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 Tinghae; 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 Tinghae, 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, as high commissioner, and 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 blocked; and the force then move immediately to the North. If they go to Peking at once, they will be successful; 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.

It is probably 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 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, acquired 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.

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 Festival, 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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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, lotozabens, Groe do naples, silks, satins, Tertans, Plain and Fancy Vestings, Silk and cotton velvets, veretines, 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 wax do. 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, carn 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 Peau), 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, Chloidy, 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.

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, 20th August, 1840. 4

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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 and 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. I hereby give notice 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

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

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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 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 especially attributes his success to the liberal and generally, that having engaged the best of workmen, and the most improved machinery 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 dispatch. 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. TERMS OF ADVERTISING—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 50 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 INQUIRY

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 of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, 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, against the lands and tenements of the above named 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, 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,
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, against the lands and tenements of the above named defendant, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, viz: Lot D, in the broken front of 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.

William Robertson, Plaintiff,
vs.
Zenas Spore, Defendant.
Canada. BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, against the lands and tenements of the above named defendant, 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.

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, against the lands and tenements of the above named defendant, 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, against the lands and tenements of the above named defendant, 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,
June 5, 1841.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Canada. BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, against the lands and tenements of the above named defendant, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, viz: Lot number five, 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.

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. Defendant.
Canada. BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, against the lands and tenements of the above named 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, 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. Coffey, 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, against the lands and tenements of the above named 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, against the lands and tenements of the above named defendant, 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 plow. 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 Country 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.

DEBBS, by the barrel or quart, for sale by L. PERRIN.
Canada. BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, against the lands and tenements of the above named defendant, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, viz: Lot number five, 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.

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-

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 Dye Stuffs, and other articles for the Mansion House, Dundas Street, July, 1840.

WINDMILL.

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

CELEBRATED AXES.

Warranted by L. LAWASON.

Feb. 8, 1841.

Exchange on England.

Purchased by L. LAWASON.

Feb. 1841.

MOVES AND IRONWARE.

The Subscriber has received a large quantity of Castings from the Norman Foundry, which he is enabled to sell at manufacturers prices, consisting of all kinds of Celebrated Cooking Stoves, and all kinds of Plate Stoves, all sizes. Stoves, Dish Kettles, Caudrons, Spindles, Fire-dogs, Chimney backs, and Cart Boxes, Bake Kettles &c. &c. &c.

L. LAWASON,
October 12, 1840.

THOMAS KEIR, Attorney at Law.

Office in DUNDAS STREET, near Mr. Givins' Office.

ENGLISH Saddles and Bridles.

The Subscriber has imported a few English Saddles and Bridles, for sale exceedingly low.

L. LAWASON,
October 5th, 1840.

SOLE LEATHER.

Just received a large supply of superior New York leather.

L. LAWASON,
October 5th, 1840.

At Wholesale.

Just Received, 100 kegs and boxes Tobacco, 50 bags Coffee, of superior qualities and reduced prices.

L. LAWASON,
London, October 25, 1840.

CARPETS.

A large supply of Brussels Carpets and Kidminster Carpeting, Stair Carpet, Hearth rugs, Oil cloth & Fringed.

L. LAWASON,
October 5th, 1840.

Macor's Spelling Books.

By the gross or dozen; also, a variety of Primers and Blank Books.

L. LAWASON,
October 5, 1840.

Boot and Shoe Store.

Wholesale & Retail.

RECENTLY opened by the Subscriber in the building formerly occupied by Messrs Keir and Armstrong as a Dry Good Store, adjoining Mr. Jennings' Brick Store, in Dundas Street, the most complete assortment of

BOOTS & 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 can with confidence invite customers.

ROBERT CRECY,
London, April 6, 1841. 38. If N. B. Hydes and Skins at all times purchased.

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.
Sept. 14.

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.

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

JOHN KENT, ROBERT FENELL, Executors.

Milinery & Mantua-making.

MRS. HILLIER, respectfully acquaints the Ladies of London and its vicinity, that any order in the Milinery and Mantua-making 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 Evers' 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.

J. W. GARRISON.

N. B. Those indebted must make their calculations to pay up prior to the 1st of September next, after which date those neglecting or refusing to comply with this notice, will positively be sued.

DYE STUFFS.

Madder, Nicwood, Logwood, Camwood, Indigo and Alum, for sale by

ANGUS & BIRRELL.

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.

Fare—from Chatham to London \$4; London to Brantford \$3; Brantford to Hamilton \$1.

REGULATIONS—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 announcing to the travelling public that they have made arrangements with the Post Office department to convey the mail 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 time, 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. SEGER, London.

G. BARCOCK, Brantford.

M. DAVIS, Hamilton.

D. P. HAYNES, St. Catharines.

P. JOHNSON, TAILOR.

HAS just received the New York Spring and Summer Report of Fashions.

Those favoring him with their orders may depend upon having their work done at the shortest notice, and in first rate style. Cut according to the improved method, or to suit the taste of the customer.

Those indebted are requested to call and settle without delay.

May 24, 1841. 6m

LONDON FOUNDRY.

THE Subscriber having erected a Foundry on Riott Street, in the Town of London, which is now in complete operation, respectfully apprises the Public that his collection of Patterns is extensive, and of the latest in improvement.

He will keep constantly on hand most kinds of Plough Points, Wagon Axles, Pipe and Common Boxes, Sleigh Shoes, Andirons, Fire Irons, &c. &c. Castings furnished to order for all kinds of Machinery Orders executed at short notice, 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.

JOHN JENNINGS,

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 fenced 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. Would he not call to mind the recent filth and poverty of themselves and family? Let his Excellency make the assistance and relief of immigrants once fashionable, and it is unknown the good he may do. At any rate he might try.

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 a policy; and if we had asked our rulers to consider the planter, and to inquire how he is to feed 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 we 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 cooperate 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 sly 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 Crook, 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, Esq. 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 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 a man to 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.

The most honorable, the most useful, the most independent of men, is the well informed farmer, who cultivates his own soil, and enjoys the advantages that health, competence and intelligence are sure to bestow.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A PROMINENT OFFICER.—A good deal of sensation has been excited by the abrupt departure from Edinburgh of a rather a conspicuous member of the Whig party here, who held several public offices of very considerable emolument and responsibility. It is said that the individual in question, in intrusting with the funds committed to his charge, had procured a defaulter to the amount of £10,000 which the government will be compelled to make good out of his personal estate which is said however to be greatly inadequate to meet his numerous other liabilities. This affair has excited a good deal of surprise, from the circumstance that the party in question has been for a long series of years, in the receipt of an annual income of not less than £2000, derived from the various offices he held, which are understood to be vacant. It is said that the Government will be some effort on the part of the Government to hush up the affair, as the defaulter was for some

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 intimation, 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 by a medical assistant.
VII. Inject into the Stomach, by means of an elastic tube on a 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

LONG POINT CASTINGS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Coulton 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. Agents. Feb. 6, 1841.

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 reduced prices, opposite the Post Office, London Street 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.
JOSEPH S. SICKLES.
Lobo, June 3, 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.

NOTICE. THIS is to forbid any person, or perked, from 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.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A PROMINENT OFFICER.—A good deal of sensation has been excited by the abrupt departure from Edinburgh of a rather a conspicuous member of the Whig party here, who held several public offices of very considerable emolument and responsibility. It is said that the individual in question, in intrusting with the funds committed to his charge, had procured a defaulter to the amount of £10,000 which the government will be compelled to make good out of his personal estate which is said however to be greatly inadequate to meet his numerous other liabilities. This affair has excited a good deal of surprise, from the circumstance that the party in question has been for a long series of years, in the receipt of an annual income of not less than £2000, derived from the various offices he held, which are understood to be vacant. It is said that the Government will be some effort on the part of the Government to hush up the affair, as the defaulter was for some

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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 cheaper 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 RIDGE STREET, LONDON, U. C.

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 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. SMITH, MOORE & CO.

PAINTS AND OILS. White lead, Spanish Brown, ground in oil and dry; also, yellow Ochers, and Red lead; boiled and raw linseed 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.

CANADA INQUIRER.

The Rights and Interests of Man.

VOLUME III.

LONDON, [CANADA], WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1841.

NUMBER 5.

The Canada Inquirer.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY
G. H. BARKSTAY.
Office on Ridout Street, London, U. C.

Our Terms.
Volume 3d of the Inquirer will commence August 10th, and will be afforded at Two Dollars a year, to Town Subscribers, and those who call at the office—and Two Dollars and a half to mail Subscribers, if not 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.

627 No. 40.
Terms of Advertisement.—A line for the first insertion, and 14 per line for each subsequent insertion.

All Orders must be Paid For.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Henry Morsan, Plaintiff,

vs.
John R. McDonald, Defendant.

George Adkins, Plaintiff,

vs.
John R. McDonald, Defendant.

Allan Macdonell, Plaintiff,

vs.
John R. McDonald, Defendant.

Canada.

The virtue of three London Districts, the only one in the country, and a Country Bolt, and will be ready for operation during the ensuing month of September.

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

The inducements to an industrious tenant are important, the Mills being in a rich wheat country, situated in the Township of Stuyvesant, adjoining the populous Townships of Goderich and Tuckersmith, and distanced from the nearest Grist mill at Goderich 13 miles, and London Road Grist mill about 15 miles.

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

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

JAMES HAMILTON, Sheriff, L.D.

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

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 Cheap 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 Foreign, New Articles for Ladies Dresses, Silks, Chiffons, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jaconets and Cambrics, Shawls, of all the newest styles, and almost every article wanted in the Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware line.

All which are offered 627 positively at COST prices, adding charges, as intended 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 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.

J. W. GARRISON,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant, Hamilton, Aug. 11, 1841.

REMOVAL.

JOHN W. KILPATRICK,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the proprietors of the 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 before, 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 conscientiously 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.

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.,

Aug. 15, 1841. Court House Square

AUCTIONEER, UPHOLSTERER, Estate, House, COMMISSION AGENT.

The subscriber would now be happy to attend to business in the above line, and intends 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 double 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. Oil mattresses remade. Paper hanging, &c.

THOS. W. SHEPHERD,

Dundas Street, August 3, 1841.

TO MILLERS.

TO BE LET.

THE HAYFIELD MILLS

In the village of Dayfield, on lake Huron consisting of a GRIST MILL and SAW MILL.

These premises are complete and just finished, on the most modern and approved principles, under the superintendance of an Engineer of acknowledged reputation in the Province.

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

The Grist Mill comprises two run of Stones, with a Merchant Bolt, the only one in the country, and a Country Bolt, and will be ready for operation during the ensuing month of September.

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DAN. LIZARD, Land Agent.

Land Agency Office, Goderich, Aug. 26, 1841.

Autumn and Winter GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received from Montreal and New York his Spring and Summer supply of Fancy and Cheap 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 Foreign, New Articles for Ladies Dresses, Silks, Chiffons, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jaconets and Cambrics, Shawls, of all the newest styles, and almost every article wanted in the Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware line.

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Aug. 15, 1841. Court House Square

THE FARMER.
A SONG—BY J. J. BARKER.

Sung at a Meeting of the Agricultural Society at New Brunswick.

A farmer's life is the life for me,
I own I love it dearly;
And every season full of joys,
I take my labors cheerily—
To reap the harvest,
Or in the barn to thresh, Sir—
Alas! to me,
I plainly see
'Twill bring me health and cash, Sir

The lawyer took a harness' ride,
Much like that of a hunter's steed,
And treads his own and other's steps,
He's always in hot water—
For four friends,
A cause defined,
However long they tarry, Sir—
In reason's path,
Must be the right—
And dearly earn his fee, Sir.

The doctor's style, a gentleman,
But his I hold not handsome,
For his tavern waiting man,
To me is more than handsome—
Now here, now there,
Must be the right,
Or stay out by day-long,
Like death himself,
He lives by oppressing.

A farmer's life, then let me live,
Obtain what I hold dear,
Enough for self, and some to give,
To such poor souls as need it—
No grudge expense,
To give my land good dressing—
Fill plough and sows,
Or drill in row,
And hope from heaven a blessing.

NEW SYSTEMS OF EDUCATION.

We now approach the question—What should be the system of education in this country, and what shall be the mode of teaching? and what shall be the subjects to be taught? and what shall be the mode of teaching? and what shall be the subjects to be taught?

The whole of the mind, and nature, through all her works has surrendered, Distance, panic terror, and chance in between; Pittsburgh and New Orleans, and the panic in Europe, and the panic in America, and the panic in the world.

The Allegiance has been sworn upon her knees, and she has sworn to be true to the Union, and she has sworn to be true to the Union, and she has sworn to be true to the Union.

Why then, after the manifold of mind, should we continue the use of childish things? and who can believe the same teachings to be applicable in such wondrously different circumstances? Alas! the variety of mind is vast, and nature through all her works has surrendered, Distance, panic terror, and chance in between; Pittsburgh and New Orleans, and the panic in Europe, and the panic in America, and the panic in the world.

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And shall exceed one million of pound of lawful currency of this Province, shall be made in exchange for Fullon or Coin and not otherwise; provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to prevent the said Commissioners from keeping and maintaining by means of issues and redemptions of the said notes, the one third of a million of pounds of lawful currency aforesaid, invested in Government Stock, Debentures, or Securities, and two thirds of a million of pounds of like like currency, in loans or advances, and in Bullion or Coin, as hereinafter provided, in like manner, as if, &c.

XVI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners to realize any debt due to the said Bank by sale of the securities lodged in deposit and to sell any government debentures which shall come into the credit by purchase or exchange with the Receiver General or otherwise, for Bullion or Coin, or in redemption of any notes of the said Bank outstanding.

XVII. Provided always and be it enacted, that no purchase or sale of government debentures by the commissioners shall take place unless on the recommendation of the commissioners approved by the Governor General, and that in any division there was a majority of two in favour of the latter proposal in committee, but it is not thought the House will give its concurrence, so the Ministry may gain their point.

XVIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to receive from the Receiver General of the Province the interests or dividends on any Government debentures which shall be in the hands of the Bank accruing from purchase, exchange, or forfeiture, or from loan or advance, and also to receive the principal sums secured by such debentures as the same shall fall due or become redeemable, and to account for the same as part of the assets and liabilities of the said Bank; and the said Commissioners shall also receive the interest accruing on debentures and other securities deposited with the Bank on any loan or advance, and shall account for such interest to the Bank to which such loan or advance shall have been made.

XIX. And be it enacted, that the said commissioners shall keep or cause to be kept under their superintendance, regular books of account, and shall show therein the issues, debts, liabilities, losses, receipts, profits, real and personal assets, securities and expenditure of the said bank; and that the said Bank books at all any time be liable to inspection by the Governor of this Province or any person or persons appointed by him for that purpose, and that when and so often as the same shall be required by the Governor of this Province detailed statements of the affairs of the bank shall be rendered by the said commissioners signed by them and the cashier and book keeper of the said bank, and that once in each session and within 15 days from the commencement thereof a full and accurate statement of the affairs of the said bank, signed as aforesaid, shall be transmitted to the Governor in triplicate; and that one of the said statements shall be laid before each House of the Provincial Parliament.

XX. And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to cause to be prepared and published in the Canada Gazette weekly statements showing the amount of notes issued, the amount of Bullion and coin, the amount of government debentures held by the bank, and the amount due upon securities given or deposited by any other banks for advances of the said bank of the province of Canada.

XXI. And be it enacted, that any or either of the said commissioners or of the officers of the bank who shall sign or publish any statement of the affairs of the said bank, wilfully false, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds over and above any loss or injury the bank shall suffer thereby; and the same shall be payable to himself or his successors under the hand or security to be taken in that behalf.

XXII. And be it enacted, that except the said provincial bank, no bank, corporation or partnership, person or party shall either by any number or persons belonging thereto or by any agent or agents or any other person or persons on behalf of any such bank, corporation or partnership issue or reissue within this province any bill or note, of such bank, corporation or partnership, person or party which shall be payable to bearer or on demand, or at sight, or shall issue or reissue any bill or note or writing of any kind intended to pass or be used in the manner of a bank note, or as a substitute for money, or shall draw any bill of exchange or any person, body or bodies politic or corporate within this province which shall be payable to bearer or on demand or at sight, which shall be for a less sum than fifty pounds of lawful currency of this province on pain of forfeiture of the amount of such bill or note, the same to be recovered in a suit or suits brought by the said commissioners in the name of said bank and to be carried by the said commissioners to account of the profits of the said bank.

XXIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the drawing or issuing of any cheque on draft, which shall be made payable to order, for the purpose of withdrawing any deposit or balance or debt in favor of and at the credit of the drawer, or any portion thereof, and not for the purpose of such draft or cheque being used or circulated in the manner of a bank note.

These two lines that look so solemn Are put in here to fill out this column.

CANADA INQUIRER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1841.

The pet measure of the Governor General, the Bank of Issue, has been rejected on a division in the House of Assembly by a majority of 8. Although this measure seemed to confer considerable additional power upon the Executive, yet we must allow the design was well calculated to make a rate for the benefit of public improvements—and £25,000 per annum was expected to be derived from this establishment, and the dread of a curtailment of the accommodation principle were too powerful considerations to allow it to pass. However, we are informed that it will not be the means of stopping the public improvements project, though some of the journals insinuate that the borrowing of the public interest depended upon this measure. As it has excited much speculation, we give elsewhere the clauses of the Bill.

In reference to the measure for public improvements, the Ministry were of opinion that the inland projects should be first undertaken, and Mr. Hamilton Merritt diffid, and proposed that the St. Lawrence and Welland canal improvements should have precedence. Upon a division there was a majority of two in favour of the latter proposal in committee, but it is not thought the House will give its concurrence, so the Ministry may gain their point.

The public are more indebted to Mr. Merritt for his efforts in recommending the admission of the agricultural produce of Canada into England free of duty, than for any proposal he has made in reference to improvements. We observe he has submitted a series of resolutions on the subject, and has made very strenuous efforts towards obtaining this issue.

Mr. Nelson's motion for an Address to His Excellency, recommending a general amnesty for political crimes during the late rebellion, gave rise to a very interesting discussion, and an amendment to it being proposed, modifying its general nature, and restricting its application by only allowing such to return as was compatible with the safety of the Crown and the Peace, was carried by a majority of 22.

We publish in another column a letter upon this subject from a correspondent, who we think clearly refutes the arguments of his opponent, and expresses very just views on the question.

There is a rumour that the Opposition in the House, elated by recent victories, intend bringing forward a vote of confidence. The atmosphere of the House looks very equally certain, but the threatening clouds will pass.

Mr. Lafontaine is the nominee of Mr. Baldwin for the 4th Riding of York. The Election is fixed for the 20th inst.

DINNER

in honor of William Dunlop, Esq.

We have much pleasure in having before our readers the account of a Dinner which took place at Goderich on Tuesday the 31st August, in honor of the return of Dr. DUNLOP to Parliament as member for the County of Huron. It will be remembered that Captain Strachan was returned at the General Election, but he has since been elected by a Committee of the House of Assembly. Previous to the Dinner a meeting was held at which the Resolutions inserted in another column were passed. They speak for themselves.

We are informed that the company consisted of not less than Eighty persons, and that a similar meeting took place at Stratford on the same day, which was very numerously attended, and there is no doubt that in both places the numbers would have been greater but for the harvest.

THE TABLE, as usual, did credit to the well established reputation of the Goderich Hotel.

On the cloth being removed, the chairman, HENRY RANSFORD, Esq. gave the following Toasts which were responded to as they ought to be by all loyal subjects.

THE QUEEN.

Prince Albert and the Royal Family. The Army and Navy. His Excellency the Governor General.

The Chairman on rising proposed the health of WILLIAM DUNLOP, Esq. saying that his return to Parliament was a great triumph to the numerous and respectable party he had now the honor to address. They might all recollect when at the hustings on proposing Dr. Dunlop as their representative, he told them the contest was not between William Dunlop and James M. Strachan, but between the Independent Freeholders and the Canada Company; that he had been rebuked by Mr. Jones the commissioner, for his statements, but he left it for them to say whether he had not been borne out by the events which then took place, and also by the proceedings at the hustings. (Cheers.) He called to the recollection of those present the conduct of every officer, every dependent, every employer, and every man in any way in the employment of the Company on both occasions, and asked them to say whether it was difficult to divine who pulled the wires by which all this machinery was put in motion? (Cheers and laughter.) He would not touch further upon the Company and the unscrupulous means taken to obtain their colourable majority at the poll, as that had been the subject of comment elsewhere, and lay open to still further investigation; but they were all aware that had it not been for the part taken by the Company at the election, Dr. Dunlop must have been returned without opposition. (Great applause.) He would ask what had called forth this formidable opposition to the Company? The answer was obvious.—Was it not the impolicy of the Company which had brought them to their present state? Had the valiant property not been realized in any one instance—on the con-

trary they all knew how impossible it was for the industrious farmer, after exerting his utmost energies, to make one dollar on his farm; which must be attributed to the pernicious system passed by the Company, by which every man, sooner or later, would be brought to a condition of absolute pauperism, were the Company allowed to go on as they had done hitherto.

It was clear to every man of common observation that in their distant and secluded situation a market could only be formed for the disposal of their surplus produce by supplying "new comers," or by exporting it to some other market. The first start of prosperity to all new communities in North America; but of late years we unfortunately had few or no new comers arriving among us, could this paralyzing system be reconciled with the outcry made by the Company when he left England, of the "valued advantages to be derived from a settlement their lands, and where nothing was talked of but the County of Huron, its Roads, Bridges, improvements and cheap land, &c. at 7s. 6d. per acre. He was sorry to say, that although he had no objection to any man upon his farm in the County, the expectations he had formed from such inducements, had turned out totally illusive; and that he had never been able to make a living out of the land. Let us suppose one of a Merchant to enlarge his capital among us? It must of course be to erect a warehouse to store a lot of whereon to erect a wharfe on the wharf, but here he is met by the objection that the whole of the land is occupied by the Company's lumber yard; or rather their receptacle for rotten wood. (Great and continued laughter.) Suppose this settler wishes to erect a first rate burning mill, for such a mill has furnished us unbounded means; he is told that this or that spot is a *reserve*, and should be fortunately discovered a lot not subject to the withholding monopoly, a prohibitory price is demanded; in short, it is not denied that so long as a man can plant potatoes he may prolong a miserable existence—but under the present policy of the Company he never can hope to enjoy the comforts, far less the luxuries of life. It has been said that the letters written by Mr. Hyndman had operated in keeping people from coming into the Tract. The truth is, that the letters were never denied, and the only harm therefore done to these settlers may be the setting perhaps some twenty five other fellow sufferers from becoming victims like ourselves to the capidity of the Company. Nothing we can now do so materially assist us in the present struggle as to follow up our victory, it being only when they find the settlers determined to carry their complaints before the public in a calm and proper manner that they will open their eyes to the precipice on which they stand. Among the manifold inquiries we are daily witnessing, we might almost say, among—they had seen the proof villain, with the ink searce dry upon his forehead, swear to a twelvemonth possession at the late election; he therefore recanted the false statement made by him, by the resolutions passed at the meeting held this day, as they would never have so favorable an opportunity as to be allowed to retract. Let the unmailed freeholders stick together and success is certain. What is the conduct of the Company in forming a settlement? They immediately establish a mill, a saw-mill, and a steamboat, and when a few houses are got together, they establish a Newspaper.—Now, in 1832, when he came to the Huron Tract, he found the Company's mill, the miller and carpenter, and the two forewheels of a wagon. It was true that when the talented Mr. Galt, the father of the gentleman at the foot of the table, operated in the Company's affairs, the timber for a steamboat was got out, and which his successors suffered to rot, and when he (the chairman) arrived in Goderich there was no water conveyance but a single boat, and a half families per annum which made a trip to Detroit about once in six weeks, and brought reports of fifty and sixty families of Emigrants waiting there, but who never came, and it is presumed still waiting in the hands of the Company following the Company commenced to turpitude the Huron road; or in plain English, to render it for that season impassable. (Laughter.) We now come to their boasted subject of the *Land*, which has been bought up without any ostensible cause from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 15s and 20s an acre, and he denied the possibility of a poor farmer to pay 15s for wild land with all the improvements, and the Company sold it for 20s, and a half families per annum so, and live. The present system of the Company had the effect of checking Emigration to the Huron; he believed it was their policy, and in proof thereof the late Mr. Peck told him that one of the Directors had declared they cared not though the Huron Tract was not settled for fifty years; a threat verified by the fact that the Company had on an average placed only four and a half families per annum in each Township. He concluded by drinking the health of their worthy Representative, WILLIAM DUNLOP, Esq.

(Loud, long and continued cheering, and the Toast was responded to with every affectionate demonstration of joy and gladness.)

Mr. LIZARS rose to offer as a Toast for their acceptance, the health of an individual and a body of men whose steadfast honesty and inflexible principle had gained for them the triumph they were then met to celebrate. He need only allude to Mr. Jones Murray and the Independent Freeholders of the County of Huron, to ensure their rapturous support. He said with pride that he had met the Freeholders in every place of their varied occupations, and if ever he was indebted to the Canada Company for a favor, it was in the opportunity afforded him in the late glorious contest of coming into closer contact with those patriotic individuals. Every one had done his utmost in this great cause of public principle and freedom of opinion against the innovation of the Company, but to Mr. Murray's disinterested zeal and hearty co-operation they owed a signal debt of gratitude. (Loud cheering.)

Mr. MURRAY returned thanks; he had done no more than any honest hearted

man would have done on the late occasion. Mr. GALT gave the health of Mr. Brough and the Bar of Canada, and remarked that the able conduct of that gentleman when acting as counsel for Dr. Dunlop on the late commission of enquiry, would be quite sufficient to ensure a bumper. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. STEWART would yield to no one in his admiration of the talents of Mr. B. and respect for the Bar in general, but he thought the proportion of Lawyers in the House was already too great, and he was well pleased to think the occasion they were met to celebrate had been the cause of striking out one of that profession. He had still great pleasure in proposing the health of another Lawyer, who had endeavored himself to the whole country. He need only mention the name of Colonel Frisco, and would associate with him the Independent members of the House of Assembly. (Loud cheering.)

Mr. HERRICK proposed the meeting was no yet tired of Lawyers, as he had to propose the health of the three gentlemen who had acted as commissioners in the late election, to-wit: Mr. Waterman, Ferguson and Fitzgerald, who had labored in the freholders to stand their ground on the same field on which they had fought the Election battle, and some people thought he had a right to be so. He had at one time looked upon the "Colonnades" as a rebellious set, and that they had gone into the township with their eyes open. Within the last two years his eyes had been opened. He had at one time hoped that the Canada Company would have reformed their proceedings—but in place of being called the *Canada Land Company*, he thought they should be called the *Canada Fishing Company*, on account of the alluring baits they held out to Emigrants who, when caught, were used no better than *fat fish*. (Great laughter.) While he (the chairman) was in England, such were the allurances held out to settle in the Huron, that we were told we could even get some apples growing wild in the woods—in place of which there was nothing but misery and delusion. He begged to return his best thanks for the honor they had conferred upon him. (Great cheering.)

Mr. STEWART said that where every one had distinguished himself in the late eventful contest, it was perhaps inadvisable to make a selection; but among the many disinterested gentlemen whose efforts had contributed to the great and good cause, he begged to name the Messrs. Gooding, (Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. JASPER GOODING returned thanks, and stated that his brothers and himself had nearly been induced to do again what they had previously done in support of the Doctor. (Cheers.)

Mr. HYNEMAN, in consequence of some observations by Mr. Stewart on the efforts of all in the good cause, begged to remark that many present were not aware of the great value attached to what might appear trifles. He begged to assure them that the detached fragments of information collected from various individuals connected with the late elections, had enabled Dr. Dunlop's committee to put together those trifles, and to weave them into a safe and anchorage. It was well known that many of the votes tendered for the Company were essentially bad to the extent at least of overcoming their beggarly majority, and that our wildest hopes had not conceived the possibility of having on the table of the House a list of Fifty Eight objectionable votes—though perhaps now, from the infamy displayed, there would be little hesitation in adding Twenty to that list. At the first meeting to consider the matter, a list of thirty suspected votes was made up, many of which in the course of a brief enquiry were found good, and therefore our list was reduced so low as apparently to render the attempt hopeless. To give an instance, however, of the value of the slightest intelligence, Mr. H. mentioned the fact of an individual who on promise of secrecy in consideration of his personal safety being endangered, furnished a list of eleven names which he had good grounds for suspecting; further enquiry being instituted, the result has been that eight of the eleven were struck off. Not one particle of information was obtained beyond the limits of the County, although so accurate was it deemed by our opponents that they swore we knew every thing, and that our knowledge was derived from Toronto.

During the evening, several capital songs were sung, and the whole proceedings were of the most joyous character.

Passel at a Meeting at Goderich.

At a Meeting of the Independent Freeholders and others, supporters of William Dunlop Esq., and the cause of Civil and Religious liberty resident in the vicinity of Goderich held at the Goderich Hotel on Tuesday 31st August 1841.

Daniel Lizars Esq. J. P. Chairman.

It was moved by Mr. Angus McKay, Goderich, seconded by Mr. Charles E. Miller, Colborne, and unanimously. Resolved.—That this Meeting has the most lively though humble gratitude to the All Wise Disposer of human destiny, the triumphant result of the many and virtuous stand made by the Independent Freeholders of the County of Huron against the attempted innovation on their Franchise at the late Election, by the Canada Company one of the most powerful and influential corporate bodies in North America.

Moved by Henry Hyndman, Esq. J. P. seconded by Mr. John Cowill, Goderich, and unanimously. Resolved.—That a vote of thanks be tendered to William Dunlop Esq. M. P. for his many and independent conduct during and since the late Election, and that this Meeting has its return to Parliament as the virtuous triumph of public principle and freedom of opinion over the daring impurities of the Canada Company.

Moved by Mr. Joseph Lawson, Goderich, seconded by Mr. Robert Ellis, Goderich, and unanimously. Resolved.—That the Meeting objects to the attempt of the Canada Company, a purely commercial body, to take a part

in politics as being inconsistent with the purposes for which it was formed, and as injurious to the interests of the shareholders; and that the Independent Electors are ready again to exert their utmost endeavours in protecting the Community and their children against the fraud, intimidation and manifold delinquencies as exercised by the Canada Company at the late Election.

Moved by Mr. Robert Parke, Goderich, seconded by Isaac Rattenbury, Goderich, and unanimously. Resolved.—That while this Meeting will countenance and protect the utmost constitutional freedom of thought and expression, touching our political rights and privileges, it deprecates and repudiates as pregnant with incalculable evil the attempts of the Canada Company to make disunion among the races, by fomenting discord between the great mass of the people and their Irish Brethren.

Moved by Mr. William Stewart, Goderich, seconded by Mr. George Lattin, Goderich, and unanimously. Resolved.—That notwithstanding the immense resources of the Canada Company, the fact of a feeble population of 5,500 souls, scattered over 1,100,000 acres of the finest land in North America, or about an average of 52 families per Township or four and a half families per annum to each Township, only having been effected in 12 years is demonstrative, either of gross impolicy in the present management of the Company or of design, by retarding the settlement to favor the ulterior capacity of the Company, viz., to raise the price of Land to an extortionate rate of value.

Moved by Mr. Robert Gibbons, Goderich, seconded by Mr. George Oakes, Goderich, and unanimously. Resolved.—That the Canada Company by its late conduct has forfeited the confidence of the great body of the people, and so long as it remains a party to the violation of public decorum the peace and prosperity of the County will suffer and their settlement will retrograde, and that until the Company is reformed, and a policy is adopted whereby confidence may be restored, the settlers will maintain a fair, honorable, but firm opposition to the Company.

Moved by John Galt, Esq. Registrar of the County of Huron, seconded by Mr. David Hood Ritchie, Stanley, and unanimously. Resolved.—That the Member for the County be instructed to lay before the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, with the view to an Address by the House to His Excellency the Governor General, details of the abuse by the Canada Company at the late Election, of the privilege granted to their Seal Office, and praying that this privilege which has been so grossly abused may be abrogated in order to prevent the manufacture of spurious Votes for Election purposes.

Moved by Mr. William Wallace, Goderich, seconded by Mr. Alex Young, Colborne, and unanimously. Resolved.—That this Meeting deprecates the unbecoming hostility which exists between the people and the Canada Company, and cheerfully holds forth the olive branch of Peace, pledging itself to cooperate with the Company in all measures beneficial to the two interests of the County; but at the same time reserving the exercise of the strictest vigilance to maintain those interests inviolate.

Moved by Mr. James Murray, Hay, seconded by Mr. D. McGregor Lander, Goderich, and unanimously. Resolved.—That an Address be forwarded to the Governor, Directors and Proprietors of the Canada Company, embodying these Resolutions, together with copies of Dr. Dunlop's Letters, and such other documents, and information, as ought to satisfy the body of the urgent necessity of retaining "Men and Measures" in the local administration of their affairs in this County.

Moved by Captain Annual, Colborne, seconded by Mr. Isaac Rattenbury, Goderich, and unanimously. Resolved.—That while this Meeting holds with heartfelt satisfaction the patriotic endeavours of His Excellency the Governor General to regenerate the Province by the wisdom of his policy, it claims to express its admiration of "The Municipal Bill," as the means by which those injuries to the prosperity of the County, inflicted by the speculators and Land Monopolists in retarding its settlement will be remedied; and as a measure fraught with signal benefit to the future well-being of the County—but more especially of this County, whereby its resources will be increased, and its population will be increased, and as a measure fraught with signal benefit to the future well-being of the County—but more especially of this County, whereby its resources will be increased, and its population will be increased, and as a measure fraught with signal benefit to the future well-being of the County—but more especially of this County, whereby its resources will be increased, and its population will be increased.

Moved by Mr. Thomas Kyall, P. M. Goderich, seconded by Mr. Galt, Willis, Hay, and unanimously. Resolved.—That an address embodying these Resolutions, and accompanied by Dr. Dunlop's Letters, be humbly presented to His Excellency the Governor General, calling upon His Excellency that in his Report in answer to Lord John Russell's Despatch of 3rd May, 1841, who he laid before the Queen's confidential servants on the subject of the engagements of the Land Companies, that His Excellency would be pleased to recommend to the attention of the Right Honorable Secretary for the Colonies the paramount object to the true interest of the Government and of the People, viz, the necessity of compelling the Canada Company to set up to the letter and the spirit of their charter and the negotiations and arrangements with His late Majesty's Government on which the charter was founded. And also humbly to call upon His Excellency to revive the Commission of inquiry lately instituted into the affairs of the Canada Company in this Province, that the violations of the Company may be made manifest—the settlers rescued from the impending ruin with which they are threatened—the expenditure of the Reserve Fund be strictly investigated as regards the "Truck System," and that the Government by paying Land for labour instead of Cash, and otherwise to control the balance yet un-

of men who did not come here to "see the fun," but to record their votes. (Great applause.)

Mr. McKay returned thanks in the name of his countrymen, the Highlanders.

Mr. HYNEMAN in proposing the health of the Gentleman who so ably filled the Chair, remarked that Mr. Ransford had for several years resided quietly on his farm, and taken no share in those local politics in which he (Mr. H.) had been impelled to take so prominent a part. He well recollected that on several occasions the Chairman was not sparing of his rebukes towards himself, and a friend at the other end of the table (Mr. Lizars)—but this was no wonder, as Mr. R. had never been disaffected by a residence of six years on the wrong side of the rapid and unforgivable Maitland, then without a bridge of communication. Within the last eight months Mr. R. emerged from his previous seclusion, had taken an active share in the business of the county, and he (Mr. H.) left it to those present to say whether Mr. R's appearance as a public man at the late election was not such as to merit high and ample credit. (Loud and long continued cheering.)

Mr. RANSFORD in rising to return thanks admitted that what Mr. Hyndman had stated of (Mr. R's) previous views was perfectly correct. He had at one time looked upon the "Colonnades" as a rebellious set, and that they had gone into the township with their eyes open. Within the last two years his eyes had been opened. He had at one time hoped that the Canada Company would have reformed their proceedings—but in place of being called the *Canada Land Company*, he thought they should be called the *Canada Fishing Company*, on account of the alluring baits they held out to Emigrants who, when caught, were used no better than *fat fish*. (Great laughter.) While he (the chairman) was in England, such were the allurances held out to settle in the Huron, that we were told we could even get some apples growing wild in the woods—in place of which there was nothing but misery and delusion. He begged to return his best thanks for the honor they had conferred upon him. (Great cheering.)

Mr. STEWART said that where every one had distinguished himself in the late eventful contest, it was perhaps inadvisable to make a selection; but among the many disinterested gentlemen whose efforts had contributed to the great and good cause, he begged to name the Messrs. Gooding, (Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. JASPER GOODING returned thanks, and stated that his brothers and himself had nearly been induced to do again what they had previously done in support of the Doctor. (Cheers.)

Mr. HYNEMAN, in consequence of some observations by Mr. Stewart on the efforts of all in the good cause, begged to remark that many present were not aware of the great value attached to what might appear trifles. He begged to assure them that the detached fragments of information collected from various individuals connected with the late elections, had enabled Dr. Dunlop's committee to put together those trifles, and to weave them into a safe and anchorage. It was well known that many of the votes tendered for the Company were essentially bad to the extent at least of overcoming their beggarly majority, and that our wildest hopes had not conceived the possibility of having on the table of the House a list of Fifty Eight objectionable votes—though perhaps now, from the infamy displayed, there would be little hesitation in adding Twenty to that list. At the first meeting to consider the matter, a list of thirty suspected votes was made up, many of which in the course of a brief enquiry were found good, and therefore our list was reduced so low as apparently to render the attempt hopeless. To give an instance, however, of the value of the slightest intelligence, Mr. H. mentioned the fact of an individual who on promise of secrecy in consideration of his personal safety being endangered, furnished a list of eleven names which he had good grounds for suspecting; further enquiry being instituted, the result has been that eight of the eleven were struck off. Not one particle of information was obtained beyond the limits of the County, although so accurate was it deemed by our opponents that they swore we knew every thing, and that our knowledge was derived from Toronto.

During the evening, several capital songs were sung, and the whole proceedings were of the most joyous character.

Passel at a Meeting at Goderich.

At a Meeting of the Independent Freeholders and others, supporters of William Dunlop Esq., and the cause of Civil and Religious liberty resident in the vicinity of Goderich held at the Goderich Hotel on Tuesday 31st August 1841.

Daniel Lizars Esq. J. P. Chairman.

It was moved by Mr. Angus McKay, Goderich, seconded by Mr. Charles E. Miller, Colborne, and unanimously. Resolved.—That this Meeting has the most lively though humble gratitude to the All Wise Disposer of human destiny, the triumphant result of the many and virtuous stand made by the Independent Freeholders of the County of Huron against the attempted innovation on their Franchise at the late Election, by the Canada Company one of the most powerful and influential corporate bodies in North America.

Moved by Henry Hyndman, Esq. J. P. seconded by Mr. John Cowill, Goderich, and unanimously. Resolved.—That a vote of thanks be tendered to William Dunlop Esq. M. P. for his many and independent conduct during and since the late Election, and that this Meeting has its return to Parliament as the virtuous triumph of public principle and freedom of opinion over the daring impurities of the Canada Company.

Moved by Mr. Joseph Lawson, Goderich, seconded by Mr. Robert Ellis, Goderich, and unanimously. Resolved.—That the Meeting objects to the attempt of the Canada Company, a purely commercial body, to take a part

in politics as being inconsistent with the purposes for which it was formed, and as injurious to the interests of the shareholders; and that the Independent Electors are ready again to exert their utmost endeavours in protecting the Community and their children against the fraud, intimidation and manifold delinquencies as exercised by the Canada Company at the late Election.

Moved by Mr. Robert Parke, Goderich, seconded by Isaac Rattenbury, Goderich, and unanimously. Resolved.—That while this Meeting will countenance and protect the utmost constitutional freedom of thought and expression, touching our political rights and privileges, it deprecates and repudiates as pregnant with incalculable evil the attempts of the Canada Company to make disunion among the races, by fomenting discord between the great mass of the people and their Irish Brethren.

Moved by Mr. William Stewart, Goderich, seconded by Mr. George Lattin, Goderich, and unanimously. Resolved.—That notwithstanding the immense resources of the Canada Company, the fact of a feeble population of 5,500 souls, scattered over 1,100,000 acres of the finest land in North America, or about an average of 52 families per Township or four and a half families per annum to each Township, only having been effected in 12 years is demonstrative, either of gross impolicy in the present management of the Company or of design, by retarding the settlement to favor the ulterior capacity of the Company, viz., to raise the price of Land to an extortionate rate of value.

Moved by Mr. Robert Gibbons, Goderich, seconded by Mr. George Oakes, Goderich, and unanimously. Resolved.—That the Canada Company by its late conduct has forfeited the confidence of the great body of the people, and so long as it remains a party to the violation of public decorum the peace and prosperity of the County will suffer and their settlement will retrograde, and that until the Company is reformed, and a policy is adopted whereby confidence may be restored, the settlers will maintain a fair, honorable, but firm opposition to the Company.

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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 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, stripes 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 blonds, 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 regattas, 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 root 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 nutmegs, | 2 do olive do |
| 2 Octava sherry, | 5 do cast do |
| 5 do Port, | 6 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 macerobay 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 14, 18 x 14, 20 x 14.
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 tools, | Bright Rod keys, Table bolts, |
| Brass Norfolk Latches, Japanned do, | Shoe sand stones, hollow and round, |
| Screws from 1.2 to 4 inches, | Green Oveles, Band planes, |
| Bolts from 1 to 5 inches, | Box coffee Mills, Italian Irons, |
| Polished iron Trays, black lead, | Half a chain and paper, slates, |
| Iron squares, Brass knives, Grid Irons, | Shoe Braces, 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, Strainir trows, turn screws, | Sticks, grass scythes, cradling do, |
| Best Gimlets, Mortice Ganges, | Cross cut and Mill saws, |
| Split stam do, C.S. Plastering trowels, | Shoe spurs, |
| Mortice Chisels, best Carpenters Aizes, | Shoing, |
| Polish Brakes complete, Hays cloth, | Shoing Pans, |
| Plate Locks, Horse brushes, Rops, | R. Gunpowder, |
| Bel cords, Spades, | |

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 45 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. Most 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 Lorreper, Ten Thousand a Year, Old curiosity shop, Night and Morning, Course De Leon, The Monarch Man, Mazarin'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 Anglo-Norman, Cony's Pictorial Tour at the United States, Young's Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers, Carlyle's French Revolution, Heron's History, German Republic 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 as it put some of his friends to the necessity of closing his Bindery during the absence of some of his friends to the necessity 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, 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 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, fastuans, 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,
CONYEAUGH, &c.
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, morning and sat; ribbons brass and cane handled parasols, light and dark; white black and colored; crapes; silver striped dresses; fancy do; all colors Factory cottons, 20, 25, 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, figured silk bandanas; Boy's leather belts, Shapier's pail, Albert and other tartans, cloth caps, Ostrich do, carpet bags, Melrose cloths or Overalls, Jaconet, collars, shirts, plain and fig'd; damast, mull, cambric and other muslin; women's and children's hoods and shoes, leather, prairie, kid and cloth, 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.
London, June 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 be taken in the month of August, and to embark in the sailing business, this affords the best opportunity in the Province for doing so.
For terms apply to the owner at London, on the 17th INSTANT.
DENNIS O'BRIEN.
November 7, 1840.

JAMES BLACKWOOD,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
6,000 lbs, best cotton Yarn at per lb. 1/6
10,000 lbs, best quality 18 4/8 per lb. 1/6
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 12s
30 do do do 12s
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, 6s do
do (Madras, warranted) 11s do
Pepper, 1s do
Cotton Yarn, per bundle of 5 pounds warp, 9s do
40 inches wide 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 Tawny 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 to buy this season he is their interest to support him.
JAMES BLACKWOOD.
St. Thomas, Aug. 11, 1841.

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.

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, Caudell Lenses, Citron and Orange, Tolu Lozenges, Guggu do, Cinnamon do, Sinals rose do, Cayenne do, Peppercorn do, Plantain Cakes, White Candy, Brown do, Bath 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 Stationery, next door to the Mansion House Hotel, Dundas Street. Physicians prescriptions and Family recipes accurately prepared.
July, 1840.

ESTABLISHMENT—Superior LONDON
MUSLIN FABRIK, 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 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. Howes 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 of the 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 safe and agreeable, 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 RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMALS.
In the cure of the following diseases, viz:— Fresh wounds, galls, old sores, fistulae, the withers, infant sprains, strains, hems, humpness, cracked heels, and crack, ring bone, foudred feet, pole evil, quitor, sallenders, malleaders, mange horn, sheepshead, scabs, scold, greps or fet, 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,
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 upper price, and which may have become forfeited for non-compliance with the conditions of sale, will be again exposed to public competition, and such bids 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 bidder, 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 inhabi-tants 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 deals in all kinds of Goods at such prices that will be equaled 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.

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, &c.

Paints & Oils.
White Lead in kegs,
Dry do do
Red do do Spanish Brown, &c.
Lined Oil, boiled and raw.
For sale low by
HOPE & HODGE.

Iron Hardware.
A complete and heavy stock of English Bar and Rod Iron, Hoop and Band do, Sweden and Nailed do, Cast Shear and Eagle Steel, Spring Bladder and Shoe cord do, Ropes and Belled Ropes, &c. For sale low prices by
HOPE & HODGE.
Ready Pay, &c.

WHEELS.
Best Bending Cut Nails,
Wrought and Horse Shoe do
Shingle do
For sale low by the keg or pound.
Ready Pay, &c.

GROCERIES.
A large and well assorted stock of Plates, Caps and Stoppers, &c. &c. For Sale at Low prices by
HOPE & HODGE.
Ready Pay, &c.

SADDLERY.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Saddle and Weightmouth Head Rinses, Bits, Stirrups, Whelings, Harness, Tricots, Saddle trees,
Buckles of all kinds.
At Low Prices.
HOPE & HODGE.
Ready Pay, &c.

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, &c.

WINDOW GLASS.
7 x 9 English Glass,
8 x 10 do,
10 x 12 do,
12 x 16 do.
At Low Prices, by
HOPE & HODGE.

THOMAS KEIR,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery, Court-pier Alley, OFFICE IN DUNDAS STREET, Next-door to Mr. Givins' Office.

JOHN H. L. ASKIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, &c. &c.
Saint Thomas.

HENRY C. L. BECHER,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery,
CONYEAUGH & Co.
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 Beaufort 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,

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

John R. McDonald, Defendant,
Athan Macdonald, Plaintiff,

John R. McDonald, Defendant,
Canada,

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 12, 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,

Job W. Perry, Defendant,

George Henry Elliott, Plaintiff,

Job W. Perry, Defendant,
Canada,

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.

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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
George Monro, Plaintiff,

William Robertson, Alexander Robertson, and Ross Robertson, Defendants,
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:

Fifty acres of land, ten acres being north west corner of lot number seventeen first concession, township of Westminster, forty acres thereof being west half broken lot number seven on the river Thames in the said township of Westminster, with 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 twelve o'clock noon.

JAMES HAMILTON,
Sheriff, L. D.

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

The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 9th day of October next, at the same place and hour.

JAMES HAMILTON,
Sheriff, L. D.

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.
James Scott the Elder, James Scott the Younger, and James Tyre, Plaintiffs,

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:

Lot number twenty five, twenty seven and twenty eight in the eleventh concession

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.

Sheriff's Office, London,
September 13, 1841.

DRY GOODS.
THE Subscriber 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.

When sleep's calm wing is on my brow,
And dreams of peace my spirit fill,
I see the light of many a year,
That forms that blissful and beautiful;
And when the holy morn'g sun smiles
On the blue straits and crimson skies,
In every gale that blows down the sky,
That same light form seems stealing by.

London, July 25, 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.

26th July, 1841.

CHURCH of England Prayer Books,
Mavor's and Carpenter's Spelling Books, Lewis's Grammar, Goldsmith's Geography, Ewing'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
100 Ridout Street, for sale by
L. LAWRASON.

April 20, 1841.

EWIS' celebrated Patent Ploughs,
just received by
L. LAWRASON.

27th July.

IRISH Lace, Linn Cambric, Lawn,
Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Thread Laces, &c. by
L. LAWRASON.

26th July, 1841.

ENGLISH cut glass Decanters, Tumblers and wine Glasses,
by
L. LAWRASON.

July 27.

ITALIA, Trancepe and Havana Cigars, of superior quality.
L. LAWRASON.

26th July.

AUCTIONEER, UPHOLSTERER, Estate, House,
and
COMMISSION AGENT.

The subscriber would now be happy to attend to business in the above line, and to make 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 beds and single beds, 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 repaired. Paper hangings, &c.

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

Autumn and Winter
GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a very large Stock of British manufactured Goods, adapted for the present and coming season, and by the middle of the present month, they will have opened out a most extensive and better assortment of all descriptions of Dry Goods, than any he has previously held.

Having additional shipments coming forward 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.

The *Importations of Groceries* have this year been 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 succeeding 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 artsmen in Montreal, who has been in the said Importations in Great Britain was annually depressed, and especially purchases could be made to great advantage.

The subscribers are prepared to sell their regular customers, and to the Trade for cash, or for short and definite credit.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.
Hamilton, Aug. 11, 1841. 26-70

NEW PUBLISHED AND RETAIL
COMMISSION 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. Cosens, 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 assiduous attention to business, and every order with which he may be favored, to merit a share of public patronage.

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

The population of Zor has diminished rather than increased. Fifty inhabitants

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 same sweet look dwells still and soft
Upon my spirit, and appears
As lovely as in my youth years.

Pres-love, first said to be breathing now,
Whispered and soul-like murmuring,
Though the far pines—and the sweet woods
Some home 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,
I see the light of many a year,
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The population of Zor has diminished rather than increased. Fifty inhabitants

died of the Cholera, and all the young persons, who were bound to them, at the end of their apprenticeship prefer the risk of support with independence, to the safe and tranquil but constrained mode of life of the community; and as they are permitted to leave if they choose, there are many of them copying their flourishing brethren in other parts of the State, probably puzing the little world away, more than any other in their native tongue. The children of the settlers usually remain, and there are at present in the society about a hundred of the latter kind. They have justice of the Peace who attend to their legal business, but no physician and no minister. Bannier attends to their fire and simple medicals, and presides in the court of law.

When we had taken possession of the neat and airy parlor of the inn, whose plain white walls were adorned with a few colored engravings, in good taste, inserted by us of the gay paragon, our lady-ly was summoned by her husband to welcome us; and a more beautiful face I never saw in her class of life, so kind and languid in its expression. Her dress was precisely that of every individual of the Society on working days; an indigo blue calico, such as is worn by many of our people, light shawls, a white homespun, wild cotton shawl with a square collar, a large bow tie coming down to the bottom of the dress, white as snow, and a little cap on the back of the head without a fold of the same material as the dress, and very becoming to the girl, and young with the hair curled straight back from the forehead. The field hands who are principally young girls, wear in addition common hats of coarse straw, with very long ribbons, all have small colored handkerchiefs round their necks, crossed before. These and the calico are distributed in the Society; but every thing else is of domestic manufacture. With our gay paragon, I went to make ready our room, gave avara brought us a bottle of the pure juice of the grape, nine years old, made from their own vine garden; this with water was a cool and refreshing beverage for us, who are most frugal with heat. We were soon shown to our room, a white-washed one, neat as possible, with its snow white curtains, green blinds, and window looking out upon the piazza, overlooking with the branches of the large locust trees, through which a glimpse could be caught of the lovely country at a distance. We were seated at the table, and the paragon, who was full of sweet corn husks, covered with home-made check clothes and home made linen sheets of the purest whiteness.

When we went below, our supper was ready in the next lock to us, and we found in the perfection of rural fare, the richest milk and butter, the best of cheese the whitest and lightest of bread, and simple cakes with dried beef. After tea the paragon, who was full of sweet corn husks, covered with home-made check clothes and home made linen sheets of the purest whiteness.

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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 of enquire into 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, and 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 revenues 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 the Crown, was illegal, unconstitutional, and without the possibility of excuse or palliation.

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, but so long denied 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 the 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 late Lieutenant Governor, derived from him the most important intelligence of the movements of the brigades 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. Aylwin 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. GERRARD.—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. Gerrard, 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. Gerrard, 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 of 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.

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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 squalls 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 mountebank "Dr. Thomas Ralph of Ancester," in his treatise on the squalls of 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 exhortations 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 to 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 to 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 hon. member for the other side of the House, the other members of the Cabinet containing themselves with roving, and sometimes not even that. Any body with half an eye can see that they are "open market" and most likely when the next Governor arrives these constant, honest politicians will see through quite a different medium; they will have put on their "best" and will be seen in the next House was in committee on the District Council Bill, a division took place upon a clause and there was a tie; one of His Excellency's Cabinet was overheard to say, "I don't care a damn whether it passed or not."

It is well known that he is opposed to the principle, but poor devil, he is afraid of his pocket; and this is the case with many of the public men in the province, Canada will never have justice so long as Draper, Hinks, Ogden, Browell, Steele, &c. &c. are for a shilling a head. A way will be taken.—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, and pledging the House to take up the subject next session of Parliament, and also reflecting upon the other branch of the Legislature for having thrown out the bill, although he supported the measure, &c. &c. enquiry—nor should he ever do so. He wished for any and every investigation into the occurrences alluded to, either now or at any other time; all he objected was the illegality of the illegal attempt to unseat members who had legally and constitutionally taken their seats. He thought the house would best consult its own dignity by omitting that part of the report which reflected on the other branch of the Legislature; if that was erased, he (Mr. Harrison) would not oppose the adoption of the Report, if that was allowed to pass. He should feel it his duty to oppose it.

Sir, Allan consented to alter the Report in conformity with Mr. Harrison's suggestion, and the Report was adopted.

THE PATRIOT PASSIONERS.—We make the following extract from a London letter in the Journal of Commerce, dated August the 18th. We mentioned some months ago, that Sir George Arthur had recommended the indulgence to the "patriots" as some call them—"brigands" according to others—which appears to have been granted. The intelligence from New South Wales is chiefly interesting for the reasons derived relative to the "patriots" of those citizens of the United States who took part in the late Canadian Rebellion.

The Holbart and the British Government proceeded to Greenpond and Communicated to the Canadian Prisoners the substance of a despatch which he had received from the Secretary of State, in answer to a recommendation for a mitigation of their 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 handed there."

It appears that Lord John Russell, the Colonial Secretary, submitted the proposition to the Governor General of Canada, who acquiesced in the indulgence, but was opposed to their return to their old haunts. With a ticket of leave there would be no difficulty in getting on board some American vessel.

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 their conduct be good during that time, 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 Intelligence. 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 upon 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 right of asylum) where we were clearly 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. It was employed in transporting men accessories to Navy Island, in aid of an insurrection against the British authorities in Upper Canada. We might go to war on this matter; and after the blood and treasure of the nation had been expended in support of it we should have a peace. And what then? The question was still the same, who struck the first blow? And were sure that we could find among all the christian nations an umpire who could not say that we had been in the wrong.

Sir Allan then spoke of another issue which had been attempted to be made, viz. in relation to the particular case of McLeod. He spoke of the opinion delivered by the authorities of the New York Court, in this case, and declared his dissent from that opinion in strong terms; and he alluded to the sentiments expressed by some of his friends from New York on that floor to the same purpose and effect as that opinion, with emphatic disapprobation. New York had been called the "Empire" state; but he said, Delaware is as much an "Empire" state as New York, and he regarded it as both wrong & dangerous, when persons were heard to declare on that floor, and in the other end of the capitol, that New York would try McLeod, and if found guilty would hang him; and all because New York was the "Empire" state! Nobody had proposed to interfere with New York; or the Courts of New York; but by some process, McLeod, might be released, and the President would have done no more than his duty in sending the Attorney General into New York on this subject. There was not an ens, need not run on earth that would not decide against this idea of holding individuals responsible in a case like this. And the management of the whole case belonged to the government; for it was a national matter, and if a war grew out of it, it was not New York that was to maintain that war, but the blood and treasure of the whole nation must maintain it.

Mr. Adams before he was cut off by the expiration of the hour, paid a noble tribute to Mr. Webster. He alluded to a remark which had been made by some member from New Hampshire, that we should have no war with Great Britain until we had secured the Secretary of State. He said he thanked God for it; and the people of this country ought to

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 firmness. 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 sympathising 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, whose conduct was highly 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 brave firemen 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. Weidlake'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.

Meeting at Chatham.

The Sheriff of the Western District, G. W. Foot Esq., being requested by the inhabitants of Chatham to convene a public meeting...

A meeting was convened at Chatham, on the 11 inst., by Public notice, when the Sheriff having taken the Chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted...

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the incarceration of Alexander McLeod Esq., is contrary to every principle of justice and the law of Nations...

That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty through His Excellency the Governor General upon the subject, and that a Committee of five be nominated to draft said Address...

That the address be unanimously adopted and that the Chairman forward the same to His Excellency the Governor General...

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria:

May it please your Majesty, We your Majesty's loyal subjects, inhabitants of the County of Kent, in the Western District of Canada, humbly beg to approach your Majesty with the strongest assurance of our elevated Loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's Royal Person and Throne...

That leaving the time may not be far distant when this our determination will be called into active operation, and though fully confident in your Majesty's gracious intentions we cannot longer refrain from calling your attention to the same...

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House of Representatives.

Washington Sept. 7. Mr. Ferris offered a resolution directing the committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency and propriety of authorizing the President to enter into negotiation with the British Government...

Mr. Adams was opposed to any action in favor of those named individuals, who had invaded the territory of a foreign power, in a direct violation of the proclamation of the President of the United States...

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Wheat maintains its price.

but buyers appear more cautious, many refusing to purchase at present rates until news from England—the prevailing feeling is that wheat has obtained its maximum price, and a decline in value is very confidently expected.

Distilleries in New York.—There are two hundred and six distilleries in the State of New York, which annually produce 2,710,110 gallons of liquor, and with a decline in value is very confidently expected.

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Government Sale.

WILL be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 25th day of September, at 12 o'clock, P. M., on the Market Square, at London.

A quantity of BARRACK BEDDING and Utensils.

SCHRAM & GROVES, Auctioneers. London, Canada, Sept. 23, 1841.

TENDERS FOR SWEETING CHIMNEYS. TENDERS will be received by the respective Officers of the Ordnance at Toronto, until Monday the 27th inst., from persons willing to contract for Sweeping the Chimneys of the Barracks and hired Buildings occupied by the Troops at London, for three years from 1st October, 1841, to the 30th September, 1844.

The Tenders to express the rate in Currency at which each flue will be swept; the names of two persons willing to become sureties for the due performance of the contract to be attached to each tender; the tenders to be addressed to the respective Officers of the Ordnance, Toronto, and to be marked on the outside "Tenders for Sweeping Chimneys at London." For further information apply to the Barrack Master at London.

T. WILSON, Barrack Master, Office of Ordnance, London, 18th Sept. 1841.

TENDERS FOR Washing Bedding. TENDERS will be received by the respective Officers of the Ordnance at Toronto, until Monday the 27th inst., from persons willing to contract for Washing and Repairing the Barrack Bedding at London, for the term of three years, from 1st October, 1841, to the 30th September, 1844.

The Tenders to express the rate in Currency at which the following articles will be washed and repaired, viz: Blankets at each Barrack Bedding, Rubber coats, Blankets, Rugs, Sheets, Blankets at each Barrack Bedding, Rubber coats, Blankets, Rugs, Sheets, Sackings, Towels, Caps, Gowns, Trowsers, Vests, &c.

Hospital Bedding and Dresses will be washed and repaired at the Barrack Master, London, 18th Sept. 1841.

All Tenders are to be made in the foregoing form; the repairs to be performed by the Contractor as such may be considered as of a slight description, and not to be charged separately, but included with the rate for Washing; the names of two persons willing to be the due performance of the contract to be attached to each tender; the tenders to be addressed to the respective Officers of the Ordnance, Toronto, and to be marked on the outside "Tenders for Washing Bedding." For further particulars apply to the Barrack Master, London.

T. WILSON, Barrack Master, Office of Ordnance, London, 18th Sept. 1841.

TENDERS FOR EMPLOYING Ash and Dung Pits, &c. TENDERS will be received by the respective Officers of the Ordnance at Toronto, until Monday the 27th inst., from persons willing to contract for emptying the Ash and Dung Pits in the different Barracks, &c., occupied by the Troops at London, for the period of three years, viz: from the 1st October, 1841, to the 30th September, 1844.

The Tenders to state the price in Currency at which each Ash and Dung Pit will be emptied, the service to be performed as often as required by the Barrack Master, and subject to his inspection. The signatures of two persons will be attached to each tender; the tenders to be addressed to the respective Officers of the Ordnance, Toronto, and to be marked on the outside "Tenders for Emptying Ash Pits, &c." For further information apply to the Barrack Master, London.

T. WILSON, Barrack Master, Office of Ordnance, London, 18th Sept. 1841.

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.

To Farmers! THE subscriber having made arrangements to pay CASH for country produce this season, now offers CASH FOR WHEAT, delivered at London, port Stanley, or port Talbot.

A. S. ARMSTRONG, London, Sept. 8, 1841.

J. SALTER, DRUGGIST, DEALER in Patent Medicines, Wholesale and Retail, Opposite the Court House, Ridout Street, London, C. C. BUILDING LOTS for sale on Dundas Street. Apply to E. GOLDING, August 18, 1841. Boat Maker.

London Apothecary Hall.

The subscriber, grateful for the very liberal patronage shown towards him and his late partner Mr. Auld, since opening the Drug and Chemical Store, begs to 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.

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 London & Sons, Glasgow, a large shipment of Writing paper, Blank Books, Ledgers, Drawing papers, Maps, Atlases, Bibles, Testaments and Psalm Books; Also, for the lovers of Art, a full assortment of Rugs, Rugs, Blankets, Gut, Files, Artificial Intines, &c.; and for the Shooters, Metallic Gun wads, Caps, (English), Powder, &c. all which will be sold at the lowest prices and no two prices.

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

London District OFFICE is hereby given that the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the London District, will be holden at the Court-house in the Town of London, on Wednesday the 22d day of September next, at the hour of Ten o'clock, a. m. at which time and place all Coroners, Magistrates, Gaolers, and other peace officers are commanded to take notice.

JAMES HAMILTON, Sheriff's Office, London, August 26, 1841.

WATERLOO HOUSE. S. S. ARMSTRONG. Is now opening out a well assorted Stock of Goods, which inspection will be found to comprise a selection seldom to be met with in this part of the Province—embracing Muslin de laine, chintz and print dresses, cloths, vestings, cottons, hosiery, silks, haberdashery, ribbons, &c.

Hard Ware, consisting of table knives and forks in great variety, locks, screws, axes, carpenter's tools, nails, chains, hinges, &c.

During and breakfast plates, china and common Tea sets, bowls, pitchers, &c.

Groceries, Best Brandies, Gm 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 unusual 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.

W. W. STREET ESQ., London, Aug. 3, 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 WILKINSON WARRICK 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, Lists to Directors and rates may be seen on application to W. W. STREET ESQ., London.

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

WHOLESALE & RETAIL Grocery Establishment, Dundas Street, Opposite the Mansion House. THE subscribers beg to respectfully 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 advances. SMITH, MATHIESON & Co. London, Sept. 8, 1841.

Pork, Pork, Pork. 20 Barrels Prime mess Pork, of Superior quality for Sale by SMITH, MOORE & Co. Sept. 15, 1841.

6 DOZEN cable logging chains, from 10 to 12 ft. long, for sale by SMITH, MOORE & Co. London, Sept. 8, 1841.

50 PIECES plain and figured merinoes, in all variety of colors, for sale by SMITH, MOORE & Co. Sept. 8, 1841.

30 KEGS and boxes, pig and cavenish Tobacco, for sale by SMITH, MOORE & Co. Sept. 8, 1841.

50 PIECES English and American domestic cottons, from 3d C/y. per yd upwards, for sale by SMITH, MOORE & Co. Sept. 8, 1841.



PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Kingston, Sept. 18, 1841. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased, by Commission under his Seal at Arms, to nominate, constitute and appoint JOHN CURTIS, Esq., Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in that part of the Province heretofore Upper Canada, to be the Deputy Governor for the purposes mentioned in the said Commission.

LONGWATER CANTON, CHURCH, Kingston, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1841. This day at 12 o'clock, Major General Clitheroe, Deputy Governor, proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Buildings, The Legislative Council being assembled, and the Legislative Assembly being in attendance, the following Bills were assented to by the Deputy Governor:

[Here follows the title of the 83 Acts assented to, with 20 others assented to by His Excellency the Governor General, in her Majesty's name, during different periods during the Session.]

The Deputy Governor then closed the First Session of the first Provincial Parliament with the following:

SPEECH. Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

In consequence of the severe indisposition of the Governor General, I have been deputed by Him to signify to you Her Majesty's pleasure on the several Bills which have passed during the Session, and to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament. In performing this duty I beg to congratulate you on the many important measures which you have been enabled to perfect, and on the general harmony, which notwithstanding the difficulties incident to the first meeting of a new Legislature, has marked your proceedings.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. I thank you in the name of Her Majesty for the readiness with which you have voted the Supplies necessary for public service, and for maintaining the credit of the Province.

Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen. I am confident that you will sympathize with me in the deep sorrow which I feel for the illness of the Governor General, and in my hope that the suffering with which he is afflicted may be but temporary. In the meantime I would urge on you the propriety of your return to your homes of endeavoring to carry out the good improvements now in progress; and indicating on those by whom you will be surrounded as well an exhibition of part disaffection as a hopeful spirit of enterprise and contentment for the future. In so doing you will best promote the permanent interests of the country, and enable yourselves to the gratitude of your fellow subjects—and may that Providence which has heretofore so signally protected this land prosper your endeavours.

The Honourable the SPEAKER of the Legislative Council then declared the Provincial Parliament prorogued to the 25th day of October next.

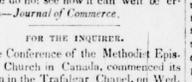
Arrival of Great Western, AT NEW YORK. By a New York vessel arrived in town this morning, but which we have been unable to get hold of, we learn that the Whig Ministry had been again defeated on an Address to the Queen, and left in a minority of 91.

The case of McLeod had been brought up, and an admission made on the part of Ministers to the effect that he had hitherto sanctioned the whole procedure in the case, and were willing that he should be put on his trial this month.

The prospects of Harvest had considerably brightened. Wheat had fallen 6d per bushel, and the weather had so changed as to give further hope that the alarming nature of the last accounts which produced the late rise in the price of grain here would not be sustained.

From the Continent also we have the same cheering prospect.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—During the session of the Conference at Manchester, a letter was received from the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, a member of the Established Church, recommending a union between the Wesleyans and the Church. It was discussed at great length. The discussion was renewed on the following day; when it was resolved that a reply should be sent to Mr. Hodgson, simply thanking him for his kind motives in writing the letter, and expressing a desire that greater unanimity feeling may obtain among all the religious denominations. On the question of the silk gown, the conference



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In consequence of the severe indisposition of the Governor General, I have been deputed by Him to signify to you Her Majesty's pleasure on the several Bills which have passed during the Session, and to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament. In performing this duty I beg to congratulate you on the many important measures which you have been enabled to perfect, and on the general harmony, which notwithstanding the difficulties incident to the first meeting of a new Legislature, has marked your proceedings.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. I thank you in the name of Her Majesty for the readiness with which you have voted the Supplies necessary for public service, and for maintaining the credit of the Province.

Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen. I am confident that you will sympathize with me in the deep sorrow which I feel for the illness of the Governor General, and in my hope that the suffering with which he is afflicted may be but temporary. In the meantime I would urge on you the propriety of your return to your homes of endeavoring to carry out the good improvements now in progress; and indicating on those by whom you will be surrounded as well an exhibition of part disaffection as a hopeful spirit of enterprise and contentment for the future. In so doing you will best promote the permanent interests of the country, and enable yourselves to the gratitude of your fellow subjects—and may that Providence which has heretofore so signally protected this land prosper your endeavours.

The Honourable the SPEAKER of the Legislative Council then declared the Provincial Parliament prorogued to the 25th day of October next.

Arrival of Great Western, AT NEW YORK. By a New York vessel arrived in town this morning, but which we have been unable to get hold of, we learn that the Whig Ministry had been again defeated on an Address to the Queen, and left in a minority of 91.

The case of McLeod had been brought up, and an admission made on the part of Ministers to the effect that he had hitherto sanctioned the whole procedure in the case, and were willing that he should be put on his trial this month.

The prospects of Harvest had considerably brightened. Wheat had fallen 6d per bushel, and the weather had so changed as to give further hope that the alarming nature of the last accounts which produced the late rise in the price of grain here would not be sustained.

From the Continent also we

LONDON, MANCHESTER AND GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, DUNDAS STREET. The Subscriber having fitted up the above Extensive premises...

The following are enumerated as a Specimen: Splendid French and English cap and bonnet ribbons, elegant silks of a beautiful quality...

J. H. JOYCE.

N. B. 2 Cases Fashionable London Hats.

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

- 10 boxes double refined Sugars, 10 do best white sugar, 20 barrels do do, 20 boxes young hyson Tea, 25 chests do do, 10 do Gunpowder do, 5 chests twailey do, 6 do black do, 10 pr. castles Madeira, 2 Octava sherry, 5 do Port, 1 pipe prime old port, vintage 1841, 12 baskets champagne, in puns and quarts, 6 hhd. Cognac brandy, 3 do Holland, 5 puncheons spirits, 5 English gin, 20 barrels London and Dublin porter, 40 do Laid and Alford, 10 boxes medicinal raisins, 50 do oranges and Lemons, Window glass 7x9, 8x10, 10x12, 11x13, 13x14, 14x16, 18x11, 20x11.

J. H. JOYCE.

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, Sheep shears, Razors, Barber's strops, Pruning knives, shaving boxes, Spirit levels, Reckoning compasses, Anti-corrosive persimmon caps, Nutmeg graters, Alarion's Aids, 2 Feet Rules, 4 1/2 lb, Copper, powder and pistol Flasks, Jew's Harps, table and wash fasteners, Brass screw locks, Drawer knobs, Cut nails, file and length saws, Brass taps, Mason's tools, Brass Nails, Latches, Latched do, Screws from 1/2 to 4 inches, Iron squares, Prick-knives, Grid irons, Brown heads, Hammer handles, Scrubbing do, Whitewash do, German steel wood saws, do hand saws, Long augers, Short do, Pocket stoneware, Cheese toasters, Strap irons, Tarn screws, Best Gunblades, Morrice Gravers, Split steam do, C.S. Plastering trowels, Morrice Chisels, Best Carpenters' Axes, Pelham Brilles complete, Hair cloth, Plate Locks, Horse brushes, Rope, Red cord, Spades.

J. H. JOYCE.

Advertisement for Fall & Winter Dry Goods.

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS.

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

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...

The following comprise a part of their Stock: Merinos and printed Saxoniae, Rich broadcloth and fashionable shawls, Broadcloth and cassimeres, Beaver cloths and tweeds, Shirting stripes and Apron Checks, Hats, umbrellas and stockings, Crenit and plush caps, Plain and fig and Gros de Naples, Sweed, gings and muslins, Saraceni, 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 supply 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.

WANTED, Forthwith, TWO Apprentices to learn the Baking Business. None need apply under SIXTEEN, nor over SIXTY Years of age, and only those who can produce testimonials, and willing to serve not less than TWO, nor more than TWENTY years.

LEONARD PERIN, London, Sept. 22, 1841. Cash for Wheat. THE highest market price paid in cash for good merchantable Wheat, delivered at Port Stanley.

JOHN M'RAY, St. Thomas, Sept. 22, 1841. WHOLESALE & RETAIL Grocery Establishment, Dundas Street, Opposite the Mansion House.

THE subscriber has long 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 Groceries, Wine and Liquor Trade, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

The Trade will be supplied at the lowest possible advance.

MICHE, MATHESON & Co. London, Sept. 8, 1841.

THOMAS CRAIG, BOOKSELLER, BOOKBINDER AND STATIONER.

AS Just returned from New York and Montreal with a carefully selected stock of...

Letter paper, Note paper, Foolscap, Paper, Day, Moham, Cartridge paper, Drawing paper, coloured papers, Must paper water colours, Quills, Steel pens, and all other articles usually kept by Stationers. A great variety of Black book Memorandum books, Books for the pocket of the Church of England and Catholic Bibles and prayer books, in every style of Binding.

Charles O'Malley, Harry Lorrequer, Tom Thrasud and Year, Old curiosity shop, Night and Morning, Corse De Lion, The Money Man, Aecular's Miscellany, and Hells patchwork, Howitt's Barrels in English, Howitt's visits to remarkable places, Sharon Turner's History of the Anglo Saxons, De Toppeville's Democracy, Combs's Pterological Tour in the United States, Young's Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers, Curly's French Revolution, Heron's History, German Roman and Miscellaneous Works, in 3 vols. Acc.

BOOK BINDING.

is now prepared to do all kinds of Binding in a Workmanlike manner and cheaply. He is every day receiving a supply of new styles of books, and is desirous of closing his Bookery during the absence of his friends, and is desirous of sending their Books to Hamilton through Mr. Rutledge. He will do any work sent to him.

RULING MACHINE.

of superior construction, when he will be able to rule to any pattern and furnish any quantity of ruled paper, and is desirous of closing his Bookery during the absence of his friends, and is desirous of sending their Books to Hamilton through Mr. Rutledge. He will do any work sent to him.

GEORGE COYNE.

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 price.

The stock consists in part as follows: Blue, black and colored cloths; plain and fancy cassimeres, buckskin do, do, fancy wools and cassimeres, Odeans and summer jackets, serges and woads, all widths, fancy and plain vesting, red and white flannels, white and blue cottons, plain and fancy muslins, velveteens, corduroy, fastians, Irish linen, fawn, cambric, Glasgow and London prints, muslin and ginghams, dresses, play muslins, all descriptions, plain and figured muslins, superior black do, plain and figured Gros de Naples, fine do, and dress silk handkerchiefs, plain and figured neckties, handkerchiefs and handkerchiefs, white and black kid gloves, gaiters, and straw ribbons, with many other articles not enumerated.

HARDWARE.

consisting of every description of Sheet goods, nails, window glass, putty, and iron, chains, Greenes and Crockery, London, Aug. 3.

DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber is receiving and opening a General and select assortment of Superior Dry Goods, Groceries, Linens, Sheet Hardware and Heavy Goods, Upper and Sole Leather, Groceries, and all other goods, which have been selected with the greatest care and will be sold by Wholesale and Retail at exceedingly low prices.

LAWRASON.

Just received a large assortment of Fancy Silk Goods and Ribbons, by L. LAWRASON, 29th July, 1841.

WINDOW GLASS, best quality, 12x18, 18x24, 24x30, 30x36, 36x42, 42x48, 48x54, 54x60, 60x66, 66x72, 72x78, 78x84, 84x90, 90x96, 96x102, 102x108, 108x114, 114x120, 120x126, 126x132, 132x138, 138x144, 144x150, 150x156, 156x162, 162x168, 168x174, 174x180, 180x186, 186x192, 192x198, 198x204, 204x210, 210x216, 216x222, 222x228, 228x234, 234x240, 240x246, 246x252, 252x258, 258x264, 264x270, 270x276, 276x282, 282x288, 288x294, 294x300, 300x306, 306x312, 312x318, 318x324, 324x330, 330x336, 336x342, 342x348, 348x354, 354x360, 360x366, 366x372, 372x378, 378x384, 384x390, 390x396, 396x402, 402x408, 408x414, 414x420, 420x426, 426x432, 432x438, 438x444, 444x450, 450x456, 456x462, 462x468, 468x474, 474x480, 480x486, 486x492, 492x498, 498x504, 504x510, 510x516, 516x522, 522x528, 528x534, 534x540, 540x546, 546x552, 552x558, 558x564, 564x570, 570x576, 576x582, 582x588, 588x594, 594x600, 600x606, 606x612, 612x618, 618x624, 624x630, 630x636, 636x642, 642x648, 648x654, 654x660, 660x666, 666x672, 672x678, 678x684, 684x690, 690x696, 696x702, 702x708, 708x714, 714x720, 720x726, 726x732, 732x738, 738x744, 744x750, 750x756, 756x762, 762x768, 768x774, 774x780, 780x786, 786x792, 792x798, 798x804, 804x810, 810x816, 816x822, 822x828, 828x834, 834x840, 840x846, 846x852, 852x858, 858x864, 864x870, 870x876, 876x882, 882x888, 888x894, 894x900, 900x906, 906x912, 912x918, 918x924, 924x930, 930x936, 936x942, 942x948, 948x954, 954x960, 960x966, 966x972, 972x978, 978x984, 984x990, 990x996, 996x1002, 1002x1008, 1008x1014, 1014x1020, 1020x1026, 1026x1032, 1032x1038, 1038x1044, 1044x1050, 1050x1056, 1056x1062, 1062x1068, 1068x1074, 1074x1080, 1080x1086, 1086x1092, 1092x1098, 1098x1104, 1104x1110, 1110x1116, 1116x1122, 1122x1128, 1128x1134, 1134x1140, 1140x1146, 1146x1152, 1152x1158, 1158x1164, 1164x1170, 1170x1176, 1176x1182, 1182x1188, 1188x1194, 1194x1200, 1200x1206, 1206x1212, 1212x1218, 1218x1224, 1224x1230, 1230x1236, 1236x1242, 1242x1248, 1248x1254, 1254x1260, 1260x1266, 1266x1272, 1272x1278, 1278x1284, 1284x1290, 1290x1296, 1296x1302, 1302x1308, 1308x1314, 1314x1320, 1320x1326, 1326x1332, 1332x1338, 1338x1344, 1344x1350, 1350x1356, 1356x1362, 1362x1368, 1368x1374, 1374x1380, 1380x1386, 1386x1392, 1392x1398, 1398x1404, 1404x1410, 1410x1416, 1416x1422, 1422x1428, 1428x1434, 1434x1440, 1440x1446, 1446x1452, 1452x1458, 1458x1464, 1464x1470, 1470x1476, 1476x1482, 1482x1488, 1488x1494, 1494x1500, 1500x1506, 1506x1512, 1512x1518, 1518x1524, 1524x1530, 1530x1536, 1536x1542, 1542x1548, 1548x1554, 1554x1560, 1560x1566, 1566x1572, 1572x1578, 1578x1584, 1584x1590, 1590x1596, 1596x1602, 1602x1608, 1608x1614, 1614x1620, 1620x1626, 1626x1632, 1632x1638, 1638x1644, 1644x1650, 1650x1656, 1656x1662, 1662x1668, 1668x1674, 1674x1680, 1680x1686, 1686x1692, 1692x1698, 1698x1704, 1704x1710, 1710x1716, 1716x1722, 1722x1728, 1728x1734, 1734x1740, 1740x1746, 1746x1752, 1752x1758, 1758x1764, 1764x1770, 1770x1776, 1776x1782, 1782x1788, 1788x1794, 1794x1800, 1800x1806, 1806x1812, 1812x1818, 1818x1824, 1824x1830, 1830x1836, 1836x1842, 1842x1848, 1848x1854, 1854x1860, 1860x1866, 1866x1872, 1872x1878, 1878x1884, 1884x1890, 1890x1896, 1896x1902, 1902x1908, 1908x1914, 1914x1920, 1920x1926, 1926x1932, 1932x1938, 1938x1944, 1944x1950, 1950x1956, 1956x1962, 1962x1968, 1968x1974, 1974x1980, 1980x1986, 1986x1992, 1992x1998, 1998x2004, 2004x2010, 2010x2016, 2016x2022, 2022x2028, 2028x2034, 2034x2040, 2040x2046, 2046x2052, 2052x2058, 2058x2064, 2064x2070, 2070x2076, 2076x2082, 2082x2088, 2088x2094, 2094x2100, 2100x2106, 2106x2112, 2112x2118, 2118x2124, 2124x2130, 2130x2136, 2136x2142, 2142x2148, 2148x2154, 2154x2160, 2160x2166, 2166x2172, 2172x2178, 2178x2184, 2184x2190, 2190x2196, 2196x2202, 2202x2208, 2208x2214, 2214x2220, 2220x2226, 2226x2232, 2232x2238, 2238x2244, 2244x2250, 2250x2256, 2256x2262, 2262x2268, 2268x2274, 2274x2280, 2280x2286, 2286x2292, 2292x2298, 2298x2304, 2304x2310, 2310x2316, 2316x2322, 2322x2328, 2328x2334, 2334x2340, 2340x2346, 2346x2352, 2352x2358, 2358x2364, 2364x2370, 2370x2376, 2376x2382, 2382x2388, 2388x2394, 2394x2400, 2400x2406, 2406x2412, 2412x2418, 2418x2424, 2424x2430, 2430x2436, 2436x2442, 2442x2448, 2448x2454, 2454x2460, 2460x2466, 2466x2472, 2472x2478, 2478x2484, 2484x2490, 2490x2496, 2496x2502, 2502x2508, 2508x2514, 2514x2520, 2520x2526, 2526x2532, 2532x2538, 2538x2544, 2544x2550, 2550x2556, 2556x2562, 2562x2568, 2568x2574, 2574x2580, 2580x2586, 2586x2592, 2592x2598, 2598x2604, 2604x2610, 2610x2616, 2616x2622, 2622x2628, 2628x2634, 2634x2640, 2640x2646, 2646x2652, 2652x2658, 2658x2664, 2664x2670, 2670x2676, 2676x2682, 2682x2688, 2688x2694, 2694x2700, 2700x2706, 2706x2712, 2712x2718, 2718x2724, 2724x2730, 2730x2736, 2736x2742, 2742x2748, 2748x2754, 2754x2760, 2760x2766, 2766x2772, 2772x2778, 2778x2784, 2784x2790, 2790x2796, 2796x2802, 2802x2808, 2808x2814, 2814x2820, 2820x2826, 2826x2832, 2832x2838, 2838x2844, 2844x2850, 2850x2856, 2856x2862, 2862x2868, 2868x2874, 2874x2880, 2880x2886, 2886x2892, 2892x2898, 2898x2904, 2904x2910, 2910x2916, 2916x2922, 2922x2928, 2928x2934, 2934x2940, 2940x2946, 2946x2952, 2952x2958, 2958x2964, 2964x2970, 2970x2976, 2976x2982, 2982x2988, 2988x2994, 2994x3000.

RECEIVED.

A large assortment of Fancy Silk Goods and Ribbons, by L. LAWRASON, 29th July, 1841.

WINDOW GLASS.

best quality, 12x18, 18x24, 24x30, 30x36, 36x42, 42x48, 48x54, 54x60, 60x66, 66x72, 72x78, 78x84, 84x90, 90x96, 96x102, 102x108, 108x114, 114x120, 120x126, 126x132, 132x138, 138x144, 144x150, 150x156, 156x162, 162x168, 168x174, 174x180, 180x186, 186x192, 192x198, 198x204, 204x210, 210x216, 216x222, 222x228, 228x234, 234x240, 240x246, 246x252, 252x258, 258x264, 264x270, 270x276, 276x282, 282x288, 288x294, 294x300, 300x306, 306x312, 312x318, 318x324, 324x330, 330x336, 336x342, 342x348, 348x354, 354x360, 360x366, 366x372, 372x378, 378x384, 384x390, 390x396, 396x402, 402x408, 408x414, 414x420, 420x426, 426x432, 432x438, 438x444, 444x450, 450x456, 456x462, 462x468, 468x474, 474x480, 480x486, 486x492, 492x498, 498x504, 504x510, 510x516, 516x522, 522x528, 528x534, 534x540, 540x546, 546x552, 552x558, 558x564, 564x570, 570x576, 576x582, 582x588, 588x594, 594x600, 600x606, 606x612, 612x618, 618x624, 624x630, 630x636, 636x642, 642x648, 648x654, 654x660, 660x666, 666x672, 672x678, 678x684, 684x690, 690x696, 696x702, 702x708, 708x714, 714x720, 720x726, 726x732, 732x738, 738x744, 744x750, 750x756, 756x762, 762x768, 768x774, 774x780, 780x786, 786x792, 792x798, 798x804, 804x810, 810x816, 816x822, 822x828, 828x834, 834x840, 840x846, 846x852, 852x858, 858x864, 864x870, 870x876, 876x882, 882x888, 888x894, 894x900, 900x906, 906x912, 912x918, 918x924, 924x930, 930x936, 936x942, 942x948, 948x954, 954x960, 960x966, 966x972, 972x978, 978x984, 984x990, 990x996, 996x1002, 1002x1008, 1008x1014, 1014x1020, 1020x1026, 1026x1032, 1032x1038, 1038x1044, 1044x1050, 1050x1056, 1056x1062, 1062x1068, 1068x1074, 1074x1080, 1080x1086, 1086x1092, 1092x1098, 1098x1104, 1104x1110, 1110x1116, 1116x1122, 1122x1128, 1128x1134, 1134x1140, 1140x1146, 1146x1152, 1152x1158, 1158x1164, 1164x1170, 1170x1176, 1176x1182, 1182x1188, 1188x1194, 1194x1200, 1200x1206, 1206x1212, 1212x1218, 1218x1224, 1224x1230, 1230x1236, 1236x1242, 1242x1248, 1248x1254, 1254x1260, 1260x1266, 1266x1272, 1272x1278, 1278x1284, 1284x1290, 1290x1296, 1296x1302, 1302x1308, 1308x1314, 1314x1320, 1320x1326, 1326x1332, 1332x1338, 1338x1344, 1344x1350, 1350x1356, 1356x1362, 1362x1368, 1368x1374, 1374x1380, 1380x1386, 1386x1392, 1392x1398, 1398x1404, 1404x1410, 1410x1416, 1416x1422, 1422x1428, 1428x1434, 1434x1440, 1440x1446, 1446x1452, 1452x1458, 1458x1464, 1464x1470, 1470x1476, 1476x1482, 1482x1488, 1488x1494, 1494x1500, 1500x1506, 1506x1512, 1512x1518, 1518x1524, 1524x1530, 1530x1536, 1536x1542, 1542x1548, 1548x1554, 1554x1560, 1560x1566, 1566x1572, 1572x1578, 1578x1584, 1584x1590, 1590x1596, 1596x1602, 1602x1608, 1608x1614, 1614x1620, 1620x1626, 1626x1632, 1632x1638, 1638x1644, 1644x1650, 1650x1656, 1656x1662, 1662x1668, 1668x1674, 1674x1680, 1680x1686, 1686x1692, 1692x1698, 1698x1704, 1704x1710, 1710x1716, 1716x1722, 1722x1728, 1728x1734, 1734x1740, 1740x1746, 1746x1752, 1752x1758, 1758x1764, 1764x1770, 1770x1776, 1776x1782, 1782x1788, 1788x1794, 1794x1800, 1800x1806, 1806x1812, 1812x1818, 1818x1824, 1824x1830, 1830x1836, 1836x1842, 1842x1848, 1848x1854, 1854x1860, 1860x1866, 1866x1872, 1872x1878, 1878x1884, 1884x1890, 1890x1896, 1896x1902, 1902x1908, 1908x1914, 1914x1920, 1920x1926, 1926x1932, 1932x1938, 1938x1944, 1944x1950, 1950x1956, 1956x1962, 1962x1968, 1968x1974, 1974x1980, 1980x1986, 1986x1992, 1992x1998, 1998x2004, 2004x2010, 2010x2016, 2016x2022, 2022x2028, 2028x2034, 2034x2040, 2040x2046, 2046x2052, 2052x2058, 2058x2064, 2064x2070, 2070x2076, 2076x2082, 2082x2088, 2088x2094, 2094x2100, 2100x2106, 2106x2112, 2112x2118, 2118x2124, 2124x2130, 2130x2136, 2136x2142, 2142x2148, 2148x2154, 2154x2160, 2160x2166, 2166x2172, 2172x2178, 2178x2184, 2184x2190, 2190x2196, 2196x2202, 2202x2

From the N. Y. Sun.
**HORRID MURDER OF
MR. SAMUEL ADAMS.**

With a biography of John Caldwell Colt, Attorney for his murderer, and some curious particulars of his family history; the singular deaths of his three sisters, by violence, and the thrilling account of the post mortem examination.

Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, printer, late of the firm of Scatchard and Adams. He was borne in Boston; was a descendant of Samuel Adams, of Revolutionary memory, and therefore a distant relative of the two Presidents Adams. He was about thirty five years of age, married, and a respectable, and pious man.

On Friday the 17th, instant he went from his office to see John C. Colt, about a debt of \$200 due for printing, a work on book-keeping, and was never seen alive afterwards.

His wife and friends were anxious, and procured a notice of his disappearance to be inserted in the papers.

Mr. ASA WHEELER, a teacher of book-keeping, in the Granite building, corner of Broadway and Chambers St. then went to the Mayor's office and related the following particulars:

On Friday afternoon he heard a noise as of two persons fencing, in Colt's room, near his own, in the second story. He looked in at the key hole, saw what he supposed to be a man on the floor, and Colt bending over him. Two hats were on the table. He afterwards saw him washing the floor. In the night he heard some one sawing wood and driving nails. In the morning early a common sized look of dry good box was at the door, which a carman took away. Wheeler enquired of Colt about the noise. Colt said it was caused by one of his pupils oversteering a desk and spilling a quantity of ink.

The Mayor advertised for the carman, traced the box to the Kalamazoo, directed to St. Louis, via New Orleans. It was brought to lead house in the Park on Sunday, a Coroner's jury empanelled, and an inquest held.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.
We went to the dead house, and stood over the body, to witness the post mortem examination.

The body was a horrible looking object, it was striped, tied up with a rope, rolled in an old canvas awning, and stuffed with his clothes in the box.

The body was very much decayed, and the scent suffocating. No one who had not experienced it can imagine the scent of a decayed human body. It fills the air, impregnates the clothing, and is only bearable by those who have become accustomed to it.

The first view showed a naked and blackened corpse, bound up with a rope, the face and neck almost wholly gone, the skull laid open, and the blackened brain almost run out.

There was the mark of a violent blow on the back of the head, a depressed fracture of the skull, on the lower part of the right parietal bone, as if given with the head of a hatchet, from behind, alone enough to kill him. The frontal bone was cut open with the edge of the hatchet, and the under jaw broken.

Thus there must have been five or six blows with some heavy instrument.

Not a feature could be distinguished; the whole face was a mass of corruption. In examining the skull the physician, who had his coat off, and shirt sleeves rolled up in a business like manner, with his fingers, removed the soft integuments, and laid the bone completely bare, and displaying its surface in a ghastly manner.

The homicide killed his victim in the evening. During the whole night he was engaged in putting him in the box in the manner described, washing the floor, etc. The murderer's "cross" had been for the mutilated corpse. There was, ghastly upon the floor, the blood and brains upon the hatchet, and upon the murderer's hands. There he was that morning, which yet must seem to short, with men and women sleeping around him, music and revelry coming from the basement, the rolling of carriages, and the tread of feet upon the pavement.

He wished for the morning light, yet dreaded its coming. He scraped the handle of the hatchet, washed the floor—rubbed, rubbed—rubbed—but blood stains deep. It is said that centurians will not wear it out. Then he spilled the ink-god device. God only knows how much ink was covered over by ink.

But all this time an eye was looking through the key hole. What a thrill of horror, had he seen that eye glistening on him.

But when he had done it all—when the box was nailed up and directed, and the floor washed and minked, and the hatchet cleaned, and his hands and clothes, then how waited him for the morning!

God! what a hell would burst in the murderer's bosom that hour! Did he not see the covering starting off, and the ghastly form rising, to glare upon him!

So it is. One bloody crime sleeps undiscovered and unavenged. Another comes to light. In this case the police has been prompt and active.

It will be found that Colt belongs to a blood thirsty family. Destructiveness in one combination, led to invent fire arms it has in the other, with a different combination, to homicide.

Colt is one of the most respectable families in Connecticut, and has a wife and children.

The evidence that the box came from Colt's room and the identification of the body was perfect. On examining the room, spots of blood were found covered with ink and oil, the hatchet was bloody. A shirt with the wristbands, cut off, was found in Colt's carpet bag.

When Colt was first arrested, Mr. Smith states that he saw a change in the countenance of Colt the moment he seized him. From his natural paleness, his face turned to a livid and death like hue, and it was for some moments before he could recover himself to speak audibly. Colt was then taken to the Mayor's office; and as it will be seen, his replies to the interrogatories

put to him, went fully to confirm the suspicions previously entertained.

The Mayor asked Colt: "Where do you reside?" Colt—"I do not live anywhere—I sleep in my room in the Granite Building, upon the floor and get my meals at the eating houses."

Mayor—"Were you in your room on Friday evening last?"

Colt—"I do not recollect—it is very possible however, I know I slept there."

Mayor—"Were you engaged on that evening in nailing and packing up a box—and did you send such box away in the morning?"

Colt—"I know of no box except one, which I made to put my trunk in, and as that was in the way, I threw it out of doors into the street."

Mayor—"Then you are certain you were not engaged on that evening in nailing or nailing a box, and you are equally certain that you sent no box away on Saturday morning?"

Colt—"Most assuredly I saw no box nor did I send any box away."

Colt was sent to prison, his room searched, the body discovered, and all the evidence elicited as we have described.

Adam's watch was found with a woman with whom Colt lived, in a respectable family in Monroe street, and who has been supposed to be his wife, but is said to not.

John Caldwell Colt, Esq., President of the Connecticut Manufacturing Company of Hartford Connecticut.

His first wife was a Caldwell, and a descendant of the Caldwells of Scarborough, two of the oldest and most respectable families in Connecticut. The Scarbroughs were always noted for violence of temper, and a savageness of disposition.

By this wife Colt, the father, had three daughters and four sons, when she died, and he married a daughter of Jacob Sargeant, Esq., of Hartford Connecticut.

Margaret the eldest daughter, when about 18 years of age, had a quarrel with her step-mother, and in a fit of frenzy rushed out of the house, in the midst of a tremendous storm of hail, snow and rain, and without sufficient covering fled from her father's house to that of her Grandfather Caldwell, caught a violent cold which caused her death of quick consumption.

After this, about 1827, Mr. Colt went to Weymouth, Mass., as agent of a cotton manufacturing company. He has always been engaged in the manufacturing business, and although he has made several failures as reputed as having accumulated much wealth.

Sarah, the next daughter, while at Weymouth quarreled with her mother-in-law, and fled to the house of widow May, at the Top of Loyd's Hill, and at the end of two days procured arsenic, and put it in a bottle, and at the age of 19.

Delia, the youngest daughter, in 1825, when only five years of age, was corrected by her step-mother, and in a phrenzy of anger beat her head upon the floor, when she lay so as to cause her death. This was after the return of Mr. Colt to Hartford.

So died the three sisters of the wretched murderer. Said we not truly it was a bloody family!

John Caldwell the murderer, was a passionate, cunning, and revengeful boy. At the age of 17 he ran away from his father's house, and for three years was heard of no more. On his return he said he was to the South. This was about 1830. Since then he has been at different kind of business in the manufacturing business, in Cincinnati, which, Mr. Bennett, says, is almost wholly stolen from him. In 1839 he was arranged at the Police office, in this city for breaking open a Bankers office in Wall Street, but the matter was hushed up. We believe he has been in prison recently on a charge of assaulting ladies in the street.

Colt, are engaged in the "buff" manufacturing business, in Patterson, N. J., and Samuel Colt, is the inventor of the improved rifle.

Such are the facts we have been able to gather respecting his family and history. We believe his brothers, or some of them, are now in the city, to see what can be done for him.

Such are the particulars of this awful murder. The whole community is in great excitement. One deed of blood follows another so rapidly that men are horrified. The papers were not done with the awful tragedy of Mary C. Rodgers before another almost as terrible, takes place. But in this instance there is no doubt that the murderer has been found and will be punished.

Yet it will be a long time. He has powerful friends, able counsel, and if ever convicted it will not be for a long time, and then probably for manslaughter, as Ezra White was. We must now wait patiently for the slow and careful, too often erring steps of criminal law.

Crowds have been looking at the granite building, where the murder was done, ever since its perpetration, as if the walls could tell some tale of horror. At times on Sunday evening, there were a thousand persons around it.

LIFE IN THE WEST.—Wheat is brought to Chicago, Illinois, more than 200, miles over the prairie, to the amount of some 400,000 bushels yearly and sent to Buffalo and Rochester to be ground, and thence to New York, and all over the world.

In Illinois the wheat is carried in large wagons called "Prairie Schooners." Each caravan from the various sections of the country, they go in numbers sufficiently large to be entitled to that appellation—has its captain.

They camp out nights, and each carries food for himself and team, so that a fortnight's journey is made at little or no expense save that of time. On arriving at the suburbs of the town, the captain goes in with a sample of his grain. A bargain is made for the whole brought by the caravan, and the next day with the money in his pocket, or in goods for his family, each countryman is wending his way homeward.

We have enlarged more upon this subject than may probably be either agreeable or profitable to our readers, but as it is a subject which pleases ourselves, and so generally interesting to all, we hope they will excuse us in so indulging our fancy. We like it as being a subject where the jar of politics and the conflicting passions of human life do not interfere—where the philosophical and enquiring mind may range in a region of its own, untrammelled and untroubled by the dusty elements of contention and strife;—and surely our readers, after a session of political warfare, after a noisy war of rights and privileges, after a combat of party spirit with party spirit—where sometimes every thing but the good of the country is at stake, will not object to have the curtain drawn upon such a scene, and one opened where the active energy and practical philosophy of man is exhibited to view. We hope the Press generally will lay aside their weapons of contention, turn their spears into pruning hooks, their scimitars into ploughshares, lay open their columns to the agriculturist rather than the Politician, to the advocate for practical improvements, rather than the recital of grievances—if they do, shall be their reward in a better tempered population, and a more productive soil.

CANADA INQUIRE.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1841.

On Tuesday the 5th instant, the Agricultural Society of this District held a grand exhibition of Stock in our Town, and it was held both the number and quality of the cattle exhibited. We would in particular notice the excellence of the breed and keeping of the Sheep; also of the Swine, some rare and profitable specimens of which were exhibited. Several Bulls, and some Cows of very superior quality were displayed; in fact, as a whole, the Exhibition promises well for the Society, and gives a decided impetus to the attendance of farmers and others was numerous and respectable, and after the exhibition, between fifty and fifty of the members of the Society, along with some strangers, set down to an admirable dinner in Mr. Wm. Balkwill's Inn, where the evening was spent in the greatest hilarity and good humor. After the clock was removed the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given and received with great applause. The Chairman, Col. J. B. Aikin, then submitted a statement of the accounts. A list of the Prizes was read over by the Secretary, Mr. O. C. Bennett, which we publish below, and which we believe were awarded judiciously and impartially by the Judges, who had met together for that purpose before dinner. We like to congratulate the Society, and we then were given, and if the quality of the wine was capable of imparting an additional relish to the entertainment, we are sure it will be more appreciated for ever. Mr. Balkwill had provided for that occasion. Several songs were sung in good style, and many jokes passed, and farmers' anecdotes related, and the evening closed most agreeably, till the hour of parting arrived, when each went home highly delighted with the entertainment of the day, and the capital winding up.

We like to congratulate the Society, and we believe we deem them meetings as these, because we deem them meetings to be the best interests of society, and what can be more conducive to those interests than the encouragement of Agriculture in the first instance, and the encouragement of those social qualities which gladden the heart of man in the second. An able writer observes that "Agriculture is the basis of all national virtue—aided by commerce it makes a great man—all the energy of the hero, and all the science of the philosopher may find scope in the cultivation of a single farm."

And it would ask there a breath of philosophy that takes a wider or a nobler range than the cultivation of the earth upon which we tread—the reclaiming from savagery of a population, and the civilization of a nation, and the encouragement of those glorious fruits which God has given for the use of man, and as an encouragement that he might labor to procure them.

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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 Country. 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 horripole! 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, O'Connell, 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 to be seen.

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.

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.

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.

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, was killed.

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 negotiation, 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 labourers 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.

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, assorted, 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.
1 Ton assorted Hoop and Band Iron, just received and for sale cheap, by SMITH, MOORE & Co. Oct. 13.



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 advices 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.

Ireland.
The Queen has given a dinner to the members of the new Cabinet. Thomas D'Alton died in London on the 16th ult.

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Quebec, October 5.
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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 FINE AND WINTER DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT VERY LOW PRICES: 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, Dories, &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.

THE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT SCHOOL.
In the town of London being vacante, Trustees will receive applications from persons desirous of obtaining 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.

London News Room.
THE subscriber has to intimate the Removal of the News Room to Dundas St. where he trusts he will be able to secure to the Town the benefit of an available institution. The Library open to old subscribers free of charge till November. Terms reduced to £1 2s per annum to the News Room, and £1 5s to the Library, payable in advance: 14d per night, and 3d for new works. A catalogue will be ready at the Shop in a few days. Stephen's Travels in Central America lent out.

To Farmers!
THE subscriber having made arrangements to pay CASH for country produce this season, now offers CASH FOR WHEAT, delivered at London, Port Stanley, or Port Talbot. A. S. ARMSTRONG, London, Sept. 8, 1841.

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.

Albion House.
THE subscriber begs to intimate to the inhabitants of St. Thomas and neighbourhood, 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.

IMPORTANT.
THE subscriber being about leaving on a distant matter, is desirous to call in the amount of all his book debts and notes of hand. Parties indebted will please take notice that he will prosecute unmercifully for all outstanding debts on the first day of November ensuing.

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.
Anchor Sauce, Harvey's do Pepper do, Ghazkins, 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, Colliest Candy, Pink do.

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.

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 the favor he has enjoyed from his 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, Traverses of Angling Books, Assort of Tools, Reels, Baskets, and Flies, Artificial minces, &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 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.
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. 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. 5-6
BUILDING LOTS for sale on Dundas Street. Apply to E. GOLDING, Boot Maker. August 18, 1841.

SMITH, MOORE & CO. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH & AMERICAN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c. COURT HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON.

LONDON, MANCHESTER AND GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, DUNDAS STREET.
 The Subscriber having fitted up the above Extensive premises, begs to offer his grateful acknowledgments to the public for the patronage always rendered, 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, sturdy and crape turnovers, zephyr crapes, china and gauze scarfs and veils, every shade, superior satins, stripes 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 blood edgings, quilting and piece blond, superior Art. floral flowers, washing blouses, grecian colored and bobbin nets, tussan and dustable Bonnets, the latest fashions, 60 dozen palm leaf hats, splendid assortment of rich gros de Naples and perisus, extensive assortment of printed calicos and calico dresses, superfine black, blue, olive, claret rife green, and other cloths, double milled cassimeres, back and doo skins, tancy cloths for summer wear, lina drills, tweeds, cantons, moles, skins, vestings, silsias, linen tick, fine Irish linen, lawn gingham, printed muslin, turkey red, and two blue cloths and stripes, twilled reds, stout shirting, stricks, plus and twilled grey cotton, shirting and sheeting from 29 to 72 inches; all kinds ready made summer clothing, lina damask table cloth, from 64 to 181, tapes, bindings, braces, medles, 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.

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

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|--|---------------------------------|
| 10 hds double refined Sugars, | 20 bags root ginger, |
| 10 do bright muscovado do, | 30 boxes first rate cigars, |
| 20 barrels do do do, | 2 hds best white wine vinegar, |
| 20 boxes young hyson Tea, | 10 boxes starch, |
| 25 caddies do do do, | 10 boxes saleratus, |
| 10 do Gampowder do do, | 5 tierces fresh rice, |
| 5 chests twankey do do, | 3 barrels molasses, |
| 6 do black do do do, | 5 hds, boiled oil, |
| 10 qr. casks madeira, | 5 do raw do, |
| 2 Octavs sherry, | 5 do olive do, |
| 5 do Port, | 5 do cod do, |
| 1 pipe prime old port, vintage 1834, | 6 cases candlish tobacco, |
| 12 baskets champagne, in pints and qts, | 5 do nutmeg do, |
| liquors, &c., | 5 do ladies twist do, |
| 6 hds combe brandy, | 10 boxes ground coffee, |
| 3 do Holland, | 10 bags green do, |
| 5 punch cups spirits, | 5 do pepper, |
| 5 English gin, | 5 do allspice, |
| 30 barrels Lion and Dublin porter, | 10 jars superior macaboy snuff, |
| 40 do Leith and Alloa do, | 1 cases scotch snuff, |
| 40 boxes muscat raisins, | 20 kegs white lead, |
| 50 do oranges and Lemons, | 5 casks turpentine, |
| Window glass 7 x 9, 8 x 10, 10 x 12, 14 x 10, 16 x 12, 18 x 11, 20 x 14. | 10 cans varnish, |

J. H. JOYCE.

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

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|--|--|
| Table knives and forks, pocket do, | Bright shoe pieces, cupboard hooks, |
| Batchers do, Sissors, | Trying squares, Iron Braces, |
| Steeple shears, Razors, Butchers' steels, | Draining knives, dist pans, hay knives, |
| Pruning knives, shaving boxes, | Weeding hoes, ground disters, sash tools, |
| Spirit levels, Reckoning compasses, | Shaving brushes, stair rod eyes, |
| Anti-corrosive percussion caps, | Rule joint compasses, brass candlesticks, |
| Noting graters, Allerton's Awns, | Knitting pins, Measuring tapes, |
| 2 Feet Rules, 4 fold do, | Turkey oil stoves, Round brass castors, |
| Copper, powder and pistol Flasks, | Curran rings, Brass escutcheon pins, |
| Jews Harps, table and sash fasteners, | Pad Locks, Brass box locks do chest do, |
| Brass screw hooks, Drawer knobs, | Bolt knob locks, Closet do, Knob latch do, |
| Cut Brads, Riv and bright shaws hammers, | Iron Table spoons, B. Metal tea do, |
| Brass pins, Mason's Irons, Japanned do, | Bright Bed keys, Table butts, |
| Brass Nails, Latches, Japanned do, | Shoe sand stones, Hollow and rounds, |
| Screws from 1-2 to 4 inches, | Grecian Ovalos Bead planes, |
| Bolts from 1 to 5 inches, | Box coffee Mills, Trillion Irons, |
| Polished fire Irons, black lead, | Halker chains and paper, slates, |
| Iron spikes, Brass ketles, Grid Irons, | Shoe Brackets, Colored, Fancy, and roller |
| Brown leads, Bannister brushes, | Girth Webb, |
| Scrubbing do, Whitewash do, | LRG Glasses, Horse Raps, snice pans, |
| Shoe and wood saws, do hand saws, | Tea Kettles, saddles, gig whips, T hings, |
| Chisels, hand-saw do, Pocket steelyards, | Hooks and eyes, Glass, scy the stones, |
| Best Gimblets, Morocco Cross, turn screws, | Pickles, grass scythes, cradling do, |
| Split steam do, C. S. Plastering trowels, | Cross cut and Mill saws, |
| Mortice Chisels, best Carpenters Adzes, | Shovels, |
| Pellam Briddles complete, Hair cloth, | Frying Pans, |
| Plate Locks, Horse brushes, Rope, | Gampowder, |
| Bed cords, Spikes, | |

J. H. JOYCE.

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 comprise a part of their Stock:
 Merinoes and printed Saxonicas, Rich brocaded and fashionable shawls, Brocade and cassimeres, Beaver cloths and tweeds, Shirting stripes and Apron Checks, Hats, umbrellas and stocks, Cemit and plush caps, Plain and figured Gros de Naples, Sowed edgings and insertions, Black and colored silk velvets, Ready made clothing, &c. &c.
 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, September, 1841.

ANGUS & BIRRELL.

P. JOHNSTON, TAILOR.

HAS just received the New York Spring and Summer Report of Fashion. Those favoring him with their orders may depend upon having their work done at the shortest notice, and in first rate style. Cut according to the improved method, or to suit the taste of the customer.

Those indebted are requested to call and settle without delay.
 May 24, 1841. 6m

CASH paid for Hides and Skins, on delivery at the London Tannery, by S. MORRILL.

J. CALDWELL, London, July 21, 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, Pott, Demy, Moham, 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, Corse De Leon, The Money Man, Macaulay's Miscellanies, 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 Toqueville's Democracy, Combs's Phrenological Tour in the United States, Young's Chronicles of the Pizarra 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. Rutheven. He will in a few weeks set up a

RULING MACHINE.

of superior construction, when he will be able to rule up any pattern and furnish sets of merchants books in a style not inferior to any done in the province.
 London, July 16 1841. 50

DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber is receiving and opening a General and select assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Linens, Shief 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.

WINDMILL GLASS, best quality, 18x12, 16x12, 18x10, 10x8, 7x6. Also, Nails of all kinds, and other building materials. L. LAWRASON, 26th July, 1841.

CHURCH of England Prayer Books, of Mavor and Carpenter's Spelling Books, Lewis's Grammar, Goldsmith's Geography, Ewing's Geography and Atlas, Anacre and Ramsay's School Atlas, Magellan's Historical Questions, and a good supply of Foolscap, Pot and Post Papers for sale by L. LAWRASON, London, July 26, 1841.

Building Lots

Ridout Street, for sale by L. LAWRASON, April, 20, 1841.

EWIS' celebrated Patent Plug, 27th July, L. LAWRASON.

RISH Linen, Linen Cambric, Lawn, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Thread Laces, &c. by L. LAWRASON, 29th July, 1841.

ENGLISH cut glass Decanters, Tumblers and other glass L. LAWRASON, July 27.

REGALIA, Principe and Havana Cigars of superior quality. L. LAWRASON, 28th July.

A fresh supply of superior Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Port, Madeira and Teneff Wine, &c. Also, White Wine Vinegar, Just received and for sale by L. LAWRASON, 29th July, 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 order. Country Merchants and Pedlars, are especially invited to call, as Rags, Boeswax, 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.

Cash! Cash!! 5,000 bushels Wheat wanted, delivered at Mr. O'Brien's mill, for which cash will be paid.

On hand a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions, low for cash.

The subscriber continues the Baking business, and will supply families & hotel keepers on the same terms as heretofore.
 L. PERIN, August 3.

Lyman, Moore, & Co. AGENTS FOR

MOFFAT'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, restoring them to their natural tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and to almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of Moffat's Life Pills and Pilem Bitters have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequent.

The Life Medicines recommend themselves to 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 medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its evils, or which draw down with it imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular automata, who examine the human bowels after dinner, and who see the presence of these Well informed men against such medicines—or medicine pretenses. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and bladder, by their means, the liver and gall bladder, the beautiful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary secretion. The blood, which takes its color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, the human system is relieved from every impure part of the system, and triumphantly manifests the power of health in the human cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thousands of times, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, Excess of Bile, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fever, all kinds of Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy of all kinds, Gravel, Venous, Arterial, and venous disease, Scoury, Dropsy, Intestinal Stasis, Spasmodic Cholera, and other disorganizable Complaints, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Cold and Hoarseness, and various other complaints which affect the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most successfully used; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not a new paper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in justification, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

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 translated for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking the cause of their various prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's Agents generally.

AGENTS.

Dr. R. Druggist, St. Thomas, W. B. Wong, Malacca.

MOFFAT'S PILLS & BITTERS.

J. SALTER, Chemist & Druggist, has just received a large supply of the Life Pills and Pilem Bitters. Opposite the Court House. 48

FLOURING MILL, FOR SALE.

In the Province of Lower Canada, LYMAN, MOORE & Co. Flour Mill, with about seven acres of land. It is situated near the centre of the town; the mill is nearly new—well fitted up with capital, wishing to embark in the milling business, this affords the best opportunity in the Province for being so.

For terms apply to the owner at London, DENNIS O'BRIEN, November 7, 1840. 14

Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous to settle up an outstanding account, 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.
 May 1, 1841. D. O'BRIEN, 307.

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 Carroado, about 4 miles from Del. aware, and in the immediate neighborhood of mills. Terms liberal. Apply to W. HORTON, Esq. London, Sept. 3, 1841. 5

ACQUAINTANCE, UPHOLSTERER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

The subscriber would now be happy to attend to business in the above line, and intends 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 double 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 remade. Paper hanging, &c.
 THOS. W. SHEPHERD, Dundas Street, August 3, 1841. 52

Cash for Wheat.

THE highest market price paid in cash for good merchantable Wheat, delivered at Port Stanley.
 JOHN MCKAY, St. Thomas, Sept. 22, 1841.

LONDON MEDICAL HALL.

LYMAN, MOORE & Co. CHEMISTS and Druggists, next door to the Mansion House Hotel, Dundas Street.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE MEDICINES,

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

NERVE & BONE LINIMENT

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.

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.

CAROLING OIL,

FOR RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, AND OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

In the cure of the following diseases, viz:— Fresh wounds, galls, old sores, fistula in the withers, scalds, sprains, strains, bruises, lameness, cracked heels, and crack & ring bone, founded feet, pole evil, quitters, sallenders, millenders, mangy horn distemper in cattle, colic, gripes or fret, jaundice or yellow jaundice, straggle, 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.

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

BRISTOL'S EXTRACT OF BARSAPARILLA, for purifying the blood. Price \$1 per bottle, for sale by LYMAN, MOORE & Co. London, Sept. 15, 1841. Agents, From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

"Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla," prepared by C. C. Bristol, of Buffalo, of which an advertisement is found in another column, is a good article, and, entirely destitute of all quackery. Independently of the ample testimonials from professional men, addressed by Mr. Bristol, we are well satisfied of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, as we have used it ourselves with entire success in removing the affection under which we labored. In all cutaneous affections, especially, it is invaluable.

London Medical Hall.

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

SMITH, MOORE & CO.

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

Pork, Pork & Pork,

30 BARRELS PRIME mess Pork, of Superior quality for Sale by SMITH, MOORE & Co. Sept. 15, 1841.

6 DOZEN cable logging chains, from 10 to 12 ft. long, for sale by SMITH, MOORE & Co. London, Sept. 8, 1841.

50 PIECES plain and figured merinoes, in all variety of colors, for sale by SMITH, MOORE & Co. Sept. 8, 1841. 5

30 REGS and boxes, plug and cavendish Tobacco, for sale by SMITH, MOORE & Co. Sept. 8, 1841. 5

50 PIECES muleskin, for sale by SMITH, MOORE & Co. Sept. 8, 1841. 5

1000 PIECES English and American domestic cottons, from 3d Cy. per yd. upwards, for sale by SMITH, MOORE & Co. Sept. 8, 1841. 5

240 BARRELS Onondaga Guai Sals for sale by SMITH, MOORE & Co. Sept. 8, 1841. 5

LONG POINT CASTINGS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Coulion 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 Feb. 6, 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 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 locatee, 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.

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 such 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 Saxonicas, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. For sale low. HOPE & HODGE. (C7) Ready Pay. 49

Paints & Oils,

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

Heavy Hardware.

A complete and heavy stock of English Bar and Rod Iron, Hoop and Band do, Sweden and Nailrod do, Cast Shear and Eagle Steel, Spring Bister and Shoe curb do, Bakers and Bellied Pots, &c. For sale at Low prices by HOPE & HODGE. (C7) Ready Pay. 49

WHEELS

Best Bending Cut Nails, Wrought and Horse Shoe do Shingle do For sale low by the keg or pound. (C7) Ready Pay. 49

GROCERIES,

A large and well assorted stock of Plates Cups and Saucers, &c. &c. For Sale at Low prices by HOPE & HODGE. (C7) Ready Pay. 49

SADDLERY.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Saddle and Wagonhead Head Reins, Bits, Stirrups, Webbing, Hammes, Terrets, Saddle trees, Buckles of all kinds. At Low Prices: HOPE & HODGE. (C7) Ready Pay. 49

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,

to be made of a Councilor or Councilors to supply such vacancy or vacancies; which warrants shall be such Town clerk, who shall be sworn to execute the same; and every Councilor elected under such warrant, shall vacate his seat in the Council, at the time when the person whose seat he shall have been chosen, would, according to the provision hereinafter contained, have vacated his seat, but shall be capable of immediate re-election if not otherwise disqualified: Provided always, That no such warrant shall be issued as aforesaid, after the third quarterly meeting in any year.

XIX. And be it further enacted, That on the first Monday in January, in the year next following that in which the first Election shall be had, on the same day in every succeeding year, one third part of the entire number of Councilors in every District shall go out of office; and at the last quarterly meeting of each and every District Council, in the year in which such first election shall be had, it shall be determined by lot, which among the Councilors shall go out of office for that year; and for the next succeeding year; but hereafterward, in all future years, those persons who shall have been Councilors, without re-election, for the longest time shall vacate their seats: Provided always, That when any District Council shall consist of a number of Councilors not divisible into three equal parts, it shall be lawful for such District Council by a by-law to be made in this behalf, to fix and determine the number of Councilors to go out of office at the end of the first and second years respectively, which number shall be as near one third of the whole number of Councilors as may be; and the number to go out of office shall be so regulated by such by-law, that at the end of three years none of the Councilors shall remain in office; and provided also, That every Councilor who shall go out of office shall, if not otherwise disqualified, be capable of being immediately re-elected.

Trial of McLeod.

THE DEFENSE.—The case for the defense was opened by Mr. Spencer as follows:

“Gentlemen of the Jury—I will endeavor to open this defence in the manner which has just been suggested by his honor the Circuit Judge, because it is precisely the way in which every case of this kind is opened, and from which the jury can best appreciate the evidence to be brought before them. I need scarcely say that this is a case of no ordinary importance. It is the first of the kind that you have ever tried, or shall probably again be called on to investigate. A solemn duty has devolved upon you, and I have not the smallest doubt that it will be fully and faithfully discharged.

The defence which I intend to make is two fold, and I will place before you in its double aspect this early in order that the Court may be prepared to direct our conduct on the case as it may think proper. In the first place, then, we will inquire whether any murder has been committed at all; and secondly if that question be answered in the affirmative, whether Alexander McLeod was one of the murderers.

The first portion of my defence will consist of all defence to the opinion of the Supreme Court, which the learned Attorney General referred to so fully in his opening. We are no strangers to that opinion, nor to the questions presented on the argument which drew forth that opinion; and if the learned gentleman opposite really supposes, as he said, that the counsel of the prisoner submitted rebuke when that opinion was delivered, I avail myself of this early opportunity to say that the counsel for the prisoner have never felt the justice of that rebuke, and it yet remains to be shown that that opinion administered any rebuke.

There are some things in that opinion which I first heard them within this very circle, when I first upon my car as very strange, but there is also very much of that opinion to which I listened with great pleasure. That document is ably written, it contains the evidence of great research and profound legal learning, and it will present the sound law of the case. But whether it be the sound law of the case or not, and whether the learned judge who now presides on this trial will so regard it, I know not, but I feel bound to conduct this case on the broad grounds of what I consider the true principles of the law, as applicable to it.

We shall then, in the first place after a few more facts shall have been made to appear in evidence before you, insist that there can be no such offence as that of murder proved as growing out of the destruction of the steambark Caroline. And here allow me to say, that in the whole course of my reading—limited, I admit, it has been—and in all my experience, I never knew of a similar case. It is now for the first time that we see an individual acting under the authority, and by the order of the government whose subject he was put on trial for obeying those orders. This is, indeed, a remarkable occurrence, almost at the end of the first half of the 19th century! As the counsel of Alexander McLeod, then, I shall have occasion to content, there can be no such thing as murder charged against any of the persons who formed the expedition sent to destroy the Caroline.

And let me here add, that the question whether that act was justifiable proceeding or not on the part of the British provincial Government, cannot be entertained by you. The facts, are gentlemen, to be adduced to show that the party which made the attack upon the Caroline consisted of the crews of seven boats, six of them containing eight persons, and one containing nine, and that they had been kept in the

soldiers then on duty at Chippewa, or British naval vessels then on duty at Chippewa—that Colonel McNab ordered the expedition—that he acted under the authority of Sir Francis Boscawen, the Provincial Governor, who directed them to seek out and destroy the Caroline, which he then believed to be in the employment of the enemy on Navy Island, who had then

camp, and opened their batteries on the Canadian shore. When this party was thus circumstanced and at a season of the year when navigation by any other vessel was extremely perilous, the boat came down for the purpose of being employed by the occupants of Navy Island, and in their service that boat was from day to day engaged. The boat was then as liable to destruction at Schollosser, as if she had been moored at Navy Island, so far as respected individual responsibility. Indeed it is now provided that Schollosser was the very rendezvous of the party of the invaders of the Island or those who were continually carried over to the Island.

We shall contend then, that the boat which at Schollosser was there for as hostile purposes as if at Navy Island, and that the British authorities were therefore, as much justified in destroying her there as if she had been the latter place. I ask every American citizen if he would have regarded the destruction of the boat at Navy Island as an offence? Might not the Island have been justly invaded, and the persons on it taken prisoners and slaughtered without the persons so invading being chargeable with the crime of murder or any other offence against the law? Whether the insurgents on the Island were right or wrong is wholly immaterial. Whether the British government had been tyrannical and had driven these people to desperation is wholly immaterial.

The Canadian subjects of Great Britain had seen fit to revolt, and with the aid of American citizens had made open war in Canada, and whether they were right or wrong it was a war, and all the rights and immunities that belonged to those engaged in war, pertained to them. We will show you, that the government of the United States took the view of the case; that they took the cognizance of this offence, and demanded reparation from the government of Great Britain; and that at a later day the British government acknowledged the responsibility of that act, and declared that it was done in obedience to the British provincial government, and justified it as a necessary act for the protection of the subjects of Great Britain then living in Canada.

The Federal Government then under the constitution, had taken full cognizance of the whole matter, embracing not only the invasion of our territory, but also the destruction of the steambark, the property of one of our citizens, and the taking away of the life of another. All these considerations were presented to the notice of Great Britain, and our government mindful of the nation's rights, and ready to vindicate them, had taken the most prompt satisfaction for the injury our country has received. But the individual who formed part of that public force of Great Britain, stands excused as he always must, from all the consequences of his action under those orders. As an individual offender he is not amenable to any tribunal.

Passing from this I will now take up another branch of the case, on which as well personated the intelligent Judge who presides here and myself shall have no difference of opinion, whatever may be our respective views of the other features of the case, and tend more deeply interesting question of constitutional right—and that is the point as to whether McLeod had any thing to do with the transaction or not.

I am willing, and I intend to call your attention more minutely to the evidence sustaining that ground of defence, than to that pertaining to their position, which we have assumed because the evidence sustaining the latter is not in any degree susceptible of dispute. Every word of evidence given on the part of the prosecution has gone to establish our case, and what is yet to come will only complete what has been shown already. But the point to which I call you now is that Alexander McLeod had no more to do with the destruction of the Caroline, or with the killing of Durfee than either of you, gentlemen of the jury. Not any more. And I speak with knowledge of the facts, and will satisfy you that what I have now said is full and literally true.

I confess that I am somewhat surprised by the result of the trial which we have seen. I anticipated much greater strength on the part of the prosecution. I will say to the Attorney General—if I am honored with his audience—I will say to his associate, that I am astonished at the feebleness of their case, conducted as it has been with such an array of talent. Without making any extravagant pretensions to that sort of skill in matters of this kind, yet I would venture fearlessly to enter on the argument on the evidence, as it is now before you, and that the slightest direct verdict against my client. But I am not at liberty to play at hap-hazard in such a case as this. I am here to defend the accused, and not to whom you are bound to give a fair trial, a patient hearing and a faithful and impartial verdict, just as much as if he were an American citizen. I ask no favor at your hands because he is a foreigner. We expect nothing whatever from your hands on account of the difficulty in which your verdict may place the governments of the two countries. We ask only that you will listen to the evidence, cautiously weigh it, and then pronounce whether Alexander McLeod is a murderer or not.

First then, we will lay before you a mass of evidence taken by commission under the orders of the Supreme Court, which singular as it is, has been attended to in the execution by gentlemen on both sides. And here let me remark, that the opposite counsel have enjoyed all the advantages which a perfect knowledge of our whole case from beginning to end could

afford, while we have been kept in profound ignorance of their's; yes, had they enclosed their case in the lecture of Egypt, it could not have been more vigilantly concealed from our view. None of the new witnesses who are relied on to sustain the prosecution went before the Grand Jury. There may be a few exceptions, but I believe not. And permit me

to add, that in my judgment of this case, were tried as often as the moon changes, new witnesses could be found to prove the case as strong as it has now been presented on this trial. But the commission have been returned, and the evidence will be read before you.

With a great deal of pains and perseverance, my respected colleagues succeeded in finding some men, more or less, who were on board of the boats which formed the expedition against the Caroline. Twelve or thirteen of these men engaged in this trial. But the commission have given us Col McNab, who proves the issuing of the orders to Capt Drew, the individual who had the charge of the expedition. Col McNab states that the expedition when planned, was a profound secret, unknown to any except himself and one or two confidential officers. The party collected on the shore and went on board the boats, and then the purpose of the expedition was declared, when the party was on its way to accomplish its object.

When this expedition returned Col McNab ordered a list of all the men engaged in the expedition to be made out, intending to bestow upon them some mark of approbation for their hardihood and successful conduct in this expedition. As he has let me say, that however we may regard this transaction, the Provincial government of Great Britain looked on that as a gallant achievement. But whether they rightly or wrongly so regarded the undertaking is perfectly indifferent to us.

To return however. In the list made out the name of McLeod—rather Alexander McLeod—does not appear. Colonel McNab also says that he was on shore when the expedition embarked, and that he did not see McLeod, whom he knew most intimately. Then every boat crew was acquainted with each other, and was respectively testify that McLeod was not among them. And it was surely likely that the members of every little party would know each other. This is in substance the evidence we have taken on the commission, and that will be first before you in our defence. You will listen to that reading with the greatest interest, and you may not be so satisfactory as the evidence of witnesses who would be before you personally.

But we will also produce before you living witnesses who will speak of what they know. By a Mr. Hamilton we will show that the Reynock of whom Wilson spoke as being present with McLeod before the destruction of the Caroline, was absent in Europe, and could not possibly have been present at the place described by Wilson. With a respect to a Quimby who will show you that a short time ago a letter was received by the post master here from a gentleman of respectability in Warren Co. Pa., who hearing of Quimby's intention to come here as a witness, and knowing his character, was writing to him to his worthlessness, and acting on the information, I wrote to two worthy citizens there; who have come here to speak to Quimby's character. This Quimby you readily will recollect, who had a road yard and went to get payment before daylight of the commissary.

We will then show you gentlemen, that McLeod was in Chippewa in the latter part, on the day of the destruction of the Caroline, that he went to bed early, as he was fatigued, having been one of the party who rowed round Navy Island. He remained in bed till sun down, when he rose. We will then show you that he went in company with Mr. William Press, then living at Niagara, and now keeping the "Hamilton House" in Hamilton, Ontario, and in his company McLeod left Davie's tavern and rode to Stamford, about five miles distance, in a very bad state of the road, where he got out of his wagon, something he would not do, if he were captain John Morrison, a retired British officer in Canada.

He left Chippewa in company with Mr. Press after dark on that day. As I will, he got into the carriage with captain Morrison, and we will show by that gentleman's evidence that McLeod came to his house—evidence that he retired to bed—that he (captain Morrison) rose early in the morning as was his custom—that Mrs. Morrison arose—and their son a little boy of 15 years of age—that the lad went down to the gate in front of the house—that he saw there two gentlemen, who stopped as they passed, and asked the lad to call his father—that captain Morrison went down, and there found some one whom I do not now remember, with Col. Cameron who lives at Toronto, and is an elderly gentleman, and is not able to be here—that these gentlemen asked Morrison if he had heard the news, and he replied that he had not; they told him of the burning of the Caroline, and gave him as a trophy a fragment of the boat board which they had found in an eddy below the Falls.

Capt. Morrison returned to the house where he found Mr. McLeod at his toilet, and to him he told the intelligence he had just received. McLeod wished to go immediately but was prevailed on by Mrs. Morrison to remain for breakfast—Mrs. Morrison will show this, and also that Mr. McLeod's boots, which had been wet, were placed at the kitchen fire, where they remained all night, and in the morning were put on dry by him. Miss Morrison also, Napoleon I believe of Mrs. Morrison, is also here. She is an intelligent lady, and will corroborate the testimony of her relatives.

To recur to the testimony of Press to show that he cannot be mistaken in the day, he says he was at Chippewa but once that winter. He lived at Niagara, where he kept a public house, and he says that he took two passengers from his house that day, that there names or on his books, and the compensation he received from them

morning he rode to the Pavilion at the Falls, and during that time we have no evidence that any one saw him—but at the Pavilion he fell in company with a person who is here an officer of the provincial government, and from the Pavilion he rode with McLeod to Chippewa, covering the distance of the destruction of the Caroline and while on their journey was fired on from Navy Island, one ball falling directly at the edge of the river, which was handed to McLeod when he was returning. Shortly after leaving the pavilion they met a gentleman who is also here—Mr. McLean of New York, who had spent the previous night at Chippewa, and in company with another person who was riding down the Niagara river towards the Falls, when they met Mr. McLeod, whom Mr. McLean well knew, and had seen at Buffalo a few days before, when Mr. McLeod was assaulted there.

New gentlemen of the Jury, this evidence will be laid before you, and I question whether murder was committed by any one, but that on the contrary, you will be repaid to find that you can return a verdict that the prisoner was not guilty because he had no participation in the matter. I know it will rejoice your hearts, as it will those of all true American citizens, that McLeod is innocent of the offence.

And here gentlemen let me ask you if the evidence which I have described to you, will you not have the slightest doubt in your mind? Will it not be irreconcilable from beginning to end? Must it not then be admitted that these men must either have invented these stories, or been misled by heated imaginations? Our witnesses are not surrounded by darkness; their observation not limited to a single momentary view at the close of day or in the dark of night. They are in substance in company with the prisoner, and could not be mistaken. Their evidence, then must be all perjured, or all true. And if all true, then you will not have the slightest difficulty in pronouncing the verdict that justice demands—one which is due to the prisoner to the nation whose subject he is, and to the American people.

The learned gentleman then concluded, after occupying three quarters of an hour his opening—and it was now 9 o'clock, the court adjourned till next morning at the usual hour.

CANADA INQUIRER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1841.

District Council Bill.

We give this week a part of the new Municipal Bill, (and purpose to conclude it in our next), by which it will appear that the election for the different wards of members to serve the Council takes place in January next. The duties of a Representative are we believe already pretty well understood. They are to have a voice in the Council on all the affairs of the District, of assessments and their disposal, and power of regulating the internal improvements, and the machinery by which they are conducted. These duties it will be admitted call for shrewd observation and deep reflection, and as much of the prosperity of the District depends upon the manner in which they are discharged, we would now call upon the electors to be on the look out for a fit and proper person to represent our own locality. In other places meetings have been held to nominate proper candidates, and against the time of action is far off, should we not also be on the alert?

McLeod Acquitted.

We are this week enabled to give the result of McLeod's trial on undoubted authority, which terminates in his acquittal—“Not Guilty”—a verdict which we are certain must give satisfaction to both Great Britain and the United States, and to every lover of good order and justice; because, if it is not, it is a verdict which is unfortunately reason to believe that national bonds would have been torn asunder. War would have raged predominant, and all the consequences of disorder and confusion prevailed. Thus has been set at rest a question more tedious and harassing than any which probably ever distracted the political and judicial legislation of two countries—a question involving as much consideration of national law as private right—dangerous to the peace of the world, to the honor of Great Britain to the life of at least one individual—and yet pending for its decision the voice of twelve men, perhaps warped by prejudice, and having only for their evidence the conflicting testimony of national partiality on the one hand, and the agitation of the other. If Mr. McLeod has suffered from his confinement and the harassing anxiety of his situation, he has gained what some often sacrifice wealth and health to obtain, a notoriety which will live in history and send down his name to posterity as that of an individual on whose fate, however unintentionally on his part, the fate of nations depended—for it is a fact that neither Wellington or Napoleon in the most critical period of their brilliant military career made the scale of power vibrate more doubtfully than did the question of Guilty or Not Guilty upon the trial of this unfortunate one. It may be fortunate individual. We do not say that he should have been tried at all, but as Government chose to submit her orders or the consequences they entailed to the decision of a Court in the State of New York as the easiest way of getting rid of the question, we assume that they

The Queen vs. Gallego.

The case of Peter Gallego came on for trial before the Quarter Sessions on Thursday last, and as it is one which has excited much interest, and one which involves a very interesting question in our community as regards people of colour, we think it may not be amiss to refer to it particularly. It will be recollected that some months since this man Gallego, who is a coloured person, was brought up before the Magistrates, charged with an assault upon Mr. Hewitt, taster-keeper of this town, in the following circumstances. He came to the house of Mr. Hewitt in the evening, had supper by himself and bed— it was understood that he was going to leave by the western stage at 4 o'clock in the morning, but contrary to expectation, and unknown to any one, he took his seat at the breakfast table of Mr. Hewitt's boarders. On the first of them entering the room, and perceiving him sitting there, he immediately went to Mr. Hewitt and complained of the intrusion, which complaint was repeated by several others, among which Mr. H. went to the breakfast room, and after beckoning to Gallego several times to come out of the room, he went up and said mildly to him, that he wanted to speak to him—this had no effect—he then told him his breakfast was not ready yet—to which Gallego replied that he was perfectly satisfied with what was before him. Mr. H. then said he must leave, and on his rising he was seized by Gallego, who pulled the chair from under him. On this Gallego left the room, followed by Mr. H. when a scuffle ensued in consequence of his being ordered to restrain his passions, which gave vent to the most abusive language, or leave the house;—in this scuffle Mr. H. was violently assaulted, and had his jaw bone partially fractured. For this assault Gallego was fined by the Magistrates £5, and the trial we now refer to was on the appeal from their decision.

The case for Mr. Hewitt, the prosecutor, was conducted by Mr. Wilson, and the defence by Mr. Horton. The counsel for the plaintiff, after stating the circumstances of the case, proceeded to state that in the present instance he would waive the consideration of the defendant being a colored man as being immaterial to the argument on the ground that every British subject was entitled to equal rights, black as well as white, and read his argument on the fact that an imkeeper was entitled to make such arrangements for the management of his house as he thought fit—that he was entitled to have separate rooms for his boarders and travellers, when he felt disposed to exercise such discretion—and that on this occasion he did no more than exercise such authority. He also contended upon the fact that Gallego was a colored man as being immaterial to the argument on the ground that every British subject was entitled to equal rights, black as well as white, and read his argument on the fact that an imkeeper was entitled to make such arrangements for the management of his house as he thought fit—that he was entitled to have separate rooms for his boarders and travellers, when he felt disposed to exercise such discretion—and that on this occasion he did no more than exercise such authority. He also contended upon the fact that Gallego was a colored man as being immaterial to the argument on the ground that every British subject was entitled to equal rights, black as well as white, and read his argument on the fact that an imkeeper was entitled to make such arrangements for the management of his house as he thought fit—that he was entitled to have separate rooms for his boarders and travellers, when he felt disposed to exercise such discretion—and that on this occasion he did no more than exercise such authority. He also contended upon the fact that Gallego was a colored man as being immaterial to the argument on the ground that every British subject was entitled to equal rights, black as well as white, and read his argument on the fact that an imkeeper was entitled to make such arrangements for the management of his house as he thought fit—that he was entitled to have separate rooms for his boarders and travellers, when he felt disposed to exercise such discretion—and that on this occasion he did no more than exercise such authority.

The learned gentleman then concluded, after occupying three quarters of an hour his opening—and it was now 9 o'clock, the court adjourned till next morning at the usual hour.

CANADA INQUIRER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1841.

District Council Bill.

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but admire the agility and expertness of the firemen, for notwithstanding the height of the building and the difficulty and danger of taking up the hose and bringing the pipe to bear, it was done most effectually and very speedily extinguished the flames and drenched the building. We wish better encouragement was shown to the Company on such occasions. The Members have to acknowledge the donation of Ten Dollars from Mr. Marcus Holmes, presented formerly for the benefit of the Fire Company.

By accounts which reached town at an early hour yesterday morning, and confirmed by the arrival of the afternoon boat, we learn that the bridge across the river Montreal, nearly midway between Laprairie and St. John's, upon which the rail track is prolonged, was totally consumed by fire, between the hours of one and two in the morning. The fire was first discovered about one, and the work of destruction must have advanced with great rapidity, as a traveller on horseback, passed over the bridge about the hour of eleven at which time there was nothing to arouse suspicion.—Montreal Times.

Mr. Catlin, the Proprietor and Painter of the Portraits of the Indian Chiefs of North America, has in the press in London a work on the manners and Customs of the North American Indians. The Queen has become a patron to the work, as has also Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Queen Dowager, the Duke of Sussex, and a host of other influential persons. The price of the work will be two guineas per copy. There are upwards of 400 spirited outline engravings in the work.

Mr. George Craig of St. John, (N.B.) is building an iron steamer 100 feet in length, for the navigation of the river St. John, which he hopes to have in operation, and able to perform several trips to Fredricton and Woodstock, before the close of the season.

EMIGRATION FROM CANADA.—While Dr. Rolph and other equally patriotic individuals are using all their little strength in endeavoring to entice the poor of the Mother Country into this Province, to beg, steal or starve, many of the oldest inhabitants, those who have been the pioneers in the settlement of the country, who have composed the hardy yeomanry of Upper Canada for 20, 30 or 40 years have raised large families, and know no other spot at home, are selling out their all, and going to seek an asylum in the deep forests, or upon the wild prairies of the Western states. No doubt a change of ministers at home, with an anticipation of a change of policy here, is the actual cause of so many respectable and intelligent individuals as are mentioned below, leaving their fine comfortable homes to be occupied by strangers and flying from amongst us (to use the language of St. Francis de Sales) as from a land of pestilence. It is much to be regretted; but really can they be worse off than here under the domination of a tory government.—Kingston Herald.

CLAIMED OUT.—We regret to say that owing to the panic which seems to have taken possession of the minds of many in this District, owing to the fear of increased taxation, many of the oldest and most wealthy settlers, have already sold their farms for little more than one half their intrinsic value, and proceeded to the Western American Union. Messrs. Artimus Judd, Benjamin Judd, Frederick Street, Mrs. Davidson and family, Elizabeth Jones, Philip Harrington, N. F. Soper, Benjamin Thompson, and many others have already sold out and left the country; while Messrs Joseph Wiltzie, Esq., John James, Comfort M. Wilkie, Esq., Chamberlain, Almer Warner, Allen Sweet, Nicholas Bruze, Esq., and many others of the oldest farmers in the country have no understanding offered their places for sale, with a determination of allowing the others to the Western States. This apparent inclination on the part of the people to part with their farms and leave the country is much to be regretted, and we hope they will pause before they persevere in their design.—Starman.

DESTITUTE IMMIGRANTS.—We have repeatedly taken occasion to censure the conduct of those who have been inducing the poor of the Mother Country to immigrate to British North America, at a time when there are no public works in course of prosecution, nor any means at the disposal of the government or private benevolent institutions, to aid the destitute, or give them employment. And we have expressed the opinion, that many of the poor immigrants would be left destitute of the common comforts of life at the approach of that inclement season when they find themselves indispensable. In proof of the correctness of this opinion we refer to the fact that at present time there are at St. Francis Lower Canada two hundred immigrants from the highlands of Scotland, in a most wretched and destitute situation, and actually on the point of starving! Relief has been asked from the Montreal St. Andrew's Society, but in vain; and the poor creatures are thrown upon the cold charities of an unfeeling world for the bare means of subsistence; falling in which, to famish so sickly, and die, in a land of strangers, far from the silvery streams, the green valleys and wild mountains of their fatherland. Who can contemplate a situation more deplorable!—Kingston Herald.

THE BEATIES OF LITIGATION.—A suit is now pending in the Court of Common Pleas, Albany, which furnishes an apt illustration of the fact that those who are inclined to indulge in the luxury of the law must pay for it. Two brothers resided on contiguous farms, in Berne. The cattle of the one trespassed on the premises of the other and several law suits followed. At length, to settle the difference both signed an agreement to submit to an award, to be made by a certain justice of the peace, with the privilege of either party to demand a Jury. One of the parties did apply for a jury, and twelve persons were summoned, and from those six were selected, to whom were submitted all matters of difference for

Dec. 31, 1 years interest, 0 0 8
At interest from 1st January, 1841, £0 12 5
An Alarm of Fire
Which was occasioned by one of the chimneys of Mr. O'Brien's range of brick buildings taking fire, was given on Friday last, when the Engine was turned out and on the spot in great alacrity. We could not

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 crape turnovers, zephyr crapes, 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 edgings, quilting and piece blond, superior Artificial flowers, washing blands, grecian colored 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,
- 10 hhds cognac brandy,
- 3 do. Holland,
- 5 punch-on spirits,
- 5 english gin,
- 20 barrels Linton 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 Kegs 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 nairled do,
- 5 do lullen 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 kegs dry white lead,
- 20 kegs white paint,
- 5 casks turpentine,
- 110 cans varnish,

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, Bisk 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 Gimlets, Morrice Gauges,
- Split steam do, C. S. Plastering trowels,
- Mortice Chisels, best Carpenters Adzes,
- Pelham Briddles complete, Hair cloth,
- 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 crape 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.

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 cury 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 Teynulle's Denessey, Combs's Pheological 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 enabled to be able to do to any pattern and furnish sets of merchants books in a style not inferior to any done in the province.
London, July 16, 1841.

RULING MACHINE

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

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, 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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, }
to wit: }
writs of Fieri Facias, }
of her Majesty's Court }
of Queen's Bench, and }
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 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, }
Attachment issued out of }
London District, }
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 }
concealed debtor, at the suit of John }
Lessor, and William Lessor, for the }
sum of sixty two pounds and three }
pence, I have seized all the estate, real }
and personal, of the said George H. }
Elliott, and unless the said George H. }
Elliott return within the jurisdiction of }
the said Court and put in bail to }
cause the said claim to be discharged }
within three calendar months, the real }
and personal estate of the said George }
H. Elliott, or so much 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,
November 15, 1841.
SHERIFF'S SALE.
Robert Gillespie, Robert Gillespie }
the younger, George Moffatt, John }
Jameson and Alexander Gillespie, the }
younger, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Gideon Tibbitt, Defendant.

Canada, }
London District, }
to wit: }
of Her Majesty's }
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: }
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, 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 }
reasonable 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 }
examine the subscribers stock of }
Brands, 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 HURON Herring and }
Salmon Trout.

A. S. ARMSTRONG,
Dec. 3, 1841.

Cooking Stoves.
CARPENTER'S patent, }
manufactured 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.

VERY complete and unique Stock }
of Satins, figured and plain, Silks, }
Satin Turkes, Salmers, Ball Dresses, }
Blonds, Ribbons, and all other kinds }
of Fancy Goods.

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Blonds, Ribbons, and all other kinds }
of Fancy Goods.

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 }
desirable 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 }
England 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 }
Cashmere and merinoe shawls, of the most }
fashionable patterns; wollen shawls, of }
large size and good style; Cassimeres, new }
style of Vestings; with a general assortment }
of Haberdashery, cotton Goods, Laees, }
hosiery, &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 }
purchasers will save at least one third }
of the price of any other }
Establishment.

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.

49 Chests Young Hyson Tea, }
Iron, Nails, Steel, Grindstones, Salt, &c.

The subscriber having come to the }
determination to sell Goods for cash and }
only, every article will be offered at the }
lowest possible price, as he fully believes }
that this system of doing business will }
prove more advantageous to himself and }
satisfactory to the purchaser.

London, Nov. 10, 1841.

TIN AND SHEET IRON }
FACTORY.

M. ANDERSON & Co.
DEED 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 }
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 Dealers, are }
especially invited to call, as Rogers, }
Boeswain, old Copper and Brass, }
Timothy Seed, and many other }
articles will be received in payment. }
Cash and the Highest Price paid for }
SALTING FURS, Sheepskins, and }
Deerskin. 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, 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. MATTLAND,
Agent for Canada.

London, June 1, 1841.

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 }
leaves, 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.

NEW GOODS.
MERRINOS, Orleans Cloths, P into }
the most styles.

Also, Plain and Fancy Silks Satins, }
Ribbons, and a general assortment }
of Fancy Goods, now opening, by }
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.

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.

Carpeting and Rugs.
JUST received, a choice assortment }
of }
Rugs, Carpets, and }
Hearth Rugs, which will be sold at }
extremely low prices, by }
L. LAWRASON.

Ready Made Clothing.
SUITABLE for the season, just }
open by }
L. LAWRASON.

BUFFALO ROBES, for sale by }
L. LAWRASON.

NOV. 24, 1841.

PAULAY & CO'S, best London }
Port Wine, first quality, in wood and }
bottles, }
Madeira, Sherry and other wines, a }
choice assortment on hand.

WHITE Wine Vinegar, by the }
cask or otherwise, by }
L. LAWRASON.

GREEN and roasted Coffee, and }
Cocoa, and Cavendish Tobacco, at }
wholesale, by }
L. LAWRASON.

PHILADELPHIA MILL SAWS, }
for sale by }
L. LAWRASON.

EXCHANGE on England, purchased }
by }
L. LAWRASON,

London, Nov. 24, 1841.

FURS.—The subscriber has received }
an assortment of Fur Caps and }
Gloves: Ladies Muffs and Boas and }
other Furs.

L. LAWRASON.

IRISH Linen, Linen Cambric, Lawn }
Linen, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Thread }
Laces, &c. by }
L. LAWRASON.

ENGLISH cut glass Decanters, }
Tumbler and wine Glasses.

L. LAWRASON.

REGALIA, Principe and Havana }
Cigars of superior quality.

L. LAWRASON.

Building Lots }
ON Ridout Street, for sale by }
L. LAWRASON.

Lyman, Moore, & Co.

AGENTS FOR }
MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE }
LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indicated for }
their }
tendency to loosen from the coats of }
the stomach and bowels, the }
crudities constantly existing around }
them, and inducing them with }
renewed tone and vigor }
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 }
Moffatt's Life Pills and }
Bitters have been gratefully }
acknowledged by the persons }
benefitted, and who were }
previously unacquainted with the }
philosophical principles upon which }
they are compounded, and upon }
which they consequently }
act.

The Life Medicines recommend }
themselves in }
diseases of every form and }
description. Their }
first operation is to loosen from }
the coats of the stomach and }
bowels, the crudities and }
crudities constantly existing }
around them, and to }
remove the hardened }
deposits which collect in the }
convolutions of the small }
intestines. Other }
medicines only partially }
cleanse these and leave }
such masses of mucus and }
costiveness, with all its }
inconveniences, and }
with its imminent dangers. }
This fact is well }
known to all regular }
anatomists, who examine }
the human body after death; }
and hence the }
prejudice against }
medicines prepared and }
sent to the public by }
ignorant persons. The }
second effect of the Life }
Medicines is to cleanse the }
kidneys and bladder, and }
by this means, the liver and }
the lungs, the }
healthful action of which }
entirely depends upon the }
regularity of the }
secretory organs.—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 carried by food coming }
from a clean }
stomach, courses freely }
through the veins, }
renews every part of the }
system, and triumphantly }
announces the }
banner of health in the }
blushing 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, }
Nervousness, }
Anxiety, }
Languor, }
Melancholy, }
Constipation, }
Dizziness, }
Fever of all kinds, }
Rheumatism, }
Gout, }
Dropsy of all kinds, }
Gravel, }
Worms, }
Asthma, }
and consumption, }
Scoury, }
Ulcers, }
Irritable }
Stomach, }
Scorbutic }
Eruptions and }
Bad Complexions }
Egyptic }
complaints, }
Sallow, }
Cloudy, }
and }
other }
disagreeable }
Complexions, }
Salt }
Rheum, }
Erysipelas, }
Common }
Cold, and }
Influenza, }
and }
every }
other }
complaint which }
affects the }
human }
frame. In }
Fever and }
Ague }
particularly, the }
Life }
Medicines }
have been }
most }
eminently }
successful. }
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 }
a }
new }
remedy, }
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 }
domestic }
guide to }
health.—This }
little }
compendium, }
edited by }
W. B. }
Moffatt, }
375 }
Broadway, }
New }
York, has }
been }
published }
for the }
purpose }
of }
explaining }
more }
fully }
Mr. }
Moffatt'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. }
Moffatt's }
Agents }
generally.

Dr. }
Rolls, }
Druggist, }
St. }
Thomas. }
W. B. }
Wrong, }
Malabar.

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
S. East hf of 7, 5 100
Carradoc, 23, 4 200
Dereham, 19, 10 200
Dunwich, 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 4 1200
Dorchester, 15, 19, 2 400
do 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 7 1000
do 14, 16, 8 400
do 14, 9 2 0
do West half of 13, 13 10
Southwold, 1, and half of 2, 2 300
Windham, 7, 8, 7 400
do 11, 13, 10 400
do 15, 11 200
do 11, 12, 14, 8 16 12 700
do 12, 13 13 200
do 13, & N 1/4 14, 14 300
Walpole, 7, 5 200
Woodhouse, 15, 19, 4 400
do N 1/4 of 15, 3 100
Zorra, 34, 6 200

JAMES HAMILTON,
Agent for Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & }
Co }
London, Nov. 22, 1841.

MOOTRY, Tailor, begs leave to }
inform his }
Friends and the }
public that he }
still carries on }
business at his }
old stand }
next door to the }
Saddle and }
Harness }
Manufacture of }
Marsh and }
Hymen, where }
he }
hopes by }
unremitting }
attention to }
business to }
merit and }
receive a }
liberal }
support.

N. B. Country produce taken in part }
payment.

London, Nov. 3. 13

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 }
at }
the }
most }
reasonable }
terms.

The Trade will be supplied at the }
lowest }
possible }
advance.

MICHAEL MATHIESON & Co.
London, Sept. 8, 1841.

J. SALTER, Chemist and Druggist,
Agent for the sale of }
Moffatt's Vegetable Life Pills, }
and Phoenix Bitters. }
A large supply constantly on hand.

AUC TIONEER, UNDOLSTERER, }
Estate, House,

AND }
COMMISSION AGENT.

The subscriber would now be happy to }
attend to business in the }
above }
line, and }
intends }
to }
open }
the }
1st }
of }
September }
to }
open }
the }
store }
known }
as }
McLeod }
& }
Salomon's }
as }
a }
General }
Auction }
and }
commission }
Room, }
likewise }
with }
an }
assortment }
of }
Upholstery }
Goods; }
he }
has }
now }
on }
hand }
a }
quantity }
of }
double }
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 }
renewed. }
Paper }
hanging, }
&c.

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

SMITH, MOORE & Co.

HAVE to intimate to their }
numer

Story of Real Life.

BY SKETCHER.

'Father; shan't I be a carpenter when I get old enough?' 'Why, my son?' asked Mr. Field. 'O, because I should like to be one.—Ned Cameron is got to be, and I want to.'

'A carpenter?' exclaimed Mrs. Field, in astonishment, 'why Douglas, you must be crazy. No you shall not.' 'Why not, mother?' 'Because it is vulgar, like all other trades; and only fit for poor people's sons.'

'But, mother, Ned Cameron's parents are not poor, and they are willing for him to be one.'

'Oh, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron's fathers were mechanics, and that accounts for their vulgar taste.'

'Well, mother, I have often heard father say that your grand-father was a mechanic, and—'

'Silence! child, once for all, I tell you that you shall not be a mechanic. You must either be a doctor or a lawyer, or something else that is genteel.'

'Yes, my son, joined in Mr. Field, 'wouldn't you sooner be a doctor, and ride about in your carriage, or a lawyer, and become a distinguished orator, than to be always attending to the shaping out of wood, or the raising of houses?'

'Well, I don't know, father, I should like very much to be a carpenter, but if you think I could not be a gentleman at the same time, why I shall give up the idea.'

'Mr. and Mrs. Field, between whom and their only child the above conversation took place, were people of moderate fortune, residing in a comfortable mansion in the city of Philadelphia. Like too many others, they had imbibed the senseless opinion—if we may be allowed so to express ourselves—that of all things, a mechanical trade was the most vulgar, and that if they wished their son to be a gentleman, he must earn a livelihood, not by his hands, or by his hands & brains, but by his brains alone. It is a curious notion this, that parents have, and yet what is still more curious, when they came to this conclusion they never concern themselves to know whether or not he possesses enough of the latter articles to support him in life. And ninety times out of a hundred the child has not; though it was not so in the present case for Douglas. Field, who was now fourteen years of age, gave indications of possessing a quick and powerful intellect. Yes! we say it is a curious notion parents have, that a mechanic cannot be a gentleman. Why the most perfect gentleman that ever lived on earth, was he who came to die that we might live, and he was a mechanic. Yes! he who died on Calvary, deemed it not beneath his dignity to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and he, it is declared in holy writ, was gentlemanly itself. In his life on earth, he set to man a true example of the character of a gentleman, and who does his best to imitate it, he is rich or poor is owner of the title.

Mr. and Mrs. Cameron's conduct was different from the Fields. When their son expressed a wish to become a mechanic, they did not oppose him in that wish, & endeavor to force him into a profession for which he had no inclination. They were as well to do in the world as the Fields, and could with as much ease, have supported their child through the course of studies requisite for a lawyer, or physician—but they deemed either more respectable than a trade. Besides, they new that whatever the young mind is bent upon, that will it pursue with avidity, and raise its owner or at least maintain him in life.

Three years rolled by since the conversation recorded above between the Field family, during which time Douglas Field was preparing for college—for he had determined upon becoming a lawyer—and Edward Cameron was receiving an education suitable for making him a learned and distinguished mechanic. At the expiration of that time, the former took his departure for one of the learned institutions of our country, and the latter became apprentice to one of the best carpenters of Philadelphia.

Six years have passed since the period at which our story commenced. In the parlor of a plain, though comfortable furnished house, in a pleasant part of the city, sat two beings, both young and handsome, a gentleman and lady. The former possessed a high and lofty brow, that told of intellect and intelligence; a fine contour of features, and a somewhat slight, yet manly form. We have said he was young yet in his countenance there seemed to dwell a slight care and melancholy. While conversing with the lady his dark hazel eyes beamed with sparkling brightness, but soon again it would flow and a troubled, anxious expression, take its place.

The lady was a being of loveliness and beauty. Light and fair was her form—exquisite the outline of her features—and soft and mild her eyes of heaven's blue.—The hues of the rose and lily were blended upon her cheeks; and the raven's plume was no darker shade than the curls that clustered around her snowy forehead. Her voice was clear and thrilling as the wild wood bird, and when she spoke to him it seemed to wear a still more witching tone.

For some moments they had sat in silence, his arm encircling her waist, and his eyes bent affectionately upon her. At length he spoke as if continuing a conversation.

'Yes, Marian, I long for the day when I may call you my own—my own dear wife, but I fear it must be long hence.'

'Why, Douglas! why do you talk thus? My mother would not withhold her consent for she loves you as a mother does her son.'

'I know it—I know it. Tis not that Marian. I am too poor!'

'Poor! then I will share your poverty. No, no; talk not of it,' said he with emotion; 'I could not dare subject you to it. Besides, I swore when first I started in life, that never would I call a woman wife, until I could give her a worthy home. I love you, Marian, and I would not see

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 imprinted a kiss upon her cheek, and then putting on his gloves and hat, he departed.

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. He heeded not the gay throngs that passed him by, but strode moodily onward, wrapped in his gloomy reflections.

'Yes! I am poor—a poor gentleman—a poor lawyer?' he muttered bitterly—'Would to God I were but a poor mechanic, then could I work, and earn my daily bread at least. But I am a gentleman lawyer! My parents—poor to their ashes, scorned to make me an honest workman, and made me choose one of the professions all of which are overstocked. I went through college triumphantly—through all my studies—I was admitted to practice, but I have had little practice—very little! The little money my parents left me at their death, has now wasted away, and I am almost penniless. Good God! what shall I do? I cannot work—I know not how. The playmates of my youth are fast rising around me. Edward Cameron who my mother taught me to shun, because he was a mechanic has long ago taken a bride to a comfortable house, but me—I have none for myself!'

Thus he walked on for several squares, when suddenly he was startled by hearing his name pronounced. He looked up—A gentlemanly looking young man with a fine open countenance, stood before him. He immediately recognised him and stretched forth his hand.

'Ah, Douglas, how are you this evening?' said the other grasping his hand; 'I have not seen you for several weeks. Why don't you come to see us often?—Come go home with me now and spend the evening with us—will you?'

'I'd rather not, Ned,' said Douglas, hesitatingly.

'Yes, but you must. Come! and he put his arm through that of his friend, and they walked on.

'How is your business, Ned?' said Douglas, as they proceeded.

'It is very brisk at present. I have contracted to put up twenty houses this summer and I expect to realize a handsome profit, how is it with you?'

'Bad enough, in all conscience. I was just contemplating my prospects when you met me, and came very near cursing my parents for making me what I am, instead of a good mechanic like yourself. What I shall do, I do not know.'

'I feel for you, indeed,' said Cameron, warmly; 'but you should not despair—still hope on.'

'Ay, I have hoped, till I have grown sick upon it. Day after day passes, and still no client. God knows what I shall do.'

'They walked on in silence, for Cameron felt too much sorrow to speak comfort.

In a short time they arrived before a neat three story brick dwelling, and entered. It was the house of Edward Cameron. They proceeded along a neat, finished entry, to a pleasant and comfortable drawing room, where sat a female engaged with her needle. It was Cameron's wife. She was a fine looking woman, with a pair of bright black eyes, and a countenance full of sweetness and mildness. She arose as they entered, and the manner in which she greeted them, showed that her breeding had been good. She welcomed Douglas with a winning smile, and sincere warmth. Laying aside her sewing when they were seated she sat down and joined with them in conversation for she was as intelligent as she was gentle.

The evening was well advanced when Douglas started for his boarding house.—Cameron put on his hat, and walked with him to the corner of the square in which he resided. As they were about to part he said—

'Now Douglas, if there is any way in which I can help you, do not fail to call upon me. If you are in want of money at any time, come to me and I will lend you what I can. Do not think this impertinent in me I take the privilege of an old friend and I speak to you as if you were my brother. Do not let any feelings of false pride hinder you from applying to me in your need, but come as you would to one of your nearest kin.'

'Your pride will not allow you to accept kindness at my hands. There those are not perhaps the very words you were going to use, but it is what you meant to say. I tell you through such feelings aside, and come to me without reserve.'

'Perhaps so. Many thanks to you.—Good night.'

'Good night.'

It was a cold stormy blustering night some 3 years subsequent to the date last spoken of. The wind howled in chilling gusts through the almost deserted streets of Philadelphia. The rain and sleet fell fast and thick. No stars to be seen in the firmament, but one thick impenetrable pall of gloom shut its beauties from the night. It was a dismal night—such an one as makes the poor feel the pain of poverty, and the rich the worth of wealth.

It was on such a night that a wretched being was thrust rudely forth from one of the many low ramshod that infest the lower part of the city. He lay for some minutes afterwards upon the pavement, and then slowly raised himself upon his feet.—The rays of a street lamp near, that fell upon him, showed a wan, emaciated figure, half clothed, and that in filthy raggedness, disgusting to behold. An old broken hat was slouched over his face, and the remaining portions of what had once been boots, scarce hung to his feet. After raising himself up, he muttered some deep and fearful curses upon the inmates of the house, and then staggered on.

Through the ravings of the pitiless storm he proceeded on for many squares, at a brisk rate; but as he approached the heart of the city, his gait became more and more feeble, until from cold and intoxication, he sank upon the stoop of a large row house in a state of insensibility.

For the space of half an hour, or more he lay there, exposed to the inclemency of the wintry blast. At first a groan would ever and anon arise from his bosom, but gradually grew weaker and weaker, until eventually it ceased, and he became as senseless as the marble wherever his body rested.

At length, through the darkness and gloom that in spite of the street lamps prevailed, two men carrying lanterns, approached the spot where the wretched being lay. The bridges they wore upon their hats, and the slow pace of which they walked showed them to be city watchmen, who were going their hourly rounds. They were conversing as they came along, but the noise of the storm almost drowned what they uttered.

'God take care of the poor this night!' said one, as they arrived nearly opposite the house.

'Yes, so say I,' responded the other; 'faith it's a hard evening.'

'They pulled their hats close upon their brows, and were passing on when a ray of light from one of their lanterns fell upon the stoop, and discovered to them its occupant.

'Good God!' exclaimed the one who had spoken first before; 'there's poor fellow, stiff enough. Come, wake up. Are you asleep?' said he, as he shook the inanimate form.

'If he's been lying there in this cold he'll not be so easily awakened,' remarked the other.

'That's a fact, Peter. Poor fellow—what'll we do with him? If he's not dead now he would be against we'd get him to the watch-house.'

'That he would. 'Spose we ring up the people of the house, and have him taken in, so that we can see if there's any life in him yet?'

'Yes, but it seems to be a mighty grand house, may be they wouldn't be very ready to trouble themselves for a poor fellow creature.'

'Don't you believe that, Charley. Sure, there's not a kinder hearted man in the world, than Mr. Cameron. He's a perfect gentleman; and for his wife, there's never a more rare lady living. No poor fellow creature, as ye say, is ever turned away from their door.'

'Rouse them, then, for the sooner we get him in the better, if there's any life in him yet, which I much doubt.'

His companion ceased the steps and rang the bell, besides which he gave several lusty raps upon the door. In a few moments a window was hoisted overhead and a voice inquired who was there, and what was wanted.

'Here's a poor soul, here, Mr. Cameron said he whom his comrade called Peter, who is freezing to death on your steps and we want to know if you'd be kind enough to let us bring him in to the fire, sir?'

'Certainly. Wait a moment, and I will come down and open the door.'

Soon after the door was opened, and our old friend, Edward Cameron, now the inhabitant and owner of the grand house, as the watchman called it, appeared in a morning gown and slippers.

'Bring him in friends,' said he to the watchmen, who lifting the stiffened body from the steps, bore it in.

'Follow me,' said Cameron, when he had shut the door; and he led the way in to the dining room, where a warm fire was burning in the grate. Wheeling a sofa near it, he bade them lay their burden down, and each speed away for a physician.

At this moment, Mrs. Cameron and a female servant entered, with restoratives—cordials, &c. They removed some of his ragged habiliments, pulled his boots from his feet, and took his hat from his head.

All however, was useless, and they at last pronounced him beyond the reach of their skill.

During the time they were engaged in trying to restore him, Mr. Cameron had been intently occupied in surveying the features of their patient.

'Is it then so?' he exclaimed, as the physicians gave their opinions, the tears streaming down his manly cheeks.

'Tis, even so,' responded one of the physicians. 'But Mr. Cameron, you weep for him as if he was a friend.'

'He once was, sir, and one whom I dearly loved,' answered he. 'During your operations, I have been scanning his well known features, and they cannot be mistaken. Yes, he who lay before you was not always thus degraded. You may have known him too, sir. His name was Douglas Field.'

'I did indeed know Douglas Field. We passed through college together, but this cannot be him.'

'Would it were not true! But that face was to deeply engraven on my memory when we were schoolmates, to be forgotten. It is a painful fact.'

But how came he in this condition, inquired the doctor. 'He studied law, if I recollect aright, and he was intelligent and learned.'

'I will tell you how it was,' said Mr. Cameron. 'He did as you say, study law, and he was indeed intelligent and a learned and finished scholar. Just before he was admitted to the bar, his parents both died of a fever then prevalent. His father had been thought to be in good circumstances, and I believe was until within a short time of his death, when by the failure of some speculation in which he was engaged, he lost very nearly his all; so that when he died his legacy to his son was but scanty.—Well, Douglas, as I have said was admitted to practice. You know Doctor, the trial of a young professional man—of a new beginner in any of them. I dare say, by experience!'

'I do, indeed, Sir,' responded Doctor S.—

'How day after day, and night after night, he sits in his office idle, praying and hoping that the next hour, or the next day, may bring some employment with it; how that hour or that day passes, and still leaves him as did those that preceded it; and how his heart sickens, and he grows almost mad with despair—and poverty stares him in the face. Well, so it was with

him. The little he had from his father soon wasted away, and he was left with a dollar. I offered to loan him some if he were in need at any time, but his proud spirit would not accept it. He loved a lovely girl, and he would have made her wife; but he was too noble to let her share his poverty. Strange a soul so noble can thus become debased! He struggled on for some time manfully, but at length one day he was arrested and thrown into jail for debt which he had been compelled to contract, I heard of it, and immediately obtained his release. He thanked me warmly for my generosity, but from that day he was lost. His proud spirit received a fatal stab. He forgot his love, his former respectability, and all, and plunged headlong into destruction. In gambling and drinking, he sought to forget the past, and oh! Doctor, too surely he forgot the future. For the last year I had heard nothing of him. A few months ago she whom he dearly loved—but alas! whose heart he broke—was laid in the grave, he will lay beside her in a few days. Poor fellow!—what a wreck—a shattered wreck!'

Reader! our tale is ended, and we have but a little more to say. It is this; we hope you will ponder well upon what we have written. You may say that professions are as profitable as trades. We grant it. To those few who are so fortunate as to rise in them, they perhaps are more so; but they are overstocked, that two thirds of their members can scarce obtain a living while all who are masters of a mechanical trade can, if they are sober and industrious, always obtain a comfortable one, and more often than in profession, a wealthy independence.

CANADA INQUIRER.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1842.

In consequence of the pressure of other matter, we have been obliged to postpone several articles of interest, which we shall give next week.

Port Stanley Plank Road.

The Engineering party who are laying out the Plank Road from the Town to Port Stanley, returned on Tuesday evening, after an absence of about ten days. We have been informed by a person who accompanied them, that a new line is selected and so direct as to bring London and St. Thomas within about 14 miles of each other, and so level that not a single hill intervenes till they arrive at the hill on which St. Thomas stands. A variety of opinions existed, and all sorts of reports prevailed at St. Thomas as to the way in which the Engineer proposed to surmount that hill—persons living in the East part of the town asserted that a good spot could be found in that direction—whilst those of the West argued that it must come there; some said a tunnel was determined on, others a chain pier—the Engineer kept his own counsel, merely asserting that he could find a good access to the centre of the village, doing injury to no part of the community, and benefiting the whole. All parties appear to feel great confidence in his skill and integrity. A great deal more difficulty seemed to present itself between St. Thomas and Port Stanley—but it was asserted by our informant, he had learned that no hill would intervene even there with a rise greater than one in twenty to twenty five, the distance is between 8 and 3 miles.

It is impossible to convey any adequate idea of the effect which this arrangement has already produced—persons who were leaving the neighbourhood for the West have abandoned their designs—and hope and expectation are marked upon every countenance. We sincerely trust that no delay will occur to damp those hopes and expectations—and all will go well.

ADDRESS

Delivered on the occasion of the 1st Anniversary of the London Mechanic's Institute, January 10, 1842; BY JAMES B. BROWN.

FELLOW MEMBERS OF THIS INSTITUTE:

It is not without much diffidence in my own very humble ability that I appear before you in the manner which I now do. Able and more appropriate hands I could have wished much had performed, as had been originally assigned them, the task, which through your partiality has fallen to me. Many whom I now see around me I could have wished had they stood here; and I somewhat wonder, and feel lessened in myself that a little more boldness on my part should be all the cause why our respective places are not changed. Some boldness though it be, Gentlemen, I could not however resist the call that seemed for some time of us to step forward, and even at the notice of two short days—

evening I should call them—for the day is otherwise strictly and fully occupied—even at this short notice I was prompted to attempt the duty which, with your partiality accompanying me, I shall endeavor to perform. Having volunteered to the breach, and in the absence of others who would have gallantly performed the part; if your cheers do not follow my success, your hearts, I am sure, will yet be with the forlorn hope—for that he wished and had the aim to do his best.

In opening the proceedings of this evening to celebrate this the first Anniversary of the Mechanic's Institute of this town; of this once forest, but now peopled, London—the attention of each one of us can scarcely fail to be arrested, and led into many an instructive and pleasing train of thought. We now at this moment, as it might seem to us, stand like a band of travellers witnessing the first beginnings of the stream whose progress it may be our lots long to follow together; and feeling in common, as we may very naturally do, much interested to know whether that progress—whether these journeyings of ours, shall be through a scene where our stream shall fertilize, enliven, and beautify; or whether sluggishly it shall only trail its dead dull way; or, whether, which is very little more important, it shall, like a mere plaything, trundle through its course—dispensing no fertility and scarce of consequence enough to be an object in the scene. There is, Gentlemen, however, this very wide difference between the simile and the reality which concerns us—it is not all mere conjecture whether our course shall be amid scenes that shall gladden and beautify; or whether it shall extend through a deadening dull barrenness, or thro' a more sprightly

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, depend the important results of our onward course. As social beings for our own and others happiness; as a people possessing the promises held forth by a land blessed above the pressing wants, and the grinding necessities and many miseries that afflict an Old World: We in this New World, as dwellers in this favored portion of it, as inhabitants of this newly sprung town, as members connected by the tie which has drawn us together this evening; in short, as individuals, and all as brethren of this our now common country, we all of us have in some degree or other—and what a feeling of free born just pride is it not to think so!—that we have the plastic materials to mould, in some part, our own, and our country's future destinies; and surely nearly and dearly it concerns us every movement that relates to our own, and thereby our country's social progress.

I can scarcely doubt, fellow members, but your hearts have stirred within you, and in those stirrings, it may be, there are the germs destined to enrich and adorn the scenes we would fondly anticipate. When I look around me on this town, sprung as it were by enchantment from the depths of the forest—to its site on the pleasant rising ground—to the branches of the stream, all but encircling us, and adding salubrity and beauty to a healthful, fertile and promising district, I can scarcely, Gentlemen, in finding you drawn hither, call in question your forethought. ***

And when I look and reflect upon what the comparatively small but untiring, unceasing strokes of the axe and the hammer have accomplished here—dwelling beyond dwelling, street upon street—churches, libraries, popular institutions;—all the while the forest receding to make us fast forget that here not long ago could be traced only the Indian trail, and scarce a sound of life stirred;—with such a living picture as this, the blue smoke curling from a thousand dwellings, it would be hazardous to call in question, or to attempt to set limits to unwearied and energetic perseverance.

How very wonderful indeed the results of forethought and perseverance: how strikingly full of order and beauty the workings of the social machinery where these direct and impel. Every stroke of the axe and the hammer, as was the vivid conception of us, as able, as enlightened and warm friend as humanity in this age possesses—every stroke of the axe in the New World sets in motion a loom in the Old—and might we be excused extending the idea, hoists a sail which is to convey to us the necessities, comforts and luxuries which our toil secures us; while we in return have enough and to spare from the bounteous products of a teeming soil—(and more than selfish legislators are willing that these in the Old World, our starving kindred and fellow countrymen, should have of the very first necessities to a mere existence.) We would here pay the tribute of a sigh for their distress; and while gratitude flows that our own lot has been cast where such scenes as are melancholy rife at this time in the land where most of us have had our birth, cannot scarcely take place here for long centuries, it may be, to come (at least from such a cause as over population) let us unite these our kindred, and give them welcome, and provide for their reception; and while they swell our numbers they will also give impulse to our common prosperity; They change more speedily our forests to pleasant fields, and accelerate the greatness of a country, where there is room enough for all. How admirably adapted, and realizing but for man's perverseness and narrow sightedness, the scheme and choicest results—as a means of promoting the happiness of the human species, in giving opportunities for the exercise of those feelings which should exist between nation and nation, as members of one common stock—I mean the system of mutual exchange, which enriches most that gives most, and is both a means and an end of much of our enjoyment. The exchange of kindly feelings follows the exchange of commodities. And when one country, (from over population, caused either by limited territory, or consequent upon a large amount of the labour of man's hands being dispensed with—as in the case of improved machinery in manufactures), has a disastrously burdened overplus of workers pressing for labour and starving for want of food—here is a healthy stimulus afforded for an increased and an increasing exchange. And why should it not be that when over population presses so heavily and so seriously on the more independent portions of communities, and is the continually aggravating cause of so dire and heart-bleeding sufferings to poor humanity—why should not wise legislators provide for so ever-growing a contingency, and preside in the distribution of a wealth more sacred and more important than all the gold and silver treasures of the world—we mean the proper distribution and adjustment of the physical, the moral, the civilizing energies of a great people—to fields wide extended that lay waste inviting their energies, and promise homes of comfort and plenty. How should not every Briton, every individual who speaks the language of that Island which has wafted its civilization to every corner of the world—not proudly, exultingly long to see her stretching out her great highways across the ocean, spreading her sails, and whitening the bosom of the Atlantic;—stimulating, aiding and fostering the enterprises of her sons, by having set in motion expeditions greater by far than mighty warrior statesmen ever planned; which would give heartening to pent-up millions, and make the forests of a New World to rejoice. Here, what a noble stimulus is there for the most enlarged and beneficial of exchanges: for the surplus population being invited to betake themselves to larger and newer territories, where there is a demand for the exercise of their skill and enterprise; from whence they may furnish their country they lately left with those

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. Thus are reciprocal advantages dispensed, kindly feelings cherished, and the great ends of nation's existence forwarded and strengthened: and new Nations arise from the forests of a new World.

The arts and the sciences are diffused by a liberal commerce. Man cannot long oppress his brother man: Art, by one of its most wonderful efforts, has sent abroad over the whole earth the rich and treasured legacies of richest and divinely gifted minds; and these like the influence of the air we breathe, have soothed and strengthened the oppressed; had visited the peasant upon his own mountain top, and made his brow more erect, and whirled to him more of his own existence than he ever dreamed. The same might and most wonderful stretch of art hath sent abroad sounds and stirrings, that like a fearful earthquake have convulsed kingdoms, and shaken tyrants from their thrones.

The sciences with their sweetest influences have sent abroad—and man's existence exalted, purified, strengthened; and himself made to comprehend more distinctly the bond of relationship with his fellow man, and fitter to contemplate and investigate those ever opening wonders and beauties which are beneficently allotted him in the fair world of nature around him, and in the bright and resplendent, ever varying canopy that encircles him above.

So far have I very generally endeavored to convey, or rather have very imperfectly touched some suggestive points, as might in being followed, lead to an appreciation of that scope and spirit with which we should ever set out in the pursuit of any undertaking, which has for its great and main object the promotion of our own and other happiness. The cultivation of an intellect richly endowed for wise and beneficent purposes; the use of talents, not without incurring much responsibility to be vainly squandered, or wholly neglected. A new, an interesting, and one that seems destined to be a great, prosperous country, lies before us as the scene of our labours, and each individual may apply to himself—that upon his own exertions, his own powers of mind, his zeal in the prosecution of knowledge and his other means, and desires to do good; he has, to some extent or other, the formation of his own, and as he assisted so will he share in the greatness of his country. At least he may enjoy the satisfaction of quietly contemplating, when the period may arrive—and far distant may it be from every one of us—when about to bid adieu to the scene of his labours, that in his devotion to great truths, and to the truest interests of humanity, his own happiness has been augmented, and his country was none the worse that he lived.

It is the pursuit of knowledge for the attainment of such advancement in it as will realise so sweet and solid benefits as can bring such scenes as these; which, like the refulgent glories of a setting sun, we delight long to linger on. It is such a pursuit, and conducted in such a spirit, which we should ever carry with us, and should ever regulate all our deliberations and enquiries within these walls; and which should show in every step of our progress, and as such will reflect deserved honor on the early promoters; so must it prove, if we achieve to success the crowning glory of our Institute.

It is not in questions of mere speculative, unprofitable philosophy—the antiquated cobwebs of antiquated schools, and of colleges, that we can at all safely or wisely have to do with. The age when men occupied themselves with such, and could be called great and learned, has happily for the truest interests of humanity passed and gone. Men must now have something from which they can reap the fruit; it is that which concerns us the most which comes the nearest to every day life, and to men's bosoms. The mass of mankind, that they are now catching glimpses of a brighter dawn for the human intellect, who value knowledge in proportion as it tends to the great end of all true knowledge; who cultivate refined pleasures as they open up and give room for the full and rational enjoyment which was designed for them by their existence: Mankind in this position, and with such views steadily before them, are in a position far more ennobling, and taking words in their true sense, are happier and better men than these sages of old, with their dark, barren philosophies.

Who were those men, let us ask ourselves, whom we hear the schoolmen so loudly and proudly boast of? Doubtless they were men of high renown above their fellows, and who would have desired, (could they have had prophetic eye) to have lived when their lofty souls could have grasped something more worthy than empty and vain dreams, and mocking, treacherous shadows;—winnowing chaff in search of wheat, making the rounds of a labyrinth in anticipation that they were following the course to the broad and full light.

How different this course from the one indicated by the grand watchword of a better state of things we are now bearing towards. Let this watchword be on our lips, let it be the password to our every pursuit; and let it particularly be ever in our hearts, and upon our minds, when ever we rise, and in all that we do within these walls:—UTILITY AND PROGRESS. How much of interest and benefit to man is in these two words. The ancient philosophers had no comprehension of them; or rather it might be more truthfully said of them that they disdained to be useful and were content to be stationary. And thus it followed that the discoveries of an immortal Newton were reserved for another age. The ancient philosophy, a writer has observed, could not descend to the humble office of ministering to the comfort of human beings. All the schools regarded that office as degrading, some censured it as immoral. Seneca, one of the ancient

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 these 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 these 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 rarities 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 waken the fields of continents with the bones of fathers, of brothers; those members that are so dense and most needed on the circle of the social hearth—And all for what?—to satisfy the silly prejudices 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 and mad ambition. Heaven be praised, that the black darkness of death that 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 enduringly 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 temptation 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 savior 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 earthly habitation, grant that I may depart from the world, shall 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 Hinkley'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 Clitheroe'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.
Tuesday, February 1st. | Friday, April 1st. | Wednesday, June 1st. | Monday, August 1st. | Monday, October 10th. | Thursday, December 1st.

SECOND DIVISION COURT. Tuckersmith, Hullett, McKillop, Hibbert, and Logan. George Williams, Clerk. Bailiff. At Van Egmond's.
Friday, February 4th. | Monday, April 11th. | Friday, June 3rd. | Wednesday, August 3rd. | Wednesday, October 12th. | Saturday, December 3rd.

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, south to 8th concession line inclusive, and Gore of Downie, north of Oxford Road. John J. E. Linton, Clerk.—John McCarthy, Bailiff. At the Sinkspeare Hotel, Stratford.
Monday, February 7th. | Wednesday, April 13th. | Monday, June 6th. | Friday, August 5th. | Friday, October 14th. | Monday, December 5th.

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.
Tuesday, February 8th. | Thursday, April 14th. | Tuesday, June 7th. | Saturday, August 6th. | Saturday, October 15th. | Tuesday, December 6th.

FIFTH DIVISION COURT. Williams, Biddulph, and McGilvray. George Carter, Clerk. George Hodgins, Bailiff. At George Hodgins, Biddulph Tavern, Sable Hill.
Wednesday, February 12. | Tuesday, April 19th. | Saturday, June 11th. | Tuesday, August 9th. | Wednesday, October 19th. | Saturday, December 10.

SIXTH DIVISION COURT. Stephen, Hay and Colborne. James Scott, Clerk. Josh. Case, Bailiff. At D. McConnell's, Halfway House Tavern, at the Falls.
Friday, February 11th. | Monday, April 15th. | Friday, June 10th. | Monday, August 6th. | Monday, October 13th. | Friday, December 9.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Goderich, January 18, 1842. DAN. IZARDS, Clerk of the Peace.

Eligible Property for Sale, OR TO RENT.

The subscriber intending to remove from London, offers the property on which he resides for disposal, by private Tender on moderate terms. It consists of a Cottage Residence, large Barn used as a carpenter's shop, Garden and Yard, a well affording a never-failing supply of the purest water, and its area covers about half an acre of land. It cannot be otherwise than desirable from its peculiar location in such a town as London, with such magnificent prospects,—it being equally adapted either as a private residence, or almost any mechanical business, that of a builder having been established and successfully carried on upon the premises for the last few years.
W. S. GUY.

N. B. W. S. G. takes this opportunity to say that his patience is at last exhausted in endeavoring to collect his dues and therefor any further favor he is inexpressible.
He would further add, that being always duly impressed with a proper feeling of gratitude, he begs to express his most sincere thanks to those kind friends who have so liberally patronised him.
London, Jan. 21, 1842. 24-3m

Onondaga Salt. 300 Barrels Onondaga Salt, for sale cheap, by J. CLARIS. London, Jan. 21, 1842.

600 WHISKEY. 600 Barrels superior Whiskey, for sale low, by J. CLARIS. London, Jan. 21, 1842.

FEATHERS!! 400 CWT. Geese Feathers, for sale by M. ANDERSON & Co. London, Jan. 21, 1842. 24

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. 24-3t

ALEXANDER & MATTHEWSON, Wholesale and Retail. Confectioners, Bakers, and LOZENGE MANUFACTURERS, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON. All kinds of Medicated Lozenges made to order. ja21-24

PAY THE COOPER. ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to attend to the settlement of the same, by the 15th February next, as his business will not admit of delay in this matter longer than that time. Attention is required, as coercive measures to obtain settlements are at all times unpleasant and unprofitable.
JAS. STEARNES.
London, Jan. 21, 1842. 24

Henry E. Nicolls, Land Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer, York 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 purpose, 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 1 1/2 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 Devisee Act of persons entitled to the claims of intestates. Instalments 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 will land in almost every Township in Canada. W. M. MILLER. Agent for the “Literary Garland.” G7 All communications to be Post Paid. Toronto, Jan. 21, 1842. 24

DISOLUTION.

THE partnership formerly existing between the undersigned, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of January 1841. (Signed) JOHN WINTEMUTE, ROBT. THOMSON. Port Stanley, Jan. 21, 1842. 24

WANTED, a young man who understands framing Windsor and Fancy Chairs, to whom liberal wages will be given. None need apply with out possessing a thorough knowledge of the business. TALBOT ST. WARD. Mosa, Wardville, January 14, 1842. 24f

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber in the month of October last, a black Cow, with white face, and some white marks on her. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. MARY CROW. Loba, Jan. 21, 1842. 24

Peter Gaudy, Tailor, NOT being able to sue himself, and unwilling to sue others, is nevertheless desirous of receiving old debts;—thankful for past favors, solicitous for the future, his customers will find that at his shop good sewing is done. London, Jan. 13, 1842. 23

NOTICE.—All those indebted to the subscriber (and wishing to save costs) by note or book account, are required to call and settle the same before the 10th of February next, or otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection after that date, without any further notice.
PATRICK SMYTH.
London, Jan. 10, 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. 28, 1841. 21

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.

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

Cheap for Cash. MORRILL, is prepared to furnish to order, any quantity of good Sole and Upper Leather, for cash, or good approved paper, at 90 days, payable at the Bank. He will furnish to order any quantity of BOOTS AND SHOES, warranted good, at short notice, on the same terms. His old customers, and particularly Merchants in the country, will do well to call and look for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Temperance Coffee House. THE subscriber has opened the premises on Ridout Street, formerly occupied by M. Baker, where those calling on him may obtain Refreshments. Meals ready at all hours; Hot Coffee, Lunches, &c. His sitting room will be supplied with Magazines, and Newspapers of the latest dates. G7 Two or three young men can be accommodated with board and lodging. London, Jan. 4, 1841. 22

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 15th August last, a light red Cow, about 4 years old. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. W. M. MILLER. Westminster, lot 36, 1st con. January 11, 1842.

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, Elushings 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, Nushin, 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, silsesias, 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 bruids, 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, |
| 100 boxes young hyson Tea, | 5 tierces fresh rice, |
| 25 caddies do do | 3 barrels molasses, |
| 10 do Gunpowder, do | 5 hds. boiled oil, |
| 5 chests twankey, do | 5 do raw do |
| 6 do black, do | 5 do olive do |
| | 5 do cod do |
| 10 qr. casks madeira, | 6 cases cascaded tobacco, |
| 2 Octaves sherry, | 5 do mildred do |
| 5 do Port, | 5 do ladies twist do |
| 1 pipe prime old port, vintage 1834. | 10 boxes good coffee, |
| 12 baskets champagne, in pints and qrts. | 10 bags green do |
| LIQUORS, ETC., | 5 do pepper, |
| 6 hds cognac brandy, | 5 do allspice, |
| 3 do. Hollands, | 10 jars superior maccaboy snuff, |
| 5 puncheon spirits, | 1 cases scotch snuff, |
| 5 english gin, | 10 kegs dry white lead, |
| 30 barrels London and Dublin porter. | 20 kegs white paint, |
| 40 do Leith and Aloe ale. | 5 casks turpentine, |
| 40 boxes muscatel raisons, | 10 cans varnish, |
| 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, gunpoweer, 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, 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 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.

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.
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.

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, sailenders, 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.
London, Nov. 3, 1841.

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.

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.

FOR TALLOW AND LARD, MICHIE, MATHIESON & Co.
December 1, 1841.
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 Green, 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. Ready Pay.

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. Ready Pay.

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

SADDLERY.
Ladies and Gentlem's Saddle, Bridles, Saddle and Weighmouth Head Reins, Bits, Stirrups, Webbing, Saddles, Terrets, Saddle trees, Buckles of all kinds. At Low Prices: HOPE & HODGE. Ready Pay.
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.

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.

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. 1841.

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 remedy 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. I 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 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; from 1st April, 1840, to 1st April, 1841, was £1,645; and from 1st April last till the 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 the duties of 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 Magistrates, by the Magistrate Districts, and the duties of the Clerk of the Peace, are set forth. The fees of the Clerk of the Peace are set forth in the Table of Fees, and 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 these, 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 require 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 anything 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 ingenuity from being raked 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, & reduce 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 interlo 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 Officer 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

Canada Inquirer.

The Rights and Interests of Man.

VOLUME III.

LONDON, [CANADA.] FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1842.

NUMBER 31.

The Canada Inquirer,
is published every Friday afternoon, by
G. H. HACKSTAFF,
Office on Ridout Street, London, P. C.
Terms of Advertising.—Ad. a line for the
first insertion, and id. per line for each subse-
quent insertion.
A liberal Discount given to yearly advertisers.
ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

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 would like to see that "light of truth held forth to them" of which "the Catholic" speaks? I would like to see the world 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 doctrine 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 superabun- dant merits of Christ and the Saints." To such a pitch was this blasphemous trade 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 priests 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- gendered. 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 as they were, they would not 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 doctrine 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 contrary to be the case.

Boniface 8th, in the year 1299, 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 the penalties, &c. And he enjoins all Patriarchs, Primates, 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 every 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 it. 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 1299, and by Leo 10th in the 16th century.

Protestants then do not calculate 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 repre- sentation 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 religion 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 instationary 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 into 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 blessed 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 unforbidden.

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 ungovernable 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 essec Lay Bye all—T H and e Lys a n. eg O T H herp Eff AND No. Ws he n. Urn'd, Toe, Ar, h Erself, cwe Epi N G ita E. N. d sht Mead. VI.

Seab. at Eyo U R. G. RIE. f Andd R y y ou Rey EF, 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 so far from the mind of our 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, on our reported 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—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 bigotted 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. pres. sent.

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 Pair 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, 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.

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; Dumas' Democracy in France, Rural life in England; P'ic Nic papers; Walker on Beauty; Mrs. Heman's 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, &c. 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.

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, 50 pieces white Flannels, 100 " Merinos and Orleans cloths, 100 Buffalo Robes, 200 fur and cloth caps, 5 bales prime whiteny Blankets, 3 cases winter Hosiery, 20 pieces diamond and pilot cloths, 20 " stout grey Kerseys, 500 pieces Grey cottons.

Splendid French and English cap and bonnet ribbons, elegant shawls of a beautiful quality, shawl 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 blouses, 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, 100 boxes young hyson Tea, 25 caddies do do, 10 do Gunpowder, do, 5 chests twinkley, do, 6 do black, do, 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. Leth and Alloe ale, 40 boxes muscatel raisons, 50 do oranges and Lemons, 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, HARDWARE, Comprising 50 boxes sheet Iron, 40 boxes IC & IX Tin; table poest, 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.

And a general assortment of Stationery, Blank Books, &c.

London, Canada, December 4, 1841.

J. H. JOYCE.

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, 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 nets, muslins, ribbons, edgings, threads, mouselines, 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.

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, Peterian and flushing, Victoria and Tartan plaids, 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 plaids, Scotch cloaking, Blankets, Woolen Vests, do Drawers, Napkins, CARPETING, WOOLLEN SERGES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, AND GROCERIES, with many other articles too numerous to mention. Corner of Dundas and Ridout 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.

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.

WM. GUNN.

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, mouseline de laine dresses, &c. A few pieces extra superfine West of England Broadcloths. Mascoavado 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, Taucups 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 reasonable 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 are supplicated at Hamilton Prices. Arriving daily, an assortment of Groceries and Crockery, which will be sold at astonishing Prices. Saint Thomas, October 20, 1841.

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.

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 CURS 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, founided 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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

GROCERIES.

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

SADDLERY.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Snaffle and Weymouth Head Reins, Bits, Stirrups, Webbing, Hames, Trerets, Saddle trees, Buckles of all kinds. At Low Prices: HOPE & HODGE. Ready Pay.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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. Began 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 Wartens, 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.

CANADA INQUIRER.

The Rights and Interests of Man.

VOLUME II.

LONDON, [CANADA] FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1842.

NUMBER 34.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH, The Queen, Plaintiff,

vs.
John Burwell, Defendant.
Canada, } By virtue of a writ of
London District } Fieri Facias issued out
to wit: } 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 Town of Port Burwell, in
the township of Bayham, containing two
roods 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 roods 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 rood,
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.
Sheriff's Office, London,
March 9, 1842. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Robert Gillespie, Robert Gillespie the
younger, George Moffatt, John Jamieson
and Alexander Gillespie, the younger,
Plaintiffs,
vs.
Gibson Tiffany, Defendant.
Canada, } By virtue of a writ of
London District } Fieri Facias issued out
to wit: } 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 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, 19

The above sale is postponed until
Saturday the 10th day of April next, at
the same place and hour.

JAMES HAMILTON,
Sheriff, L. D.
Sheriff's Office, London,
March 5, 1842. 31

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH,

CANADA, } BY VIRTUE OF TWO
London District } writs of fieri facias is-
sued out of Her Majesty's
Court of Queen's Bench, and to me di-
rected, against the lands and tenements of
Joseph Smith, deceased, at the time of his
death in the hands of Anna Smith, Execu-
trix, and Robert Thompson, Executor,
of the last will and testament of the said Jo-
seph Smith, deceased, at the several suits
of George Begg and Amariah Sutton, I
have seized and taken in Execution the fol-
lowing property, viz:

Lot 24, 10th concession, in the town-
ship of Blenheim, 200 acres; lot 36, 38,
north side of Talbot road, east, 200 acres
each, in the township of Southwold; lot
14, 15, 16, north rear lake road, in the
township of Southwold; lot 16, south side
of lake road, 82 acres; also, parts of the fol-
lowing lots as belonging to the estate of
the said Joseph Smith, deceased, viz:

Parts of lot 14, 15, 17, 18, 3rd con-
cession of Carradoc; lot 17, 5th con. Car-
radoc; lot 21, 5th con. Carradoc; lot 14,
9th con. Carradoc, 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.
Sheriff's Office, London,
17th March, 1842. 32

Township of Missouri.

TO be sold, lot 16, 2nd con. cession,
on the Thames, thirteen miles from
London; a Log House and Barn, with
twenty acres cleared, fenced and under
meadow. The wood land heavily timbered
with beech, maple, oak, elm, &c.
Several never failing springs upon the
land.

It is within 2 1/2 miles of Scathard's
Mill. Apply to E. Cleverly, Esq., Bar-
rister, Dundas street, or to the subscriber,
at Mr. Wilson's Office.

J. SHANLY, Jun.
London, March 17, 1842. 32

FOR SALE—the North half of lot
number Eight in the 4th concession of
the township of London, on the North
branch of the Thames, four miles from
town, having twenty acres cleared and
fenced; two spring creeks take their rise
in, and run through the lot. Terms, one
half of the purchase money at the time of
sale, the remainder in a year, to be se-
cured on the property.

Apply at Mr. Wilson's office, to
J. SHANLY, Jr.
14th Feb. 1842. 29

ALMANACS.

CANADIAN ALMANACS, for sale
wholesale and Retail by
LYMAN MOORE & Co.

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 Launes, 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
Cashmeres and Edinburgh shawls, of the
most fashionable patterns; wolen shawls,
of large size and good style; French Cash-
meres and merino shawls, of the most fish-
ionable patterns; wolen shawls, of large
size and good style; Cassimeres, new style
of Vestings; with a general assortment of
Haberdashery, cotton Goods, Laces, ho-
sery, &c. Too numerous to mention, the
styles of which are equal to any in the
market, and those 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.

10 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 price, 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

R. H. BRETT,
161 King Street, Toronto.

Manufacturer of Combs, Importer of and
Dealer in STATIONARY, English,
French and German Fancy Goods,
Cutlery, German Silver Ware,
Business and Domestic Goods,
&c. &c. &c.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AND AT WHOLESALE ONLY,
Groceries, Dyestuffs, Glassware, Tobacco,
Heavy Goods, &c. &c.

THE subscriber has today in Store,
and offers on the usual terms to the
Trade, at wholesale only,

147 kegs, various brands, plug
40 half kegs do do
180 boxes do do
22 do Ladies' Twist,
18 do No. 10
17 Jars best Macaboy
3 bbls, about 800 lbs. Scotch
10 kegs Rappie
45 bags Ligura
47 " Rio
56 " St. Domingo,
38 boxes Ground,
20 boxes ground pepper,
10 " ground pimento,
1 bbl. Nutmegs, about 180 lbs.
1 " Cloves, about 120 lbs.
9 tiers rich Porto Rico Molasses,
3 " do 800-rats,
2 " do Epsom Salts,
60 boxes Staron,
33 " pipes,
1 case Bengal Indigo,
30 bbls. Copers,
27 " Newwood,
52 " Logwood,
170 boxes best muscatel Raisins,
32 half boxes do do
27 kegs Smyrna do
91 cases assorted cut Nails
Blue cuts and shingles,
8 cases ground bottom Tumblers,
17 " plain do
18 bales candle wax,
46 " cotton Yarn,
4 bales cotton Yarn,
2 " do Yarn,
20 bags Flour,
10 bbls. hard shell Almonds.

With many other articles in the line.
Also, a full and complete stock of Combs
and Fancy Goods well suited for the
country trade.

R. H. BRETT,
161 King Street,
Toronto, Feb. 12, 1842.

The subscriber received per the latest
Vessels from London and Liverpool, which
are offered for sale at wholesale and retail.

54 cases assorted Stationary,
17 bales (320 reams) news printing paper
10 " wrapping paper,
2 tons mill board,
1 case Bookbinder's leather,
4 tiers assorted Ink,
31 cases Combs and fancy Goods,
6 cases assorted Books,
1 cask hair brushes.

R. H. BRETT,
Toronto, Feb. 12, 1842. 29

A. D. McLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE ON RIDOUT STREET
One door south of T. Cook's dwelling House.
London, Feb. 26, 1842. 29

NOTICE. TENDERS

WILL be received for the supply of
the whole, or portions of the follow-
ing materials, for the construction of Fort
Stanley Piers, viz:

18,000 cubic feet of squared Oak Timber in
30 feet lengths
1,000 cubic feet of squared Oak Timber
23 feet lengths,
12,000 cubic feet of squared Pine Timber in
30 feet lengths,
8,000 cubic feet of squared Pine Timber in
20 feet lengths,
9,000 Lineal Feet of Oak Timber, flatted to
10 inches, in 20 feet lengths,
18,000 Lineal feet of Oak Timber, flatted to
10 inches, in 30 feet lengths.

The Squared Timber to be well hewn
and free from sap, or any unsoundness,
and to be of the foregoing lengths, or such
others as will cross cut into them. It may
be of the following Scantlings, 12 x 12,
12 x 14, 12 x 16, 12 x 18; but in the
getting of them out, attention must be paid
to their being in corresponding proportions,
so as that the regular course may be pre-
served. One third of the several classes
of Timber is to be delivered on or before
the first day of July, another third on or
before the first of August, and the re-
maining on or before the first day of Sep-
tember next; but the entire may be de-
livered as soon as may be convenient to
the Contractors, by whom it must be
landed and hauled out of the reach of high
water. Payments in full will be made up
on the delivery of each instalment of the
Timber, deducting 30 per cent, which will
be retained as security for the due com-
pletion of the Contract, and will be for-
feited if the Contract is not strictly ful-
filled.

Tenders will also be received for the
delivery of Six Hundred Cords of rubble
Stone, of the heaviest class; two hundred
cords of which is to be delivered by the 1st
of July next, and two hundred cords per
month, after that date until the entire is
delivered.

The Tenders addressed to the under-
signed are to be sent in to the Office of
the Board of Works, Kingston, on or be-
fore the Tenth of April next, and are to
state the rate in Halifax Currency, for
which it is proposed to deliver the Timber
per 100 feet Cubic, or lineal, as the case
may be, and also that for the Stone per
Cord, and the quantity proposed to be
contracted for.

HAMILTON H. KILLALY,
London, 10th March, 1842.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY T. W. SHEPHERD,

ON Monday, April 4th, 1842, at 12
o'clock, noon, on the premises, 14
Dundas Street, all the Household Furni-
ture, comprising 4 Feather Beds, Bed-
stead, Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Clock,
Milk Cow, and numerous other articles.
ALSO,
The HOUSE and LOT now in the
occupation of Mr. Odell, having a frontage
in Dundas Street of 35 feet, and in rear
100 feet.

LIKEWISE,
The vacant lot adjoining, having a frontage
in Dundas Street of 35 feet, and in rear
to the Street at the back,
Terms made known at the time of sale,
and for further particulars apply to the
Auctioneer.

A. STRONG,
London, March 24, 1842. 33

Fanning Mills.

THE subscriber begs 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.
(?) All kinds of country produce taken
in payment.

A. STRONG,
London, March 24, 1842. 33

Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of the London District.

A meeting of the Board of Di-
rectors held this day, it was or-
dered:
" That the Treasurer forthwith assess
fourteen shillings and sixpence currency
in the pound, upon the Balance of the
premium notes, for the purpose of paying
off Edward Matthews' Loss."
The above assessment is required to be
paid at the Office of the undersigned on
or before the 12th May next.

W. W. STREET,
Treasurer.
London 7th March, 1842. 32

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Delaware Post Office, 12th March, 1842.

Alton Aaron Foster Wm
Anna Moses Hornby Geo
Applegarth Joshua Madge Eliza
Banons Thomas Madogwa
Brown Wm McLaughlin Hugh
Brown John McLean Duncan
Campbell James Nickles John
Case Langdon Phillips David
Compan Mary Ruckey Thomas
Crane John Samson Peter
Crumb Benjamin Summrs Peter
Crow Mathias Smith Abraham
Egan Nicholas Taylor Lewis
Farr Henry 2 Thompson John
Fisher Alex Young Susan E

ROBT. MURRAY, P. M.

TO LET—A House situated on
the corner of Bathurst and Tal-
bot street, containing 7 rooms.
Also, a House on Talbot st.

JOHN O'BRIEN,
London, Feb. 25, 1842. 29

BLANK DEEDS & MEMORIALS
for sale cheap at this Office.

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, &c.
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.

150 pieces Prints of all patterns,
from 6d York upwards.
SMITH, MOORE & CO.

VERY complete and unique Stock
of
Tartans, fgd and plain, Silks do,
Tartans, Satines, Ball Dresses,
Ribbons, and all other kinds of
Fancy Goods.

SMITH, MOORE & CO.

LACES, Threads, Lisle, Blonds, black
and white. Also, Edgings and In-
sertions, of all widths.
SMITH, MOORE & CO.

MACKINAW, Whitney, Red and
Rose Blankets, of all qualities,
green, red, brown and checked Horse
blankets; heavy Bed Quilts, Marseilles
and others.

SMITH, MOORE & CO.
A LARGE assortment of Tweeds,
also, worsted, wolen and cotton
Tartans and Plaids, in great variety, by
SMITH, MOORE & CO.

HAIR 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.
London, Oct. 27, 1841.

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

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 Plough castings,
which they are able to sell at Low Prices.
SMITH, MOORE & CO.
Agents for the Normandale Furnace.
London, Oct. 6th, 1841.

LONG POINT CASTINGS
FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.
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.
Feb. 6, 1841. 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.

SMITH, MOORE & CO.
HAVE to intimate to their numerous
friends and customers, that they
have engaged Mr. McGregor, Tailor, late
of Dundee, Scotland, and formerly of Lon-
don England, where he studied cutting in
one of the most fashionable Tailoring Es-
tablishments, they will therefore be pre-
pared to furnish on the shortest notice
every description of Wearing Apparel, of
the latest fashion & superior workmanship.
S. M. & Co's, assortment of West of
England Broadcloths, Cassimeres & Ves-
tings is very extensive and of the very best
description.

Also, a great variety of Canadian, Pilots
and other heavy cloths and Tweeds.
(?) Price reasonable.

Wearing Apparel.
Cases English made Wearing Ap-
parel, containing fashionable Dress
Coats, Frock coats, Over coats, Trowsers,
&c. &c. &c. in great variety
just received and for sale very cheap by
SMITH, MOORE & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Grocery Establishment,
Dundas Street, Opposite the Mansion House.

FREE subscribers beg respectfully to ac-
quit the inhabitants of London and
vicinity, that they have leased the pre-
mises, 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 low-
est possible advance.

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

FOR SALE,
AN excellent corner Building LOT,
fronting York and Richmond streets.
Apply to
GEO. PRINGLE.
London, Feb. 16, 1842. 28

FOR SALE—Lot number 31, 16th
concession London, containing 186
acres. Apply to
JAMES HUNT,
Lot 25, 2d con. Westminster.
March 8. 31

WANTED—An apprentice, to learn the
Bookbinding business. T. CRAIG.
London, Feb. 25, 1842. 29

NEW GOODS.

MERINOS, Orleans Cloths, P ints,
&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.

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.
JUST 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.
SUITABLE for the season, just open
ed by
L. LAWRASON.

BARCLAY & CO'S, best London
Porter. Hunt's celebrated Port
Wine, first quality, in wood and bottles—
Madeira, Sherry and other wines, a choice
assortment on hand.
Nov. 24. L. LAWRASON.

WHITE Wine Vinegar—by the
cask or otherwise, by
Nov. 24. L. LAWRASON.

GREEN and roasted Coffee, and
Plug, and Cavendish Tobacco at
wholesale, by
L. LAWRASON.

PHILADELPHIA MILL SAWS,
for sale by
Nov. 24. L. LAWRASON.

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, Tum-
blers and wine Glasses.
L. LAWRASON.

REGALIA, Principe and Havana
Cigars of superior quality,
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 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 this 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-
mandale 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 as-
sortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Chil-
dren's India Rubber Shoes, manufactured
upon an improved plan.
L. LAWRASON.

CHURCH 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.

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 ladies, vertical, horizontal
and plain Watches; eight day and 24
hour Clocks, Gold Breast Pins, Locketts,
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 descrip-
tion neatly repaired.
(?) Mr. C. will devote his whole at-
tention to the repairing of Clocks & Watches.
Cas. paid for old Gold and Silver.
T. COOK.
London, June 7, 1841.

CHATHAM ALE,
J. & H. SLAGG, Brewers
of the Ale well known as
McCrac's, are now deliver-
ing a supply to their Agent,
JOHN DIAMOND.
London, Nov. 6, 1841. 11

School Books! School Books!! SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE subscriber has just made large
additions to his stock of Books and
Stationary, 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 subscri-
ber 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, Wal-
lingham's do: Bonycastle's Algebra and
Measurement 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 Gal-
lon,
D. O'BRIEN.
May 1, 1841. 39c.

A. S. ARMSTRONG,
HAS JUST RECEIVED AT THE
WATERLOO HOUSE,
A 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 remuner-
ating 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.

SCOTCH WHISKEY.
A peculiar fine flavor, very cheap.
A. S. ARMSTRONG.
London, Dec. 3, 1841.

LAKE HURON Herring and Sal-
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.

The Real Staunch Tea-totaller.

Alas!—The fine old English Gentleman.
I'll sing you a new language 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,
To trouble her with a little
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 poet."
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 real poet—
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 crushed his own man 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 and dine.
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 refined 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 to the ground into flower, 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 3d 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 country, 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 you persist in your work, and are to be commended for 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 from those things 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 Commissioners, therefore, do not think it 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' moral class book, Chambers' 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.

Horrible Murder and Parricide.

Office of the Spirit of the Times.
BATAVIA, GENESSEE COUNTY, March 17.

A murder was yesterday committed in Byron, which, for its cold blooded atrocity, is almost unparalleled. A young man by the name of Benjamin T. White, having for several years past had a grudge against his father, on account of not being put in possession of a portion of his property, determined to satiate his revengeful feelings by murdering both his father and step-mother. White came up to the house as his parent was entering the door; he took hold of his coat collar, pulled him about so as to face him, took out a pistol from his pocket and shot him through, just under his shoulder.

He then threw him down, and commenced beating him with the butt of his pistol. The step-mother immediately ran to the assistance of her husband, and had the presence of mind to reach down and pick up the pistol (which had fallen in the affray) and was raising up when she perceived the murderer drawing another from his pocket, which he raised at her; and only escaped her husband's fate by throwing up her arm and diverting the aim of the pistol, which was fired, but without effect. The young man then made for

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 caps 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. White is safely lodged in our miserable and rickety old jail."

CANADA INQUIRER.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1842.

Port Sarina 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 Sarina, 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 Sarina. 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 Sarina 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 Sarina, 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 Sarina. 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 Sarina, 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 Sarina, 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 Sarina 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

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.

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, 13th April 1842.

DAN. LIZANS,
Clerk of the Peace.

NAME OF THE DEFENDANT.	NAME OF THE CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF THE JURY.	AMOUNT OF FINE.	TERM WHEN PAID OR TO BE PAID.	TO WHAT PAID.	IF NOT PAID, WHY NOT, AND GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
James Elliott,	Assault.	18th Sept. 1841.	H. Hyattman, W. B. L.	To keep peace 1 yr	To prosecutor.	To prosecutor.	
John Clark,	Assault.	18th Sept. 1841.	H. Hyattman, W. B. L.	To keep peace 1 yr	To prosecutor.	To prosecutor.	
E. H. Martin,	Defendant blowing his nose on Prosecutor.	18th Sept. 25.	W. Robertson, W. F. Gooding, J. C. W. Daly.	To keep the peace 1 year.	In one month.	In one month.	
Wm. Pinder,	Assault.	Oct. 2.	W. Robertson, W. F. Gooding, J. C. W. Daly.	To keep the peace 1 year.	In one month.	In one month.	
Geo. Beatty,	Threatening language.	Oct. 9.	W. F. Gooding, W. B. L.	Bound to keep the peace 1 year.	To keep the peace 1 yr	To prosecutor.	
Wm. Woodham,	Violent language.	Oct. 23.	Rich. J. McDonald, W. F. Gooding, W. B. L.	Bound to keep the peace 1 year.	To keep the peace 1 yr	To prosecutor.	
James Tweedy,	Entering house of prosecutor and violently taking a Cesset.	Nov. 9.	W. Robertson, W. B. L.	To keep the peace 1 year.	To keep the peace 1 yr	To prosecutor.	
John Galt,	Assault and battery.	Nov. 20.	W. Robertson, W. B. L.	To keep the peace 1 year.	To keep the peace 1 yr	To prosecutor.	
Robert Slaney,	Assault and battery.	Dec. 3.	W. F. Gooding, W. B. L.	To keep the peace 1 year.	To keep the peace 1 yr	To prosecutor.	
Matthew Duffy,	Assault and battery.	Dec. 3.	W. F. Gooding, W. B. L.	To keep the peace 1 year.	To keep the peace 1 yr	To prosecutor.	
Robert Parrott,	Assault.	Feb. 28.	J. C. W. Daly.	To keep the peace 1 year.	To keep the peace 1 yr	To prosecutor.	
Henry Evans,	Assault.	March 29.	W. H. Doolittle.	To keep the peace 1 year.	To keep the peace 1 yr	To prosecutor.	

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.



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.

The Queen's Most Gracious Majesty, His 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 was 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

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 purchase 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.

Eleventh: That the Agents of the said Commissioner shall under the direction of the said Commissioner, effect sales and receive monies as well upon former sales as upon sales to be made by themselves, and shall without delay transmit the same to the principal office, deducting therefrom the same allowance as upon sales of Crown Lands.

Twelfth: That the securities of the said Commissioner and of the said Agents respectively shall be extended to transactions in the sales of and receipts for Clergy Reserves.

Thirteenth: That upon production at the Principal Office of the receipt or receipts of any of the said Agents, the amount shall be credited upon the purchase, and the Agent charged with the same; and upon payment in full the Commissioner aforesaid shall certify the same and Letters Patent shall issue to the purchaser.

Fourteenth: That transfers of sales made heretofore on credit, shall be made in the Books of the Commissioner of Crown Lands upon assignment executed and deposited in this office, and upon payment of the instalments due upon the sale.

Now therefore Her Majesty in Council having taken the said Regulations into consideration, is pleased by and with the advice of Her said Council to approve thereof, and the same are hereby approved accordingly and the Right Honourable Lord Stanley one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Signed)
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 licences 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 to the North of the Townships of Olden, Kemekebe, Kaladar, and 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.

All kinds of country produce taken in payment.

A. STRONG.

London, March 24, 1842.

LONG POINT CASTINGS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Coullron 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.

FOR CASH.

SMITH MOORE & CO.

Feb. 6, 1842.

Agents

NEW GOODS.

ERINOS, 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.

WHITE Wine Vinegar—

by the cask or otherwise, by
L. LAWRASON.

GREEN and roasted Coffee,

and Plug, and Cavendish Tobacco at wholesale, by
L. LAWRASON.

PHILADELPHIA MILL SAWS,

for sale by
L. LAWRASON.

EXCHANGE on England,

purchased by
L. LAWRASON.

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. Jewelry of every description neatly repaired.

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 follows:—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 11s. 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 11s. 10c. 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 510 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 Herkinge 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 follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like 'Excess of Expenditure over Income', 'Reduction of Taxes', 'On the Taxation of Ireland', 'On the Taxation of Great Britain', 'On the Taxation of the United Kingdom', and 'New Taxes'.

SIR R. PEEL'S NEW FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL POLICY. In the House of Commons March 11th, Sir Robert Peel brought forward a new scheme of finance. He shows a deficiency of £10,000,000 in the revenue since 1837. And he proposes to meet this, and support two large wars, one in India and one in China, that a property tax be levied, terminable in three years unless otherwise determined by Parliament, at the rate of 7d in the pound or £2 18s. 4d. per cent. upon the property and the income of the country, exempting, however, all incomes which do not reach £150 a year.

He proposes a general revision of the tariff laws and modes of taxation diminishing in some cases and increasing in others but upon the whole, raising the revenues to such a point as to cover all expenses. All funded property, whether belonging to natives or foreigners, to pay the same duty. This tax to continue for three years. There is to be no property tax in Ireland but a tax on spirits. From some cause the temperance obligation in Ireland has ceased to be effective. There has been an increased consumption of spirits in Ireland from the 5th of July 1841 to the present time. A duty of four shillings a ton on coal exported whether in British or foreign ships is to be imposed.

The whole of the new taxes which were to go into operation on the 5th April, 1842 were as follows:— From the income tax, £3,775,000; the Irish stamp duty, 160,000; the Irish spirit duty, 250,000; the duty on British coal, 290,000. Leaving a surplus of £1800,000 after covering the deficit. On the other hand, one of 1200 articles of consumption he proposed to reduce the

duties on 750. The duty on foreign amber, as distinguished from deals, is to be reduced 20s; and for the deals, ending 5th April, 1843, the duty on deals is to be reduced to 35s. Timber from Canada is to be admitted at a merely nominal duty, i. e. the duty on colonial timber is to be 1s. a load, on deals 2s. a load and on lath, 8s. a load. Sir Robert did not enter into full particulars of the intended reductions.

CANADA INQUIRY.

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 and 10,000 native men. They consisted of Major Maguire's 4th, the 5th and 7th, and 59th native infantry a troop of horse artillery, six companies of sappers and miners, 61st Sikh'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 Koor, Cabul and Jagdilluk. 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 bagpipes, 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 emeralds.—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 33rd 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 wheat 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, and her people had selected 2. 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 suggest 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.

- 1. H. M. the Queen Dowager and their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales.
- 2. Hall Star of Brunswick.
- 3. His Excellency the Gov. General.
- 4. Present—Old English Gentlemen.
- 5. Her Majesty's Ministers.
- 6. Band—They're jolly good fellows.
- 7. His Grace the Duke of Wellington.
- 8. Band—See the conquering Hero comes.
- 9. The Army and Navy.
- 10. Band—British Grenadiers and Rule Britannia.
- 11. Mr. Wilson, the Barrack Master, returned thanks for the Army.
- 12. 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.
- 13. Band—Garb of Old Gaul, and Patrick's Day.
- 14. Mr. Norval, President of the St. Andrew's Society, returned thanks in an able speech—and Dr. Moore followed in acknowledgment of the compliment paid to the Sons of Erin.
- 15. The Land we Live in.
- 16. Band—Canadian Boat Song.
- 17. Mr. Sheriff Hamilton returned thanks.
- 18. Col. Wetherall and the Garrison returned thanks.
- 19. The President took the opportunity of bearing testimony to the orderly conduct of the two Regiments now in London, 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.
- 20. Band—Britons Strike Home.
- 21. Mr. Wilson, the Barrack Master, returned thanks.
- 22. Lady Bage & the Fair of Canada.
- 23. Band—Here's a health to all good Ladies.
- 24. Acknowledged by Mr. Horton.
- 25. 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.
- 26. Band—Old Handrath Palm.
- 27. Mr. Archibald Keir made an effective speech in reply.
- 28. W. K. Cornish, Esq. 1st Vice president, then proposed the health of the late President, John Shore, Esq.
- 29. Band—Auld Lang Syne.
- 30. Mr. Shore returned thanks.
- 31. J. H. Joyce, Esq. 2nd Vice president, gave the Hon. Mr. Killybeg.
- 32. Band—A man's man for a' that.
- 33. Mr. Goodhue, who presided at the late dinner given to Mr. Killybeg, returned thanks on his behalf.
- 34. Mr. A. Keir proposed the health of the Chairman, in a highly complimentary speech, to which Mr. Street made a suitable reply.
- 35. 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.
- 36. 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.
- 37. 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.
- 38. 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 its 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.
- 39. 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.

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 last 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; and last because all the men could not be slain, 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 eaten, 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 englonde, in which college is the herit of saint George, which Sygmond the emperor of almayn brought and gave it for a grate and precious relike to kyng Henry. The fifth; and also the sayd 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

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.

Merric Enfield.

Why was England merrie called, I pray you tell me why Beasts of 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 cup 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 earthen trim, And softly rose the melody Of Flora's morning hymn. Her garlands, too, of varied hue, The merry milkmaid wore, And Jack the pinner capriol'd Within his dancing grove; Wall, fire, 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 sun, 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.

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?

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.

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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 PROSECUTOR.	NAME OF THE DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF THE CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAMES OF THE CONVICTING JUSTICES.	AVERAGE OF FINE.	TERM WHEN PAID OR TO BE PAID.	TO WHOM PAID OR TO BE PAID.	REMARKS.
Cowley,	Hugh Colburn,	Assault,	1841, Sept. 2,	John Douglas, Richard Smith,	0 0 0	1-11,	James Douglas, Putnamster.	To be paid on the road where the offence was committed.
Cowley,	Mrs. Jas. Douglas,	Assault,	Sept. 4,	John Douglas, Richard Smith,	1 0 0	Oct. 5,	James Douglas, Putnamster.	To be paid on the road where the offence was committed.
Porter Stevens,	John Hart,	Assault,	Sept. 8,	John Douglas, Richard Smith,	1 5 0	Sept. 20,	Not collected.	Not collected.
Wm. Kennedy,	Jas. McAdams,	Drunk and Disorderly,	Sept. 17,	Richard Smith, C. Hall, Richard Smith,	0 5 0	Oct. 1,	Not collected.	Not collected.
Wm. H. Loop,	Jas. Pixer,	Assault,	Sept. 26,	C. Hall, Richard Smith,	0 5 0	Sept. 28,	Not collected.	Not collected.
Martha Halpinny,	Chas. Halpinny,	Assault,	1842, Feb. 19,	S. North, Richard Smith,	0 5 0	Feb. 28,	Not collected.	Not collected.
Jas. Davis,	John Gilbreath,	Assault,	Feb. 7,	R. Thompson, R. Thompson,	1 5 0	May 1,	Not collected.	Not collected.
Joseph King,	John Gilbreath,	Assault,	Feb. 7,	R. Thompson, R. Thompson,	3 12 0	May 1,	Not collected.	Not collected.
Eusebe King,	Daniel Gilbreath,	Assault,	Feb. 7,	R. Thompson, R. Thompson,	3 12 0	May 1,	Not collected.	Not collected.
Benabe King,	John Willoy,	Refusing to assist Constable &c.	Feb. 11,	R. Thompson,	3 12 0	May 1,	Not collected.	Not collected.
Nelson Deaver,	Adam Thompson and Daniel Kennedy,	Assault and Battery,	Feb. 19,	Benjamin Springer,	1 0 0 and 0 2 0	Immediately,	Not collected.	The fine remaining in the hands of the Constable.
Izreal Thayer,	John W. Gillet,	Produce swearing,	Jan. 8,	P. Hodgkinson,	0 2 0	Immediately,	Not collected.	The fine has not been received; the defendant having asked for longer time.
Thomas Herby,	C. Keytons,	Assault,	Feb. 26,	P. Hodgkinson,	0 5 0	Immediately,	Not collected.	And forfeiture of Stills, without distress issued but not returned.
W. T. Lamb,	C. Keytons,	Assault,	Feb. 26,	P. Hodgkinson,	0 5 0	Immediately,	Not collected.	Returned by Distress, Defendant refusing to pay the fine.
Frederick Hillon,	Daniel C. McKay,	Using Stills without license,	April 1,	Benjamin Springer, W. G. Mackenzie, Jas. K. Vinton,	10 0 0	Immediately, to be paid to A. Hope,	One half to David Hoff and the other half to Marwick, Mackenzie, Town Clerk of Township of Vermont.	The amount of fine was paid to Daniel Harvey at the date of conviction.
David Huff,	Donald Fraser,	Selling Brandy without license,	Jan. 19,	Benjamin Springer, W. G. Mackenzie, Jas. K. Vinton,	7 10 0	Immediately, to be paid to A. Hope,	The amount of fine was paid to Daniel Harvey at the date of conviction.	The 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 H. Wilcox,	2 10 0	Sept. 20,	M. McKenney, Town Clerk of Vermont.	The amount of fine was paid to Daniel Harvey at the date of conviction.
George Thomas,	George Campbell,	Assault and Battery,	Nov. 26,	H. Warren, H. Wilcox, Adam Hope, D. Harvey,	0 5 0	Nov. 29,	M. McKenney, Town Clerk of Vermont.	The amount of fine was paid to Daniel Harvey at the date of conviction.
Lawrence Doyle,	William Storey,	Trespass and Damage,	March 28,	Adam Hope, D. Harvey,	0 12 6	Not paid.	Not paid.	To be paid in one month from time of conviction to Daniel Harvey.
Frederic Groves,	Henry Thompson,	Assault,	Jan. 19,	Richard Smith, L. Law,	0 1 3	Jan. 19,	Not paid.	Not paid.
Mary Halberty,	James O'Neil,	Assault,	Jan. 22,	Richard Smith, L. Law,	2 10 0	Jan. 22,	Not paid.	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.	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,	District Treasurer.	District Treasurer.
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 to the Receiver General.	Half paid the Informer and half remitted to the Receiver General.
John Keph,	Andrew Davidson,	Assault,	March 18,	Richard Smith, L. Law,	0 15 0	April 1,	District Treasurer, not yet returned.	District Treasurer, not yet returned.

The following Stills have been received towards fines imposed before and included in last Quarterly returns, viz:
John Keph, 1 Assault, 0 1 0
Eleanor Kermahan, 1 Assault, 0 1 0
John Keph, 1 Assault, 0 1 0
Archibald Macfarlane, 1 Assault, 0 1 0
James Cozart, 1 Assault, 0 1 0
Nov. 9.

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 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 Tubot 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.

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

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TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY
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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.

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London, April 28.

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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.

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 set, 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, 57 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. 396f.

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	" " "	5 5 7 21	
	part 4	B P	5	200	" " "	5 5 7 21	
	half 10	B P	7	1833 a 1840	1 12 5		
Delaware,	part 24	B P	1	1829 a 1840	1 9 9		
	part 15	B P	3	200	" " "	4 17 6	
	part 12	B P	4	200	1832 a 1840	3 13 1 2	
	N 1-2	B P	2	1828 a 1840	2 12 10		
	part 15	B P	1	200	1829 a 1840	4 17 6	
	Bk. Lot 13	B P	F	200	" " "	4 17 6	
South Dorchester,	part 13	B P	A	100	1829 a 1840	2 8 9	
	part 10	B P	A	200	1828 a 1840	5 5 8	
	part 13	B P	A	200	1829 a 1840	4 17 6	
	part 13	B P	A	200	" " "	4 17 6	
	part 14	B P	A	200	" " "	4 17 6	
	part 15	B P	A	200	" " "	4 17 6	
	part A	B P	B	200	1828 a 1840	5 5 8	
	part B	B P	B	200	1829 a 1840	5 17 6	
	part 16	B P	B	200	1829 a 1840	4 17 6	
	part A	B P	B	200	1830 a 1840	4 9 8	
	part B	B P	B	200	1828 a 1840	5 5 8	
	part 1	B P	B	5	100	1829 a 1840	2 8 9
	part 12	B P	B	7	200	1828 a 1840	5 5 8
	part 13	B P	B	8	200	1828 a 1840	5 5 8
	part 14	B P	B	11	200	1828 a 1840	5 5 8
Carriacoo,	S E 1-2	B P	17	1811 a 1840	2 0 7 2		
Ekfrid,	20, 22 2	B P	Range	410	1832 a 1840	7 6 3	
Burford,	E 1-2	B P	21	100	1832 a 1839	1 12 6	
	E 1-2	B P	21	3	200	1829 a 1839	4 9 6
	N 1-2	B P	4	100	" " "	2 4 9	
	part 12	B P	6	200	" " "	4 9 6	
	part 17	B P	7	200	1831 a 1839	1 16 6 3	
	part 18	B P	9	200	1832 a 1839	5 5 0	
	part 19	B P	13	300	1832 a 1839	1 12 6	
	part 20	B P	11	100	1829 a 1839	4 17 6	
Blenheim,	part 9	B P	6	200	1829 a 1839	4 9 6	
	part 10	B P	6	200	" " "	4 9 6	
	part 11	B P	2	100	1828 a 1839	2 8 9	
Norwich,	E 1-2	B P	29	100	1831 a 1839	3 5 0	
Nissouri,	E 1-2	B P	33	100	1832 a 1839	1 12 6	
	E 1-2	B P	35	100	1831 a 1839	1 16 6 3	
	E 1-2	B P	35	100	" " "	1 16 6 3	
	part 23	B P	3	100	1832 a 1839	1 12 6	
	part 28	B P	11	200	1829 a 1839	4 9 6	
	part 35	B P	13	200	1832 a 1839	3 5 0	
W part 31	B P	14	100	1829 a 1839	2 8 9		
East Oxford,	part 13	B P	6	83	1829 a 1839	1 18 9	
	part 15	B P	3	200	1832 a 1839	3 5 0	
	part 15	B P	3	100	1830 a 1839	2 0 7 2	
Zorra,	E 1-2	B P	16	100	1832 a 1839	1 12 6	
	W 1-2	B P	31	4	100	1830 a 1839	2 0 7 2
Townsend,	part 18	B P	4	200	1828 a 1837	4 1 3	
	part 19	B P	4	200	" " "	4 1 3	
	part 22	B P	7	200	1828 a 1839	4 17 6	
	part 22	B P	8	163	1829 a 1837	2 19 7 2	
	part 15	B P	11	100	" " "	1 16 6 3	
	part 31	B P	12	151	1828 a 1837	6 18 0	
Charlottesville,	part 3	B P	1	200	1828 a 1837	4 1 3	
	part 5	B P	3	60	1829 a 1837	1 11 2	
	part 1	B P	8	100	1829 a 1837	1 16 6 3	
	part 11	B P	8	121	1829 a 1837	2 4 2	
	part 12	B P	8	161	1829 a 1837	2 18 10	
	N 1-2	B P	9	100	" " "	1 16 6 3	
	N 1-2	B P	11	6	100	" " "	1 16 6 3
	part 1	B P	8	100	" " "	1 16 6 3	
	part 14	B P	8	116	" " "	2 7 0 2	
	part 10	B P	9	100	" " "	2 11 2	
	part 17	B P	9	110	" " "	2 0 1	
	N 1-2	B P	22	9	100	" " "	1 16 6 3
	part 6	B P	10	200	1828 a 1837	4 1 3	
	part 7	B P	10	200	" " "	4 1 3	
	part 8	B P	10	200	" " "	4 1 3	
	part 1	B P	12	200	" " "	4 1 3	
Woodhouse,	part 18	B P	1	200	1828 a 1837	4 1 3	
	W 1-2	B P	1	200	1829 a 1837	1 16 6 3	
	E 1-2	B P	1	200	" " "	1 16 6 3	
	part 2	B P	2	300	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 17	B P	1	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 18	B P	1	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	S 1-2	B P	3	100	" " "	1 16 6 3	
	E 1-2	B P	3	80	" " "	1 9 0 2	
	E 1-2	B P	3	100	" " "	1 16 6 3	
	E 1-2	B P	3	50	" " "	1 16 6 3	
	E 1-2	B P	7	5	200	" " "	3 13 1 2
	E 1-2	B P	5	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	E 1-2	B P	5	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	E 1-2	B P	5	100	" " "	1 16 6 3	
Windham,	part 15	B P	5	110	1829 a 1837	2 1 2 3	
	part 17	B P	1	200	1829 a 1837	2 1 2 3	
	part 18	B P	1	200	1829 a 1837	3 13 1 2	
	S 1-2	B P	12	6	100	" " "	3 13 1 2
	part 7	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 8	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 9	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 10	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 11	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 12	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 13	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 14	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 15	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 16	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 17	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 18	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 19	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 20	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 21	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 22	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 23	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 24	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 25	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 26	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 27	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 28	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 29	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 30	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 31	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 32	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 33	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 34	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 35	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 36	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 37	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 38	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 39	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 40	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 41	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 42	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 43	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 44	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 45	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 46	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 47	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 48	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 49	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 50	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 51	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 52	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 53	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 54	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 55	B P	7	200	" " "	3 13 1 2	
	part 56	B P					