The British Colonist.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.] "NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT." [PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 2.—No. 49. CITY OF TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1840. WHOLE No. 102.

ELECTIONS.

...by given, that the Lists of ...ed to vote for Aldermen and ...n, in the different Wards of ...ng Elections, are now ex... ...all, that no alteration what... the said Lists, without four ..., being first given to me, ...e names may be incorrectly ...he said lists, or who may ...now on the said lists, will ...me notice of the same in ... Monday, the 6th day of ...er four o'clock on that day, ...y further objections. ...ARLES DALY, C. C. C.

BANK NOTICE

Office Commercial Bank, Midland District.

NOTICE is hereby given that all bills and notes discounted at this office on and after the 1st of January next, as also all that are now discounted, having at that date three months and over to arrive at maturity, on their not being retired on the last day of grace allowed by law, will, on the day following, be placed in the hands of the Solicitor for the Bank in this city, for collection.

Also, that the Bank at this office will resume discounting notes at three and six months date, on Friday the 3d January.

By order of the Board,

JOHN CAMERON, *Cashier.*

Toronto, 30th December, 1839.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, CHEAP for CASH, or approved notes,

60 bbls. Lake Huron Herrings
2 qr. casks Blackburn's Madeira
15 boxes Patent Sperm Candles
12 " Real Regalia Cigars.

ROBERT McCLURE.

Nov. 4. 1839. 93

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale cheap for *Cash*, or approved notes the contents of 40 Bales Linens and Cordage containing

120 pieces Russia Sheeting,
80 pieces Bleached do
200 pieces white, cream, and brown Ducks
50 pieces white and cream Dowlas
60 pieces white and brown Canvas, Nos 3, 4 5, and 6
2500 bags 2, 3½ and 2 bushel
100 lbs Seine Twine
50 coils Rope, assorted sizes.

ROBERT McCLURE.

Dec 2, 1839. 97tf

FOR SALE.

AT the City Wharf: A few tons Bran, also, 400 barrels Liverpool Rock Salt.

A. MACDONELL.

Toronto, 12th Dec., 1839. 99-y

AT PRIVATE SALE.

VERY superior Old Port,
good Stout do
Madeira, Sherry, and L. P. Teneriffe Wines.

J. M. STRANGE,
36, *Yonge Street.*

Toronto, 16th Dec., 1839. 99-y

THE Subscriber has always on hand a choice and well selected assortment of WINES, SPIRITS, and GROCERIES, suitable for Families and Storekeepers, which he offers, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest prices.

ALEX. OGILVIE,
No. 197, King Street.

Toronto, Dec. 5, 1839. 98-y

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber,
35 pipes Port, Madeira, & Sherry Wines
20 hhds. do do do
25 qr. casks do do do
250 baskets Jolley's Champagne,
24 cases Claret,
100 doz. Barclay and Perkin's Double Stout.

ALEX OGILVIE,
197, King Street.

Toronto, Dec. 6, 1839. 98-y

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber,
95 hhds. Muscovado and Refined Sugars
90 chests Old and Young Hyson Teas
36 " Twankay do
5 " Gunpowder } E.J.Coy'sdo
5 " Pekoe }
65 " Black do

ALEX OGILVIE.
197. King Street.

Toronto, Dec. 5, 1839. 98-y

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber,
200 Westphalia Hams
100 barrels North Shore Herrings
225 boxes Digby Herrings (smoked.)

ALEX. OGILVIE,
197, King Street.

Toronto, Dec. 5, 1839. 98-y

FOR SALE.

5 PIPES superior Port,
5 do Blackburn's Madeira.

JAMES F. SMITH & Co.

Toronto, 17th Dec., 1839. 99-y

FOR SALE.

50 DOZ. Jolly's Champagne, warranted superior to any brand in the city.
25 hhds. Grape Champagne.

JAMES F. SMITH & Co

Toronto, 17th Dec., 1839 99-y

FOR SALE.

30 KEGS Grapes in prime order.

JAMES F. SMITH & Co.

Toronto, 17th Dec., 1839. 99-y

ARYSHIRE CURLING STONES.

FOR SALE by ROSS & MACLEOD

Nov. 26. 1839. 96tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed to that commodious house, No. 145, King-st. formerly occupied by Mr Alexander Erskine, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Toronto, that he will have at all times on hand the choicest CONFECTIONS, for wholesale and retail. Every delicacy in the Confectionary line will be supplied during the summer season. The rooms are airy and well furnished, and by a faithful attention to business, he hopes to secure a continuance of that liberal patronage which he has heretofore enjoyed.

THOMAS DUNLOP.

Toronto, 29th April, 1839. 66.

FOR SALE.

A FARM, ten miles from Toronto, being the south half of lot, No. 23, east side Yonge Street, containing 100 acres, forty acres under improvement; with good buildings. For further particulars enquire on the premises, to

D. & O. GRANT.

Yonge Street, Dec. 16, 1839. 99tf

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. DAVID'S WARD.

GENTLEMEN, A residence of years amongst you, first in a military and subsequently in a civil capacity, and the friendly intercourse which always happily subsisted between us during that period, afforded you ample opportunity to scrutinize and estimate my character. The result proved favorable, for when the growing importance of our flourishing city induced the legislature to grant her a municipal government, you were pleased shortly after to return me as one of the Common Councilmen of your populous and most respectable ward. Flattering as the honorable distiction was to my ambition, the proof of your esteem, and your faith in my integrity excited the most grateful feelings of my heart, and I resolved to prove myself, to the best of my ability, not altogether unworthy of the important trust: by strenuously endeavoring faithfully to discharge my duty as one of your representatives—my honest though humble efforts were crowned with your approbation, for at the next election, you again conferred the same honor upon me, and again I pursued the same course which had confirmed the confidence you first reposed in me.

When rebellion threatened desolation to the hearths of my adopted city, the ardor of an *old soldier* could not be restrained, and I hastened to aid in repelling the invaders. I left my wife, my children and my friends, to serve my Queen and country—my zeal was rewarded with military promotion, which has for two long years severed me from you—yet still, Gentlemen, though absent, you did not forget me.

Now that tranquillity is restored to our late distracted country, I confidently look forward to a speedy release from my military duties and a restoration to the bosom of my family, and the valued society of my friends, amongst whom, I should be ungrateful indeed, did I not place the Electors of St. David's Ward in the foremost rank.

May I therefore, Gentlemen, venture to hope that you will prove that long absence has not deprived me of your favorable opinion or weakened the bonds of friendship which united us, by again returning me at the ensuing election of municipal officers, as one of your Common Councilmen—you may I am fully conscious find many more talented who would be proud of the honor, but I assure you, that you cannot select one who will prove more honest and zealous in his endeavors to promote the welfare and prosperity of the city of Toronto in general and the Ward of St. David's in particular, than, Gentlemen,

Your faithful, and
Obedient Servant,
GEO. HENDERSON.

Toronto, Dec. 9, 1839. 100-r

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT.

THE Subscriber being about to remove from his present place of business, will sell or rent for a term of years, the premises now occupied by him, being the front of lot No. 9, 8th con. of Markham, 87 acres cleared, having erected thereon an excellent

DWELLING HOUSE,

containing 8 Rooms, a large SHOP, 28 by 20, with excellent Cellar, Store-House, Wood-House, FRAME BARN, 50 by 32, Stables, and Sheds.

These premises being near to the Village of Markham are well adapted for doing an extensive Country business, and being in one of the richest townships in the Province, are well worthy of notice.

For particulars enquire of

ARCHIBALD BARKER.

Markham, Oct. 14, 1839. 90

DANCING AND FENCING ACADEMY.

At the Rooms lately occupied by the Post Office department, next to the Bank of Upper Canada, Duke Street.

MONS. DOMINIQUE CHECKINI from the Royal Academy, London, and a member of the Queen's Theatre, (Italian Opera House) upwards of eighteen years, respectfully begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Toronto, that he has taken the above Rooms, where he intends opening an Academy for instruction in

DANCING AND FENCING,

on Monday, the 16th day of December instant, and giving lessons in Quadrilles, Mazurkas, Gallopades, and Waltzes in the various styles—and that his classes will be as follows:—

For Ladies on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For Gentlemen on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

A Juvenile Class on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at half past 11 o'clock, noon.

Terms £2 10 0 per quarter.

Private Families and Boarding Schools attended on the most reasonable terms.

Also,

A class for Fencing on Mondays and Fridays at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 4 o'clock, p. m.—Terms £2 10 0 per quarter

M. C. having with great success taught an Academy in Bedford Square, London, for upwards of eight years, flatters himself that he may expect a liberal share of public patronage, which he is desirous of obtaining, as he intends making a permanent residence in this city, and which he feels confident he will prove himself deserving of.

Letters addressed to M. C. and left at the Ontario House, or his Rooms, will receive the most prompt attention.

Toronto, 1st Dec., 1839. 100-y

TO BE LET.

A STORE and DWELLING HOUSE attached, for a term of years, at the mouth of the Grand River, Lake Erie, being an old stand and in the midst of an old settled county. It would be found an advantageous stand for a general country business. For further particulars apply to

JOHN HUGGAN, Esq.

Grand River, Dunnville,
Nov. 25, 1839. 96tf

TO TAVERN-KEEPERS & OTHERS.

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE, a nineteen years lease of six acres of land, with a house newly erected upon it, intended for a tavern. The property is situated on Yonge Street, opposite the Deer Park, within two miles of the City of Toronto. The House is not quite finished, but the present owner would finish it, in proper style, to suit a purchaser,—as might be agreed upon. If not used as a Tavern, the House might be converted, without incurring additional expense, into a private Dwelling House.

For particulars, apply to J. M. Strange, Auctioneer, Toronto, or to

DONALD LEITCH,
On the premises.

Toronto, 18th Nov., 1839.

NEW WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.
FALL GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers, and the Commercial Trade of Upper Canada generally, that he is now receiving at his premises on Yonge Street, a few doors below King Street, a well assorted supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, which he will dispose of at moderate prices for *Cash*, or on *approved Credit*.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Toronto, Oct. 1, 1839 89tf

News-Boys' Address of the British Colonist, to their Patrons.

This day I've borrowed types and press,
And mean my patrons to address,
And if the Muse—capricious Jade,
Will only tender me her aid,
I'll show,—half earnest, half in fun,
What 1839 has done.

We've now what we ne'er had before,
A Governor-General at our door,
A chap, who, if he keeps awake,
Will save the Province,—no mistake.
But should he slumber at his post,
Then all is up! the country's lost!!
A man like him was surely born
To "make a spoon or spoil a horn."
If he, whom our good Queen has sent us,
Would be advised by an apprentice;
One line would my advice convey—
"*Don't let the Family Compact sway.*"
What other strange thing must I dish up?
What stranger than Toronto Bishop?
"Ma Conscience"! what a lucky man
Is that same late *Arch*-Deacon Strachan;
The same who clawed the Earl Durham,
That he might put a word in for him,
And now a "Bishop" he is made!
Although Mr. Labouchere said
That not a single copper more
Should Johnny handle on that score;
But "wait a wee", and "John" will show
Whether this will prove the case or no.

Who next will come within my clutches?
Oh "Herd" or "Hagerman" none such is!
Who ever would have thought this bully
Could have stuck to his cause so truly;
But now the Resolutions past.
He's proved himself game to the last.
Give me your hand my trusty chiel,
Though vanquished you can argue still;
So much I like one of your mettle
I'll fee you as my lawyer yet, I'll;
Should I e'er have a cause to settle.
You'll soon again I understand,
Have other business on your hand,
That question which above all others
The Bishop and yourself still bothers,
On this would you be ruled by me,—
To compromise you'll ne'er agree,
Nor for an hour the fence you'll straddle,
But like "ambition clear the saddle."
And thus, as on the Union matter,
The Province will be all the better;
Thus also you may hope to share
His Reverend Lordship's earnest prayer.

Another brilliant star has shone
During the year that now has gone,
And premises our sky to grace,
Until the Union shall take place:
A man (to speak without a figure)
Of notoriety most eager:
One who declares he'll not be done
By merchant or by merchant's son;
That to the dictates of John Russell
He will not yield without a tussel;
That Gamble's blood has been as good
As any Bedford's since the flood:
A Linnæus too, and can with ease
Men classify as well as trees;
Can tell which pine, or oak, or ash is,
Which men of sense—which senseless asses:
Himself the while with as much brain
As stunted oak on Humber plain.
After the union is completed,
And his mock loyalty defeated,
If he will try the old clothes trade,
Without a doubt his fortune's made,
For by his face I could divine,
In such a calling he would shine.

To Jean Baptiste a word or two—
"*Monsieur, comment vous portez vous*"—
CHARLES POULETT THOMSON's labors
Will shortly make us closer neighbors,
So let us try to live in peace,
Nor make hell of a Paradise;
This world of Canada is wide,
And we may flourish side by side.
Our Queen will be a wife no doubt
Before that 1840's out,
And it's been whispered in my ear
(By whom must not be stated here,)
That on the day that sees her wed,
These Provinces shall one be made.
Then let us trust that no miscarriage,
May happen either after marriage.

And now my friends, my yarn I've spun,
You know what next has to be done,
A one Half Dollar—"No" or "Aye"—
I shall "pause for a reply."

January 1, 1840.

When once the people of these provinces are honestly governed, and the effect of comparison with the neighboring republic is favorable to British Canada, the republican mania will cease; and many British subjects, who had left the colony in disgust, will return to share the triumph of justice and the constitutional freedom and security of the colonists. —*Montreal Transcript.*

By a proclamation of His Excellency Sir John Harvey, issued on the 5th instant, the Legislature of New Brunswick is summoned to meet on the 28th January, for the despatch of business.

Lieut. Col. Maxwell has presented to the Fredericton Society of St. Andrew, a draft of £10, "as a mark of respect and approval of the laudable objects entertained by the Sons of St. Andrew, for the benefit of the destitute Sons of Caledonia." The Colonel has been unanimously admitted an honorary member of the Society.—*Fredericton (N. B.) Sentinel, Dec. 14.*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—THE UNION.

To conclude the notices of the proceedings in the Assembly, on the subject of the Re-union of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, we give the Resolutions, Amendments, &c. with the votes taken on each, on the 19th and 20th December.

Thursday, 19th Dec. 1839.

The committee of whole on the messages of His Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of re-union of the provinces, reported several resolutions.

The first resolution was put as follows:—

Resolved—That the House of Assembly, at its last session, declared that in their opinion a united legislature for the Canadas, on certain terms, was indispensable, and that further delay must prove ruinous to their best interests, and that His Excellency the Governor General by his message to this house has announced that with a view to remove the difficulties of these provinces—to relieve the financial embarrassments of Upper Canada—to enable her to complete her public works, and develope her agricultural capabilities—to restore constitutional government to Lower Canada—to establish a firm, impartial, and rigorous government for both—and to unite the people within them in one common feeling of attachment to British institutions and British connexion—the legislative union of Upper and Lower Canada has been recommended by Her Majesty to the Imperial Parliament; and His Excellency the Governor General has invited the assent of this house to certain specified terms upon which the union may be established. It therefore becomes the duty of the representatives of the people of this province carefully to consider the provisions by which this measure may be carried into effect with the greatest security to their future peace, welfare, and good government, and the permanent connexion of these colonies with the British empire.

Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Murney, moves in amendment, that all after the word "resolved" be expunged, and the following inserted:—"That while this house feels truly grateful to Her Majesty for causing the subject of the re-union of Upper and Lower Canada to be submitted to the representatives of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this province, for their consideration, before finally adopting a measure calculated so materially to change their social and political situation—it cannot, after mature deliberation, give its sanction to any proposition, having for its object the re-union of these provinces, which they humbly submit, will, if carried into effect, have no other result than to render the difficulties in Lower Canada, in a short time more formidable, while it would endanger the security and advantages which Upper Canada has hitherto enjoyed."

Division on Mr. Robinson's amendment.

YEAS.—Messrs. *Attorney General, Boulton, Caldwell, Cartwright, Elliott, Gamble, Jarvis, McCrae, Murney, Robinson.*—10.

NAYS.—Messrs. *Aikman, Armstrong, Bockus, Burritt, Burwell, Chisholm* of Halton, *Chisholm* of Glengarry, *Cook, Detlor, Duncombe, Dunlop, Ferrie, Gowan, Hatham, Hunter, Kearnes, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, Marks, McCargar, McDonell* of Glengarry, *McDonell* of Northumberland, *McDonell* of Stormont, *McIntosh, McKay, McLean, McMicking, Merritt, Moore, Morris, Parke, Powell, Richardson, Rutlan, Rykert, Shade, Shaver, Sherwood, Solicitor General, Small, Thomson, Thorburn, Wickens, Woodruff.*—45.

Mr. Robinson's amendment lost—majority 35.

Mr. Cartwright, seconded by Mr. Boulton, moves in amendment to the original question, that after the word "resolved" in the original, the whole be expunged and the following inserted:—"That His Excellency the Governor General, in his message to this house, transmitted on the 7th inst., has declared 'That it was with great satisfaction Her Majesty's government had learnt that upon the question of the union itself, the House of Assembly had pronounced their decided judgment during the last session,' this house feels it due to the wishes of their constituents—the best interests of the province, and its connexion with the parent state, to protest against any other construction being put upon the resolutions of this house respecting the union, other than a decided opposition to that measure, except upon the conditions which are set forth in those resolutions of the 27th March last, which this house, in its deliberate and mature consideration, feels it its duty to assert to be essential and indispensable."

Division on Mr. Cartwright's amendment.

YEAS.—Messrs. *Armstrong, Bockus, Boulton, Burritt, Burwell, Cartwright, Detlor, Elliott, Gamble, Gowan, Jarvis, McCrae, McDonell* of Northumberland, *McLean, Murney, Richardson, Rutlan, Rykert, Shade, Sherwood, Thomson.*—21.

NAYS.—Messrs. *Aikman, Attorney General, Caldwell, Chisholm* of Halton, *Chisholm* of Glengarry, *Cook, Duncombe, Dunlop, Ferrie, Hatham, Hunter, Kearnes, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, Marks, McCargar, McDonell* of Glengarry, *McDonell* of Stormont, *McIntosh, McKay, McMicking, Merritt, Moore, Morris, Parke, Powell, Robinson, Shaver, Solicitor General, Small, Thorburn, Wickens, Woodruff.*—34.

Mr. Cartwright's amendment lost—majority 13.

Division on the original question, (first resolution.)

YEAS.—Messrs. *Aikman, Attorney General, Bockus, Burritt, Burwell, Cartwright, Chisholm,* of Halton, *Chisholm* of Glengarry, *Cook, Detlor, Dunlop, Ferrie, Gamble, Gowan, Hatham, Hunter, Kearnes, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, Marks, McCargar, McDonell* of Glengarry, *McDonell* of Northumberland, *McDonell* of Stormont, *McKay, McLean, McMicking, Merritt, Moore Morris, Murney, Parke, Powell, Richardson, Rutlan, Rykert, Shade, Shaver, Sherwood, Solicitor General, Small, Thomson, Thorburn, Wickens, Woodruff.*—47.

NAYS.—Messrs. *Boulton, Caldwell, Elliott, Jarvis, McIntosh, Robinson.*—6.

First resolution carried—majority 41.

The second resolution was read as follows;

Resolved—That this house concur in the proposition that there be an equal representation of each province in the United Legislature.

Mr. Sherwood, seconded by Mr. Rykert, moves in amendment, that after the word "resolved" the whole be expunged, and the following inserted:—"That this house cannot concur in the proposition, that there be an equal representation of each province but are of opinion that the number of members to be returned to serve in the House of Assembly of the United Legislature be as follows:—

From Lower Canada, fifty members.
From Upper Canada, as at present.

Division on Mr. Sherwood's amendment.

YEAS.—Messrs. *Armstrong, Boulton, Burritt, Burwell, Cartwright, Elliott, Hunter, Jarvis McCrae, McDonell,* of Northumberland, *McLean, Murney, Richardson, Rutlan, Rykert, Shade, Sherwood, Thomson, Wickens.*—19.

NAYS.—Messrs. *Aikman, Attorney General, Bockus, Caldwell, Chisholm,* of Halton, *Chisholm,* of Glengarry, *Cook, Detlor, Duncombe, Dunlop Ferrie, Gamble, Gowan, Hatham, Kearnes, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, Marks, McCargar, McDonell,* of Glengarry, *McDonell,* of Stormont, *McIntosh, McKay, McMicking, Merritt, Moore, Morris, Parke, Powell, Robinson, Shaver, Solicitor General, Small, Thorburn, Woodruff.*—36.

Mr. Sherwood's amendment lost, majority 17.

Mr. Gowan, seconded by Mr. Jarvis, moves in amendment to the original question, that after the word "resolved" in the original, the whole be expunged, and the following inserted:—"That upon a matter of such great importance as a legislative union of this province with Lower Canada, this house is unwilling to assume the responsibility of assenting to a measure, involving so many important considerations without a further manifestation of the public will than has yet been declared, and the house considering that, before assenting to any measure that might involve the liberties of the people, and deprive them of their constitutional charter, it would be but an act of proper courtesy and respect to the intelligence and loyalty of the people of Upper Canada, to appeal directly to them upon the question, that therefore an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency may be graciously pleased to exercise the Royal Prerogative, by dissolving the present parliament.

Division on Mr. Gowan's amendment.

YEAS.—Messrs. *Armstrong, Detlor, Gamble, Gowan, Jarvis, McCrae, McDonell,* of Stormont, *McIntosh, Rykert, Thomson.*—10

NAYS.—Messrs. *Aikman, Attorney General, Bockus, Boulton, Burritt, Burwell, Caldwell, Cartwright, Chisholm,* of Halton, *Chisholm,* of Glengarry, *Cook, Duncombe, Dunlop, Elliott, Ferrie, Hatham, Hunter, Kearnes, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, Marks, McCargar, McDonell,* of Glengarry, *McDonell,* of Northumberland, *McKay, McLean, McMicking, Merritt, Moore, Morris, Murney, Parke, Powell, Richardson, Rutlan, Rykert, Shade, Shaver, Sherwood, Solicitor General, Small, Thorburn, Wickens, Woodruff.*—45.

Mr. Gowan's amendment lost—majority 35.

Division on the original question.

YEAS.—Messrs. *Aikman, Attorney General, Bockus, Chisholm,* of Halton, *Chisholm,* of Glengarry, *Cook, Detlor, Duncombe, Dunlop, Ferrie, Hatham, Kearnes, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, Marks, McCargar, McDonell,* of Glengarry, *McDonell,* of Stormont, *McIntosh, McKay, McMicking, Merritt, Moore, Morris, Parke, Powell, Richardson, Robinson, Rutlan, Rykert, Shade, Sherwood, Thomson.*—20.

The second resolution carried—majority 13.

The third resolution was put 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 for the person administering the government, and for the judges of the several superior 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.

Division on third resolution.

YEAS.—Messrs. *Aikman, Armstrong, Attorney General, Bockus, Burritt, Burwell, Chisholm* of Halton, *Chisholm* of Glengarry, *Cook, Duncombe, Dunlop, Elliott, Ferrie, Hatham, Hunter, Jarvis, Kearnes, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, McCargar, McDonell* of Glengarry, *McDonell* of Northumberland, *McDonell* of Stormont, *McKay, McLean, McMicking, Merritt, Moore, Morris, Murney, Parke, Powell, Rutlan, Rykert, Shade, Shaver, Solicitor General, Small, Thomson, Thorburn, Wickens, Woodruff.*—43.

NAYS.—Messrs. *Boulton, Caldwell, Cartwright, Detlor, Gamble, McIntosh, Robinson, Sherwood.*—8.

The third resolution carried—majority 35.

The fourth resolution was put and carried, as follows:—

Resolved—That the public debt of this province shall, after the union, be charged on the joint revenue of the united province.

Friday, 20th Dec. 1839.

Mr. Solicitor General, seconded by Mr. Malloch, moves that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor General, transmitting to His Excellency the resolutions of the house on the subject of an union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and that Messrs. Merritt and McKay be a committee to draft and report the same.

Mr. Cartwright, seconded by Mr. Bockus, moves in amendment, that after the words "Lower Canada" in the original motion, the following be added "and that the said committee be instructed to embody in such address the following resolution:

"*Resolved*—That this house having thus far concurred in the proposition of Her Majesty's government are bound, by a sense of justice and duty to their constituents and the province at large, to declare further, what provisions they consider as essentially necessary to obtain from the union those results which alone can justify its adoption, and in the expectation of which this house alone consents to the measure. That in order to secure to the deliberations of the united legislature all possible freedom from the influence of origin and institutions derived from a foreign country, and of the associations arising from the deplorable events which have happened within the last two years in the sister province, the seat of government should be fixed at some place in Upper Canada—and that English alone should be the language of the united legislature, as this provision will in the opinion of this house be found an indispensable auxiliary to the amalgamation of the people, and to the gradual assimilation of the institutions of Upper and Lower Canada,—and that this house desire to recommend to the consideration of Her Majesty's government the propriety of introducing into any law for uniting these provinces, a clause requiring a real property qualification for members of the House of Assembly, and that saving such exceptions as the foregoing resolutions may render necessary, this house desires to see the principles of the constitution of 1791 maintained and preserved inviolate, and they rejoice to perceive that among the principles recognized by Her Majesty's ministers as forming the basis of the union, is to be found "the maintenance of the three estates of the provincial legislature," by which this house clearly understand—that the constitutional prerogative of the crown will be upheld—that the principles on which the legislative council was created will not be departed from, and that the rights and liberties of the people and the privileges of their representatives will be guarded and sacredly preserved."

Mr. Parke would oppose the amendment, because it would defeat the measure.

Division on Mr. Cartwright's amendment.

YEAS.—Messrs. *Bockus, Boulton, Burritt, Burwell, Cartwright, Detlor, Elliott, Hunter, Lewis, Malloch, McCrae, McDonell* of Northumberland, *McLean, Murney, Richardson, Rutlan, Rykert, Shade, Sherwood, Sol. General, Thomson.*—21.

NAYS.—Messrs. *Attorney General, Caldwell, Chisholm* of Halton, *Chisholm* of Glengarry, *Cook, Duncombe, Dunlop, Ferrie, Gowan, Hatham, Kearnes, Manahan Marks, McCargar, McDonell* of Glengarry, *McDonell* of Stormont, *McIntosh, McKay, McMicking, Merritt, Morris, Parke, Powell, Robinson, Shaver, Small, Thorburn, Wickens, Woodruff.*—28.

Mr. Cartwright's amendment lost—majority 8.

Mr. Bockus, seconded by Mr. Murney, moves, in amendment, that all after the word "moves" in the original, be expunged, and the following inserted:—"That it be resolved that this house did on the 27th day of March, 1839, adopt the following resolutions by large majorities:"

"*Resolved*—That in reference to the resolution of this house on the subject of a Legislative union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, this house is distinctly opposed to that measure, unless the conditions as embodied in the following resolutions be fully carried out in any act to be passed by the Imperial Legislature for that purpose."

"*Resolved*, 1—That in the event of the union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, the seat of government should be within the present boundary of Upper Canada."

"*Resolved*, 2—That that portion of Lower Canada laying East of the Madawaska, and South of the St. Lawrence, consisting of the counties of Gaspe, Bonaventure, and Rimouski, be attached to the province of New Brunswick."

"*Resolved*, 3—That a proper qualification for members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly be fixed upon by the Act of union."

"*Resolved*, 4—That the Act of union not to make void any of the appointments of the present Legislative Council, in full confidence that future appointments will be made in such manner, from the different districts, as best to secure the commercial, agricultural, and general interests of the province."

"*Resolved*, 5—That the number of members to be returned to serve in the house of Assembly be as follows:—

From Lower Canada—50 members.
From Upper Canada as at present.

That the elective franchise in counties be confined to those who hold their lands in free and common soccage from and after a time to be settled by the Imperial Parliament, not later than the year 1845, and that it be strongly urged on the Imperial Parliament to pass immediate measures for facilitating the change of tenure in Lower Canada, so as to extend to them the exercise of the elective franchise with as little delay as possible."

"*Resolved*, 6—That a new division of Lower Canada into counties be made by the Governor and Council of that province so as to provide for the election of such number of members as, together with the members from cities and towns, make up the number to be returned from Lower Canada."

"*Resolved*, 7—That the English language be spoken and used in the Legislature, Courts of Justice, and in all other public proceedings."

"*Resolved*, 8—That Courts of Appeal and Impeachment be established within the united province."

"*Resolved*, 9—That the surplus revenue of the Post Office, together with the Casual and Territorial, and every other branch of revenue, be placed under the control of the Legislature."

"*Resolved*, 10—That, until otherwise provided for by the Joint Legislature, the Courts and Laws to remain as at present."

"*Resolved*, 11—That the debt of both provinces shall be chargeable on the revenue of the united provinces."

"*Resolved*, 12—That the Local Legislature have power to originate duties, or reduce them from time to time, as they may deem necessary and advisable, subject however to restrictions similar to those of 42nd section of 31st Geo. III., chap. 31, respecting certain local acts."

"*Resolved*, 13—That with the above exceptions, the principles of our constitution as contained in 31st Geo. III., chap. 31, remain inviolate."

"*Resolved*, 14—That there be two commissioners appointed to proceed to England on the part of this house, and the Sir Allan N. Macnab, Speaker of this house, and William Hamilton Merritt, Esq., M. P. for the county of Haldimand, be the said commissioners."

That His Excellency the Governor General by his message of the 7th of December instant, informed this house as follows:—

POOR COPY

"After the most attentive and anxious consideration of the state of these provinces and of the difficulties under which they respectively labour, Her Majesty's advisers came to the conclusion that by their re-union alone could these difficulties be removed; during the last session of the Imperial legislature they indeed refrained from pressing immediate legislation; but their hesitation proceeded from no doubt as to the principle of the measure or its necessity. It arose solely from their desire to ascertain more fully the opinions of the legislature of Upper Canada, and to collect information from which the details might be rendered more satisfactory to the people of both provinces."—And this house having, after much discussion, abandoned the above recited conditions, and, as the resolutions adopted by this house do not contain, "information from which the details might be rendered more satisfactory to the people of both provinces."

Be it therefore further, Resolved, That the people of this Province have a just right to an opportunity of expressing their opinions on this momentous question by petition to this house, and as the annual township meetings will be held in the several townships of this province, on the first Monday, in the month of January next, it is expedient to postpone the further consideration of the question of the re-union of these provinces until Monday the 13th day of January next.

Division on Mr. Bockus' amendment:—

YEAS.—Messrs. *Bockus, Boulton, Burwell, Cartwright, Detlor, Elliott, Gowan, McCrae, McLean, Murney, Rykert, Thomson.*—12.

NAYS.—Messrs. *Attorney General, Burritt, Chisholm*, of Halton, *Chisholm*, of Glengarry, *Cook, Duncombe, Dunlop, Ferrie, Hunter, Jarvis, Kearnes, Lewis, Malloch, Monahan, Marks, McCargar, McDonell*, of Glengarry, *McDonell*, of Stormont, *McIntosh, McKay, McMicking, Merritt, Moore, Morris, Parke, Powell, Richardson, Robinson, Rutton, Shade, Shaver, Sherwood, Small, Solicitor General, Thorburn, Wickens, Woodruff.*—37.

Mr. Bockus' amendment lost—majority 25.

Mr. Cartwright, seconded by Mr. Detlor, moves in amendment, that after the word "Canada" in the original motion the following be added, and that the said committee be instructed to embody in the said address the following words:

"That saving such alterations as the said resolutions may render necessary, the principles of the constitution as contained in the Act 31, Geo. 3, chap 31, may be preserved inviolate.

Division on Mr. Cartwright's amendment:—

YEAS.—Messrs. *Attorney General, Bockus, Boulton, Burritt, Burwell, Caldwell, Cartwright, Detlor, Elliott, Gamble, Gowan, Hunter, Jarvis, Malloch, McCrae, McDonell*, of Northumberland, *McLean, Murney, Richardson, Robinson, Rykert, Shade, Sherwood, Solicitor General, Thomson.*—23.

NAYS.—Messrs. *Chisholm*, of Halton, *Chisholm*, of Glengarry, *Cook, Duncombe, Dunlop, Ferrie, Hotham, Kearnes, Lewis, Monahan, Marks, McCargar, McDonell*, of Glengarry, *McDonell*, of Stormont, *McIntosh, McKay, McMicking, Merritt, Moore, Morris, Parke, Powell, Rutton, Shaver, Small, Thorburn, Wickens, Woodruff.*—28.

Mr. Cartwright's amendment lost—majority 3.

Division on the original question:—

YEAS.—Messrs. *Attorney General, Chisholm*, of Halton, *Chisholm*, of Glengarry, *Cook, Duncombe, Dunlop, Ferrie, Hotham, Hunter, Kearnes, Lewis, Malloch, Monahan, Marks, McCargar, McDonell*, of Glengarry, *McDonell*, of Northumberland, *McDonell*, of Stormont, *McIntosh, McKay, McMicking, Merritt, Moore, Morris, Parke, Powell, Rutton, Shaver, Small, Solicitor General, Thorburn, Wickens, Woodruff.*—33.

NAYS.—Messrs. *Bockus, Boulton, Burritt, Burwell, Caldwell, Cartwright, Detlor, Elliott, Gamble, Gowan, Jarvis, McCrae, McLean, Murney, Richardson, Robinson, Rykert, Shade, Sherwood, Thomson.*—20.

Address ordered—majority 13.

Wild Land Assessment.

Friday, Jan. 3 1840.

Mr. Ruttan begged to call the attention of members to the message; for of all measures it was the very best that could be adopted, for the improvement and settlement of the country. The large blocks of land owned by the rich absentees and settlers, were an incumbrance to the surrounding settlers, and no benefit to the owners. By taxing them it would be a benefit to them and to the country at large; and in a few years 50 acres would be worth more than 100 acres now. The country could not succeed unless they adopted some measure to compel the owners of land to sell them. Government granted large tracts to individuals, on conditions of bringing in settlers and their plan had failed; and some said it would be unjust to tax them, because it would be taking back what they had granted. The government, in giving these grants, proposed settling the country, and he would insist the owners must form some plan to settle the country, or the legislature must do it. What, he would ask, became of the emigrants that arrived here? They left the country because they could not obtain lands from the government and the owners of large blocks would not sell, unless at very exorbitant prices. It was the duty of the house not to let the settlement of the country be impeded by the owners, and they should adopt some plan to induce emigrants to remain here. He had a scheme, and he hoped it would be adopted, and that this question would be referred to a committee, and that his name would be added to it.

Mr. Thomson agreed with the sentiments that had fallen from the hon. member; the wild lands deserved their serious consideration; the mode of giving them away was an outrage to the country. The sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists were to have lands for the arduous duty performed, and the severe losses sustained by their parents; and, in consequence of settlement duty being forced by the government, they were compelled to sell some of their lots to rich speculators, at from £5 to £10, because they had not the means of setting upon the lands. He knew many of them to sell their lots for £5; and the lands were purchased by rich individuals, and they obtained deeds from the crown without the performance of settlement duty. Was not that an act of injustice practised by the government? This required the serious consideration of the house, and their sense shewn to the public.

The Speaker said there was no an address on it last session, and there was no reply to it.—The Public Accounts were to be laid before the house in 14 days, and they had not come down yet How could they go into this matter without information? There was less excuse for the head of the government in not sending down what was required, than in the house, for bringing measures through the house. They should have those accounts without delay. Where was the account of the casual and territorial revenue? It would be sent down at the close of session, and when they would be prorogued Then there was the instructions as to the disposal of the Clergy Reserves.—Was that sent down? How could they enter into a discussion of the question when they had not it? The Attorney General spoke about a bill on still licences; that was a trifling thing to bring up. Why not send down some of those weighty matters that they should attend to?

Colonel Gowan said it was evident the U. E. Loyalists were treated improperly. The government gave them and their children land for services, and they deprived them of it because they were poor, and their rights too, and were bought from them by rich land-jobbers, at a very reduced price, and deeds were issued to them without the performance of settlement duty. They knew that large tracts of land were in the hands of absentees and owners who demanded a large price for them the poor had to open roads through those lands, and it would be right to make the rich owners contribute to the improvement which enriched their lands as well as the lands of the poor settler. He would levy one penny on the pound on all wild and uncultivated land, for the improvement of roads and bridges. The poor and industrious had to go back two miles, and make roads through uncultivated blocks, owned by the rich; and it was not more than common justice to make the rich contribute to the improvement of their own lands; they derived a benefit from the labors of the poor, and they should aid in the improvement. He moved that a tax be levied on all wild and uncultivated land in this province, for the improvement of roads and bridges.

Mr. Burwell said, the system commenced, for taxing wild lands, and they got into the hands of speculators—and this was a similar measure to scatter the property of many to the winds

Mr. Ruttan would propose to have a direct tax on the wild land, just there was a direct tax already on it. That resolution continues it on assessment, and the people did not understand it as well as a direct tax. The people would hold up their hands for a direct tax; it would be a benefit too to the large land holders.

The Attorney General said, no benefit had, as yet resulted from it It was productive of no good in comparison to the money that was paid; he should not support the resolution.

Mr Robinson would tax wild land heavily.—The only objection was that the land was now unproductive. In the United States 30 acres pay $2; in Upper Canada 50 acres pay but 20s! If they are taxed at all, they should be taxed high.

Mr. Merritt brought in a measure in 1832, to tax a tract of wild land for the making of a road, but as they did not provide for the sale of the land, it was of no use, and it was passed every year here and it did not pass elsewhere, and he feared this measure would not pass. There never was a system worked worse than the present system Magistrates had the laying out of the money or funds, where wanted; and it was not laid out to advantage The treasurer of his district wasted the school funds, it was a bad system He would have a board of finance appointed in each county, throughout the province, and let the people elect the commissioners, and lay out the money properly.

Colonel Gowan had seen the effects of the system proposed by the hon. member, and he saw much corruption and jobbing by persons selected at township meetings as he ever did Township clerks and commissioners had their partizans in order to secure votes, and it was all jobbing. It would be a ruinous measure. Let commissioners be appointed by the Executive, for he knew many who did not account for the funds that came into their hands.

Mr. Merritt was sorry the gallant Colonel could not find honest men in his district In his (Mr. M's.) township there were persons appointed and a dollar lost. Look at the other system where magistrates were appointed and the public money squandered. All agreed that the system should be changed, and allow the people to select the commissioners.

Mr. Bockus said, if the people could not be found that were honest in Leeds, the same would apply to the Niagara magistrates They heard every session the lamentable state of the funds of the Niagara district. Let us have the five district councils, and the people would elect their own servants. They would have five little states; they would go on smoothly, and they would manage the funds of the province.

Mr. Ruttan thought members had a great aversion to elective institutions; but they had corporations where the people would elect their servants, and spend their own money on improvement. He contended that it was a correct principle that would be of great benefit The people had a right to tax themselves for local purposes, and they had a right to see the money expended. Tax the wild land in each township and elect persons to see the money expended. It would be an important measure, it would keep the people from agitation, and it would improve and settle the country, and do away with that class of people that was the bane of the country—*Agitators.* The people would cheerfully tax themselves, if they could see the money expended; he would allow them to tax themselves every year in such sums as they thought proper; and what would be the produce of it? 1d per acre, or £275 in each township, upon which would be borrowed £6000. He did not see any good reason why the people should not be allowed to elect persons to lay out the money paid by them for local improvements. They elect their township and parish officers and was not that on the same principle?

Colonel Gowan would not dispute the right of the people taxing themselves. As to the hon. member's plan and calculation, he (Mr G.) would say that some townships had not 10 inhabitants in them, and they would have £275 to be expended by them. The hon. member said his plan would allay all excitement amongst the people; the plan would produce the opposite result it would place the people in a state of turmoil and confusion.—Scarcely an election would subside until a new canvass would take place. He had no objection to municipal institutions, to a certain degree.—Where he lived they had the east ward and the west ward; and if the election was carried by the west ward, the money was expended there, and not for the general interest of the town. They would come forward in the same way in the townships, and they would elect men who would spend the money in the part they resided The plan proposed by the hon. member would not meet the object he had in view. The question was, shall we tax wild lands for roads and bridges, or, shall we not?

The Attorney General said, if the people had a right to tax themselves, they had no right to tax others. Suppose forty heads of families in a township occupied 6000 acres, would it be right to allow the forty heads to tax all the lands in the township? They should not tax the land here, when in Lower Canada it did not pay a sixpence. There were many large tracts of wild land in Lower Canada, and a good monopoly than they had here, and no tax clergy reserves, wild land. If the union ever took place, he hoped the settlement law would extend to both provinces. He could vote against the measure on that account.

Mr. Bockus had no doubt of the people taxing their own land if they had the power to tax the land of others; but he did not believe that the people wished to be taxed. If the hon. member went down to where he resided, he would find his neighbors opposed to taxation; they met to petition this house to do away with the corporation; they were not satisfied with the manner the money was laid out, and there were but fourteen of a majority in favor of the corporation.

Mr. Ruttan.—Hon. members were willing that the residents should tax themselves, but not tax those who did not reside in the township. The object was to tax wild lands, and was it not fair to tax all, when they taxed their own? The money was required for roads and bridges. If there were fifty families in a township, were they to be blocked up and shut off from market, by the intervening lands of absentees? The land in Lower Canada ought to be taxed, and it was for this province to set an example, which the united legislature would follow.

Mr. Thomson concurred in Mr. Ruttan's view of the subject. The people were compelled to work on the roads, and they paid a direct tax to improve the lands of absentees.

Mr. Merritt was favorable to the tax being imposed by the representatives of the people, giving the people the power to expend the money. The magistrates of Niagara were as honest as those of any other district. He said nothing against their honesty.

Mr. Gamble.—Two thirds of the inhabitants of incorporated towns, were opposed to taxation in the way recommended. The improvements in Toronto, instead of a penny, cost fifteen pence in the pound. He did not think any advantage would arise from taxing wild lands for the improvement of the roads. If the House was determined to pass the measure, let the lands throughout the Province be valued and assessed. It was unfair to tax lands in back settlements as high as lands in the vicinity of Toronto.

Mr. Thorburn thought this a bad time to tax lands, when some that a few years ago would bring a pound an acre, would not now bring four shillings. The people had enough to do to pay their present tax.

Mr. Aikman agreed, that the people should have the power to expend all taxes levied for the use of roads. It was bad policy to make the poor settlers pay for the improvement of the roads through rich men's lands.

Colonel Prince stated, that the objections to the measure proceeded from interested motives. Who he would ask, made the wild lands unprofitable?—The owners, who, bloated with an avaricious feeling, refused to sell, when the people wished to purchase. Were the lands assessed, they would sell them rather than pay the tax, and honest and industrious people would come in and possess them. They were an incubus upon the country.

Mr. Sherwood considered the object of the measure to be, to open the roads in the country, and to compel the owners of large tracts of wild lands to have them settled. At present the industrious residents on improved lands paid taxes, while a man in England might hold 1000 acres, in the Province, and pay comparatively nothing The measure was good, because it would make the great land-owners contribute to the improvement of the country.

Mr. Bockus was opposed to the measure. He agreed with the Attorney General, that the House should not tax wild lands, when the lands of Lower Canada were not taxed.

Mr. Shaver said, that were the lands sold for taxes, none but speculators would purchase them. The people were going from this country to the States.

Mr. Ruttan said the first sale was a breaking upon a system. He had four sales under the act, the first brought upwards of £4000, the others not £1000. The average at first sale was 100 acres for each lot, the last not fifteen acres, and the land brought its value.

Mr. Small was in favor of the people taxing themselves.

Mr. Shade spoke in favor of a tax imposed by the representatives of the people. Public improvements would take place if the wild lands were got rid of, and a tax would thus prove a blessing to the country.

The Solicitor General admitted that the roads and bridges might be improved by imposing a tax, but he wished the advocates of the measure to explain their mode of imposing it. If the President, or Commissioner, or Magistrate, had been entrusted with the expenditure of the money, the owners should be compelled to put actual settlers on their lots. He was not convinced that the wild land tax offered such advantages as was contemplated. He did not understand how they could make an indirect declaration, that the owners of land should be compelled to sell, whether they pleased or not. Wild lands contribute in proportion to the value of all fixed property in the township where it was situated, but he could not agree to force those lands into market, when the industry of the country was in a depressed condition. He had no objection to the people taxing themselves, but he objected to their taxing others; it would be plundering the absent landowners.

Mr. Gowan would like to know what the Solicitor General meant by plunder. It would perhaps be considered plunder, to make the owner of 1000 acres pay a tax for the improvement of his own land and the country; but it would be considered no plunder by the Solicitor, to make the resident inhabitant work for the improvement of the non-resident's property. At present the poor man makes the road, and the rich man gets the benefit of his labor.

Mr. Boulton approved of the measure.

Messrs. Bockus, Burwell, and Thorburn spoke against it. Mr Gowan's resolution carried by a majority of eleven, and it was referred to a select committee.

Hamilton and Brantford Macadamized Road.

House in Committee.

The Speaker said, the object of the address was to secure payment for the labor performed on the road, by issuing debentures. The contractors performed the work faithfully, and they were now left without the means of purchasing the common necessaries of life for their families. It was nothing but an act of justice, that debentures should be issued to pay them off for the work performed.

The Solicitor General objected, as the address proposed that the debentures should be made payable in England, and the interest at certain banking houses, he would ask the money to be paid out of such means as were at the disposal of the Government. There was a large sum received on the debentures for that road, and applied to some other purpose.

The Speaker would unite with the Solicitor General in any plan that would secure to the contractors what was due.

The Solicitor General proposed to state the facts of the case, and address the Governor General to provide for the payment.

Mr. McKay would not make fish of the one and flesh of the other. There were other works that were stopped in the same way; and if they provide for one, they should, in common justice, provide for all.

The Speaker agreed that all should be paid. It was disgraceful to the country and to the House, that the men who had contracted and performed public works on the faith of the Government, were not paid If there was no other way of meeting their just demands but by taxing the people, they ought to do so.

Mr. Thomson urged, that monies received for a special purpose should be applied to that purpose but such was not the case; and until the Finance Committee made their Report, it embarrassed the Governor General and the House to a log of the address The fault, if any, was in at first issuing all the debentures for the work at once What was, then, to be done with the money? The Receiver General, in order to save interest, paid the amount in his hands for the carrying on of other works, and the House considered that he discharged his duty for the public good. Had he not done so, the interest would have accumulated.

The Speaker said there was no censure on the Receiver General, but when the debentures were taken up by the Gore Bank, he should have applied the money to that work, and to no other.

The Solicitor General said, the Government wished each work to stand upon its own credit, and that thereby speculation would be prevented on other works for which no money could be raised.

The address was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Thomson's Election Bill.

House in committee.

Mr. Sherwood desired a registration clause. It was adopted in England, Scotland and Ireland, and he considered it would be beneficial here.

Mr. Small was in favor of a registration clause, and said Mr. Thomson deserved credit for bringing in the bill

Mr. Thomson said, the bill was before the house a former Session, and printed, and he hoped it would now pass.

Mr. Cartwright did not hear the measure discussed, nor did he see a copy of it, and he hoped it would not be pressed through.

Mr. Sherwood would like to see the bill amended, and not decided upon in so thin a house

Mr. Morris said, if the registration clause was introduced, the bill would not carry.

Mr. Small had no wish to hurry the bill through committee without amendments, if the learned Queen's Counsel had any to offer, but he had none. The registration clause might be made a separate measure, and would have nothing to do with this.

The committee rose, and the Attorney General said, he hoped the report would not be received. The question ought to be left to the legislature of the joint Legislature. Mr. Thomson could not assent to delay.

The bill brought in by the Attorney General for the punishment of mis-creants who land in the Province, with the intention of robbing, burning houses, murdering any of the inhabitants, and also their aiders and abettors, was ordered for a third reading.

The Attorney General said, that Hart and others had come over from the United States for the purpose of robbing and murdering some of the inhabitants of this Province They were captured, but as the law now stood, they could not be punished as they deserved. They could only be indicted for a misdemeanor. Many wondered that they were not tried for felony, but they could not. This bill proposes to make such crimes a felony, and to punish those found guilty with death; and any person who would join them here, would be liable to the same punishment.

Mr. Ruttan spoke in favor of the bill.

The Attorney General brought in a bill to punish persons for enticing Soldiers or Sailors to desert.

Mr. Morris' bill to punish persons for conveying to, or supplying prisoners in gaols with wine or other liquors, was ordered for a third reading.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, 23rd Dec. 1839.

Prayers were read.

The petition of Geo. Boswell and others, praying for a renewal of the Cobourg rail-way company's charter was brought up

The message from the Governor General acquainting the house that the Queen had been advised to withhold the royal assent from the bill passed by the two houses last session, for re-investing the clergy reserve lands in the crown, was read, and two hundred copies of it ordered to be printed.

An address of thanks ordered to be presented to His Excellency for his message, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Fergusson and J. S. Macaulay, appointed to present the same.

A deputation from the Assembly brought up fish inspection regulation bill, which was read and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

The Presbyterian college establishment bill was discharged from the order of the day, and stands for to-morrow.

Petitions of Isaac Buchanan, praying for an extension of capital to the Commercial Bank, and other banking institutions—of Alexander Grant and others, praying for a union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada—of Sheldon Hawley and others, praying for an alien law—of the President and Directors of the Bank of Montreal, praying for the establishment of agencies or branches in U. Canada—of W. N. F. Burford and others, praying for an alien law—of the shareholders in the Farmer's Banking Company, praying for an act of incorporation—of Elijah Nellis, praying for an act of naturalization—and of the President, &c. of the Bank of Upper Canada, praying for an increase of the capital stock to £500,000, were read.

Elijah Nellis' petition was referred to a select committee, composed of the Hon. Messrs. Sullivan, Radcliffe and DeBlaquiere.

Petitions of Joseph B. Clench, praying for an amendment to London district gaol law—of Wm. Chisholm and others, praying for an act of incorporation for constructing a dam, &c., at the Sixteen Mile Creek—and of Edward Powers Ryerse and John Harris, praying for a loan of £1000, to complete the harbor at the mouth of Ryerse's Creek, were brought up.

The select committee upon Erie and Ontario rail road completion time extension bill, presented their report in its favor, and the bill and report were ordered to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet prayed for, and received leave of absence for the remainder of the session,—and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, 24th Dec. 1839.

Prayers were read.

The Speaker reported a communication from Dr. John George Bridges requesting the Legislative Council to accept of 15,000 copies of a small pamphlet entitled "A Digest of the British Constitution," which was read.

The Presbyterian college establishment bill was re-committed.

The Hon. Mr. Baldwin in the chair.

A message having been announced, the house formed, and the Hon. Mr. Secretary Tucker presented the public accounts.

The last mentioned committee resumed, reported progress, and leave was granted to sit again next Thursday se'nnight.

The committee of the whole upon Erie and Ontario rail road time completion extension bill.

The Hon. Mr. Fraser in the chair.

The committee reported the bill without amendment, and it was ordered for a third reading on Monday next.

The fish inspection regulation bill was read a second time, and ordered to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

The Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere gave notice, that on Monday next, he will move an address to His Excellency, praying him to communicate to this house the views of Her Majesty's government with respect to a system of provincial education in this province, and the house adjourned to Monday next at 1 o'clock.

Monday, 30th Dec. 1839.

Prayers were read.

The Erie and Ontario rail road time completion extension bill read a third time and passed.

The boundary line commissioners establishment amendment bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee, composed of the Hon. Messrs. Elmsley and J. S. Macaulay.

Deputations from the Assembly brought up Dalhousie gaol and court house bill—Home district quarter sessions bill, and county of Huron road townships attachment bill, which were read and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

The Port Darlington harbor limits extension bill was read a second time, and ordered for a committee of the whole to-morrow.

An address to the Governor General, praying His Excellency to communicate the views of the home government with respect to a system of provincial education, was moved and the Hon. Messrs. Morris, J. S. Macaulay and DeBlaquiere were appointed a committee to draft it.

The petitions of Geo. Boswell and others, praying for a renewal of the charter of the Cobourg railway company—of Joseph B. Clench, chairman of the quarter sessions of the district of London, praying for an act authorising an additional sum to be raised for the purpose of completing the new gaol for that district—of Wm. Chisholm and others, praying for an act authorising the construction of a dam, &c. upon the Sixteen Mile Creek—and of E. Powers Ryerse and J. Harris, praying for an act authorising a loan of £1000 for the purpose of completing the harbor at the mouth of Ryerse's Creek, were read.

Petitions of W. Robertson and others—of the magistrates of the Home district—of John W. Dempsey—of John Bristowe—and of Ashley Taylor, were brought up.

The fish regulation inspection bill was committed.

The Hon. Mr. Elmsley in the chair.

The committee reported an amendment which was adopted, and the bill as amended, was ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

The house adjourned.

Tuesday, 31st Dec. 1839.

Prayers were read.

Petitions of J. W. Empy and others, inhabitants of the county of Stormont—of Henry Smith, warden and principal superintendent of the provincial penitentiary—of Alex. McMartin and others, inhabitants of the Eastern district—and of John Brander and others, inhabitants of certain townships in the district of Gore, were brought up.

The fish inspection regulation bill as amended, was read a third time, and ordered to a committee of the whole.

The Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere in the chair.

The committee reported further amendments, which were adopted, and the bill as further amended, was ordered for a third reading on Thursday.

The petition of G. T. Denison and others, inhabitants of the county of York, was brought up.

The committee of the whole upon Port Darlington harbor limits extension bill resumed.

The Hon. Mr. Fraser in the chair.

It was, thereafter ordered, that the bill be referred to a select committee composed of the Hon. Messrs. Sullivan and J. S. Macaulay.

The Dalhousie gaol and court house bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee composed of the Hon. Messrs. Allan and Sullivan.

The Home district court of quarter sessions time appointment bill was read a second time and ordered to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

The county of Huron certain townships attachment bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee composed of the Hon. Messrs. J. S. Macaulay and DeBlaquiere.

The Hon. Mr. Morris, from select committee appointed to draft an address to His Excellency, relative to the views of Her Majesty's government on the subject of a system of general education in this province, presented their report, which was read, and the address ordered for a third reading to day.

The Hon. Mr. Sullivan, from the select committee upon the petition of Elijah Nellis, praying to be naturalized, reported by bill, which was read, and ordered for a second reading on Thursday next.

Several messages from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting population and assessment returns, also a schedule of government debentures redeemed and outstanding, also certain reports of commissioners for Macadamizing various roads in this province—upon the subject of the bill reserved during the last session, entitled "an act to authorise the issue of bills of credit"—upon the subject of the bill reserved during the last session, entitled "an act to ascertain and provide for the payment of all just claims arising from the late rebellion and invasions of this province"—also transmitting reports of the Cayuga road, and of the Cornwall and L'Original road commissioners—also transmitting the report of the inspectors of the provincial penitentiary—on the subject of the prevailing practice in the two houses of deferring to the close of the session the consideration of most important measures—and also transmitting copies of several despatches containing Her Majesty's answers to various addresses adopted by the Legislative Council during their last session.

The address to His Excellency upon the subject of a system of general education to be established in the province, was read a third time and passed, and the Hon. Messrs. DeBlaquiere and Fraser were appointed the committee to present it.

The Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere gave notice, that he would on to-morrow, move that in future no private bill be proceeded in, until it be first reported by the clerk, that the standing orders have been complied with. The house adjourned until Thursday at 1 o'clock.

Thursday, 2nd Jan. 1840.

Prayers were read.

The fish inspection regulation bill, as further amended, was read a third time, but not passed, and ordered to a committee of the whole.

The Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere in the chair.

The committee reported a further amendment, which was read, and ordered for a third reading this day.

Deputations from the Assembly bro't up Queen's Bench reporters regulation bill for concurrence; and they returned Maddison's attorney admission bill agreeded to without amendment.

The house went into committee of the whole upon the Presbyterian college establishment bill.

The Hon. Mr. Fraser in the chair.

A message being announced the house formed.

A deputation from the Assembly brought up for concurrence the gaol liquor introduction restraint bill.

The last mentioned committee resumed, reported progress, and leave granted to sit again on Tuesday next.

The Queen's reporters regulation bill, and gaol liquor introduction restraint bill, were read a first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

Committee of the whole upon Home district court of quarter sessions time appointment bill.

The Hon. Mr. Elmsley in the chair.

The committee reported the bill without amendment, and it was ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

Nellis' naturalization bill was read a second time, and ordered for a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The Hon. Mr. DeBlaquire's motion upon the subject of private bills discharged from the order of the day.

Petitions of Wm. Robertson and others, praying for an act incorporating the town of London, &c.—of the magistrates of the Home district, praying that an additional rate be levied for the purpose of completing the gaol, &c.—of J. W. Dempsey, praying to be admitted as an attorney in this province—of John Bristowe, praying to be admitted as a barrister and attorney in this province—of Ashley T. Chamberlain, praying to be naturalized—of J. W. Empey and others, praying for the passing of an alien law—of Henry Smith, warden and principal superintendent of the provincial penitentiary, praying that an allowance may be granted him in lieu of convict servants—of Alex. McMartin and others, praying that an asylum may be established within the province for the relief of blind, deaf and dumb persons—of John Brander and others, praying to be relieved from the payment of toll for using the Macadamized road leading from Dundas to Galt—and of G. T. Denison and others, requesting that the prayer of their former petition may be granted, or that £3500 may be raised to plank the road between the Peacock inn on Dundas street and the bridge at the village of Western, were read.

The fish inspection regulation bill, as further amended, was read a third time and passed, and sent to the Assembly for concurrence.

The Hon. Mr. Morris, from the select committee upon district of Hastings law alteration bill, presented their report against the adoption of the bill, which was read.

A bill for the relief of certain new districts in this province (submitted by the last mentioned committee) was then read, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow,—and the house adjourned.

Friday, 3rd Jan. 1840.

Prayers were read.

The Home district quarter sessions time appointment bill, was read a third time and passed.

Committee of the whole upon Nellis' naturalization bill.

The Hon. Mr. J. S. Macaulay in the chair.

A message announced and house formed.

Sundry bills brought up from the Assembly for concurrence.

The committee resumed, and the bill was reported with amendments, adopted, and ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

The Hon. the Speaker reported that deputations from the Assembly had brought up English and other attorneys admission bill; and innkeepers license regulation bill for concurrence—same read and ordered for a second reading on Monday.

Several messages from His Excellency were delivered by Mr. Secretary Murdoch, transmitting the annual accounts of the district treasurers—the reports of trustees of the district schools, and of boards of education—the report of the commissioners for the improvement of the inland waters of the district of Newcastle—the report of the commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the River Trent—and also several claims for compensation for losses sustained during the recent disturbances.

An address of thanks was ordered for the foregoing messages, and the Hon. Messrs. Adamson and J. S. Macaulay appointed the committee to present it.

The Hon. the Speaker reported that a deputation from the Assembly had brought up the Upper Canada bank stock disposition bill for concurrence, which was read, and ordered for a second reading on Monday.

The Hon. Mr. Adamson, from the select committee upon militia law alteration bill, presented their report which was read, and bill together with report, ordered to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Petitions of R. D. Chatterton and others, inhabitants of the town of Cobourg—and of John Turner of the city of Toronto, brought up.

The Hon. Mr. J. S. Macaulay, from the select committee to present address of thanks for His Excellency's messages of the 31st ultimo, reported delivery thereof,—and the house adjourned until Monday at 1 o'clock.

Lord John Russell's Despatch.—Sir John Harvey's interpretation of it.

His Excellency Sir John Harvey, in communicating to the Officers of the Civil Government of New Brunswick Lord John Russell's Despatch of the 16th October, has addressed them a Circular, explaining his views of the object of the Despatch which accompanies it, and of which the following is a copy:—

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM,

Addressed by the Lieutenant Governor to the Heads of the Civil Departments, and Members of the Executive Council in New Brunswick.

Gentlemen;

In communicating to you the copy of a Despatch which I have recently received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, I avail myself of the occasion to state to you the views which I take of the very important change which, by this despatch, is made in the tenure of your respective offices; which, instead of being held as heretofore, either "for life" or during good "behaviour," are henceforward made entirely dependent upon the will of the sovereign, or that of Her Majesty's representative. The principal objects of the regulations now introduced appear to me to be; 1st, while enlarging the powers of the administrator of the government, by leaving him free to choose his counsellors and office-bearers, to, at the same time, impose upon him a corresponding degree of increased responsibility, as well towards the Queen's government as towards the inhabitants of the province over which he is appointed to preside, for the satisfactory administration of its affairs; and 2d, and above all, it has for its object to ensure for the government, as far as may be possible, the most cordial and sincere support, assistance, and co-operation, in carrying out his views and policy and those of Her Majesty's government, on the part of every individual member of the provincial government, whose tenure of office is made dependent upon them, by identifying their interests (as far at least as that tenure is concerned,) with that line of conduct.

Entertaining these views of the subject, I hail this Despatch as conferring a new and, in my judgement, an improved Constitution upon these colonies.

Gentlemen, I have no intention or desire to require from you any thing in the shape of a renewed pledge or engagement other than those to which you are already bound by your respective oaths of office,—but having frankly explained to you my construction of this despatch, I trust that it may only be necessary for me to signify to those who may do me the honor to retain their appointments and seats, that I must regard their doing so as a tacit intimation of their desire and intention to afford me their zealous aid and co-operation in conducting the affairs of the Provincial Government, and that if they should at any time hereafter feel themselves called upon to avow sentiments adverse to the policy which that government may pursue, or otherwise to oppose or obstruct the course of the proceedings which it may adopt, they will at the same time fully recognise the condition which such a *dissent* from the views of the colonial government, so carried out, must necessarily involve.

With regard to such of the present salaried officers possessing sufficient claims from length of service, and who may now or hereafter, upon sufficient grounds, be desirous of retiring from office during my administration, I can only assure them that I shall be found at all times ready and willing to bring under the favorable notice of Her Majesty's government, and to give all due support to their applications for pension or retiral allowance, in the fair reasonable remuneration for their services, on the principle, however, that such pension or allowance (if obtained) shall cease upon any future retention to office and *vice versa* again revive on the discontinuance of official salary.

These, gentlemen, are the only observations which I have deemed it necessary to make, in communicating to you a despatch of which a copy, as well as of this memorandum, will be furnished to each of you by the Provincial Secretary.

(Signed) J. HARVEY,
Lieut. Governor.

Government House,
Fredericton, Dec. 21, 1839.

N. B.—The office of "Clerk of the Executive Council" is to be added to the List given in the Despatch.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By arrivals at New York, from *Liverpool* and *Havre*, European intelligence has been received, —the latest London papers to the evening of the 30th November, Paris to 1st Dec., and Havre to 2d December. Our space will not admit of our making long extracts. The most important intelligence that has reached our eye, is the following announcement, of the intended

Marriage of the Queen.

The "special message" to the Privy Council proved to be as expected, an announcement of Her Majesty's approaching marriage. It was published on the 23d of November, as follows:—

"I have caused you to be summoned at the present time, in order that I may acquaint you with my resolution in a matter which deeply concerns the welfare of my people, and the happiness of my future life.

"It is my intention to ally myself in marriage with the Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha.

"Deeply impressed with the solemnity of the engagement which I am about to contract, I have not come to this decision without mature consideration, nor without feeling a strong assurance that with this blessing of Almighty God, it will at once secure my domestic felicity, and serve the interests of my country.

"I have thought fit to make this resolution known to you at the earliest period, in order that you may be fully apprised of a matter so highly important to my Crown and my Kingdom, and which I persuade myself will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects."

The Chartists.

These restless men, it appears are by no means disposed to settle down in quiet under the severe lesson they received at Newpoit. Meetings of delegates had been held at various places in the manufacturing districts, to form a national convention ostensibly, but really, no doubt, to concert measures for more active proceedings.—Lodges were formed with secret signs and pass words, and emissaries under the name of lecturers were going about, inciting the people to discontent and rebellion. Their operations were facilitated by the extreme depression of trade and manufactures, and the consequent distress among the operatives.

The evidence taken on the examination of the Newport prisoners left no doubt of the fact, that a general rising throughout the kingdom was intended, and that very great numbers of men were pledged and partially organised to effect it.

In consequence of alarming accounts from Merthyr Tydril, a detachment of 100 men had been marched to Cardiff. The Chartist paper, the Vindicator, was still circulating extensively in Wales, containing the most violent and stimulating appeals and recommendations of violent measures.

London, Nov. 26.—The position of the Bank of England is daily becoming more firm, by the steady influx of bullion from abroad as well as from the interior of the country at the same time the great reduction in her liabilities removes all farther apprehension as to her ability to meet any call which is likely to be made upon her for gold in exchange for notes. We hear that the currency, as administered by the Bank of England, is contracted below what it has been even for the last thirty years; it is said that the amount of circulation on Saturday has was under 16 millions of pounds, and of deposits not much over five millions. The nearest approach to this contraction was in December, 1822, when the circulation was only £16,088,620, and the deposits only £9,213,200. With a knowledge of these facts, it is not surprising that the mercantile classes should have been put to inconvenience for want of ready money, and that they should be compelled to make some sacrifice to obtain currency, in which trade alone they must pay their acceptances, and other engagements. Capital is abundant in all shapes; there is no feeling of doubt or discredit above the solidity of trade, but the great difficulty is to obtain a supply of the circulating medium, as it is found that with sixteen millions of notes the transactions of the country cannot be adjusted so easily as with twenty millions.—*Herald*

The mercantile advices received from the United States have inspired confidence among the merchants interested in the American trade. The orders for goods are numerically great, but they are not for large quantities.—*Herald*

Monmouth, Wales, Nov. 26.—The town has been in a state of great excitement for the last few days. There are a great many strange, suspicious looking men here at present, and it is generally supposed that they are Chartists, who have come here for the purpose of obtaining information as to what preparations are being used. Colonel Considine, who arrived here very unexpectedly on Sunday evening, has left again for Newport, and left Major Armstrong to command the troops here during his absence.

by this despatch, is made in the respective offices; which, instead of being hereto fore, either "for life" or "during good behaviour," are henceforward to be dependent upon the will of the Queen and of her Majesty's representative, the principal objects of the regulations appear to me to be; 1st. while leaving him free to act with the powers of the administrator of the Province, to place by his side the best official advisers, to secure, at the same time, to him a corresponding degree of responsibility, as well towards the government at home, as towards the inhabitants over which he is appointed to exercise a satisfactory administration of its affairs, and above all, it has for its object the governor, as far as may be possible, the cordial and sincere support, assistance, and co-operation, in carrying out his views and those of Her Majesty's government, whose temporary representative he is, independent upon him, by identifying (as far at least as that tenure is capable) with him the interests of conduct.

These views of the subject, I shall have the honor of entering a new and, in my opinion, improved Constitution upon these

I have no intention or desire to impose on any thing in the shape of a foreign engagement other than those to which I already bound by your respective Governments, but having frankly explained to you the intention of this despatch, I trust that it will be unnecessary for me to signify to those to whom the honor to retain their appointments, that I must regard their doing so as an indication of their desire and intention to withdraw aid and co-operation in the affairs of the Provincial Government, if they should at any time herself-selves called upon to avow sentiments to the policy which that government, or otherwise to oppose or obstruct the proceedings which it may think fit at the same time fully recognising the right which a *dissent* from the colonial government, so carried out, involve.

To each of the present salaried officers sufficient claims from length of service may now or hereafter, upon sufficient grounds of retiring from office during pleasure, I can only assure them that I shall times ready and willing to bring favorable notice of Her Majesty's government the zealous support to their application for retired allowance, in the liberal consideration for past services, upon the ground, however, that such pension or allowance will cease upon any future restoration of responsible government, or even again revive on the discontinuance of any such salary.

I have, &c. the only observations which it appears necessary to make, in communicating the despatch of which a copy, as well as a memorandum, will be furnished to each of the Provincial Secretary.

(Signed) J. HARVEY,
Lieut. Governor.

Government House, Dec. 21, 1839.

"Copy and extract of a Clerk of the Executive Council" of the List given in the Despatch.

...ER FROM EUROPE.

...st New York, from *Liverpool* and ...an intelligence has been received, ...ondon papers to the evening of the ...r, Paris to 1st Dec., and Havre to ... Our space will not admit of ...ge extracts. The most important ...at has caught our eye, is the fol...ecement, of the intended

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...VALES, Nov. 26.—The town has been ...nt excitement for the last few days. ...t many strange, suspicious looking ...resent, and it is generally supposed ...artists, who have come here for the ...ining information as to what prepara... used. Colonel Considine, who ap... unexpectedly on Sunday evening ...r Newport, and left Major Arm... and the troops here during his ab...

I have reason to believe that the government has received from every quarter information of an intended rising, and that was the cause of the Colonel's sudden arrival here. Immediately on his arrival, he ordered the guard at the jail to be doubled, and all the troops in the town to remain under arms during the night. You have already, I suppose heard from your Newport correspondent of the capture of seven pieces of cannon and a considerable quantity of ammunition at Cardiff. How the chartists have been able to obtain it I have not learned. This intelligence has caused much alarm here.

Translated for the Courier and Enquirer from the Journal de Havre.

We learn from a source deserving of credit, that Lord Palmerston has sent an despatch to the British Minister in the United States, informing him that the government of Her Majesty intends to blockade all the ports in the Chinese Empire, if circumstances should render such a measure absolutely necessary.—*London Morning Herald.*

We attach no confidence to this report. The style in which it is said to have reached Paris, is design sufficient to stamp it with the extreme improbability of its truth.

THE BRITISH CONSIST

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1840.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—subscriptions towards the erection of the college at Kingston, are progressing steadily. A meeting was held at Niagara, on New Year's day, but no report of the proceedings has as yet reached us. At Montreal, a meeting of the three congregations was held in place, and at Quebec the congregations of St. John's and St. Andrew's Churches have met, and acted upon the recommendation of the Synod. We subjoin, from the *Quebec Gazette*, the proceedings of the meeting St. John's Church, Quebec:—

In compliance with the recommendation of the Commission of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, as contained in its recent circular, a meeting was held in St. John's Church, in this city, on Wednesday forenoon, the 25th December, with the view of adopting measures for raising funds to aid in founding the proposed College at Kingston, in Upper Canada.

John Munn, Esq. in the Chair, Mr J. Bruce acting as Secretary.

The meeting having been opened with prayer, the Rev. Mr. Cruikshank, in a short address, clearly and forcibly set forth the necessity which existed for the foundation of such a college, the great advantages which the country would derive from its establishment, and strongly pressed its claims for liberal support; after which the following resolutions were read by the Chairman, and being separately moved and seconded in the usual course, were unanimously adopted:—

1. This meeting is deeply impressed with the importance of a thorough literary, scientific and theological education in candidates for the Holy Ministry.

2. This meeting deems the necessity for the establishment of a college, in which such an education may be obtained in this country, in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada, in communion with the Church of Scotland, of unquestionable importance, as its second object, the instruction in the elements of general literature and science, of such as may desire to cultivate them for secular professions.

3. This meeting contemplates with satisfaction the efforts which have been made by the Synod for the attainment of these objects.

4. This meeting deems it the incumbent duty of the members of St. John's Church to use every consistent effort for aiding the Synod in this christian and patriotic undertaking.

5. That the following gentlemen (seventeen were named) be a committee, with power to add to their number, to co-operate with any committee which may be appointed by the congregation of St. Andrew's Church in this city, for soliciting subscriptions for said college:—

It was then moved and seconded, that the chairman do leave the chair, which being taken by Mr. A. Haddan, the thanks of the meeting were given to the chairman for his conduct in the chair.

The meeting was closed with prayer, when the committee adjourned to St. Andrew's Church, to confer with the committee then being named there, as to future proceedings.

We regret that the great length of the proceedings of the meeting of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, and the late hour at which we received it, prevents our inserting it today. It will appear in the next *Gazette*. We are happy to say that the subscription for the Kingston college has been successfully opened, and that one gentleman, a member of the congregation of St. John's Church, has subscribed five hundred pounds.

The subscriptions received, without proceeding on the regular collection for which committees in each ward have been named today, is £1515.

We observe by the *Niagara Chronicle*, that at the meeting held there, on behalf of Queen's College, subscriptions were entered into, to upwards of £600; and a still larger amount will be subscribed there. An advertisement appears in the *Hamilton Gazette*, calling a meeting in Hamilton for the same purpose, on tomorrow.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.—On Monday evening, a meeting of the committee of the Board of Trade of this city, was held in their rooms,—G. P. Ridout, Esq, Vice-President, in the Chair. The object of the meeting was, to take into consideration the propriety of admitting the Banks in Montreal to establish agencies in this province. The Committee adopted a memorial, to be presented to the different branches of the Legislature, in favor of the admission of the agencies of the Montreal Banks into this province, and we have no doubt this memorial will receive from the Legislature that attentive consideration which it is entitled to. The Board of Trade has recently assumed an independent position,—such as their wealth and importance entitle them to; and we are satisfied that, by judicious management, they will yet become one of the most important bodies in the province.

Some day last week, we have been informed, Bishop Strachan and some of His Lordship's clergy, presented to His Excellency the Governor General, an address on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, still urging an exclusive claim to them, on the part of the church of England, as the "Established Church" of the province. We expected to have found the address with His Excellency's reply to it, in the "*Church*" of last Saturday,—but no;—the reply was not just such as suited the taste of the Bishop, and it would seem to have shared the same fate, as the proceedings of the late great meeting in the City Hall, did from the Mayor, who very prudently "suffocated" them, under the influence of Lord John Russell's despatch,—the Mayor being Judge of the Home District Court. We have understood, that the purport of His Excellency's reply was, that great concessions were expected to be made by all parties, on the Clergy Reserve question, and particularly by the Bishop and his clergy.

We observe by a late number of the *Patriot*, that a most atrocious murder was committed in the township of Whitby, by one Chauncy Skinner. The name of the unfortunate person who was murdered, was Henry M'Caul. An inquest was held over the body of the deceased, by Mr. Coroner Walton, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against Skinner. He is now in custody in Toronto gaol.

*** We wish to direct attention to the prospectus of a work advertised by Mr. Stephens of Esquesing, and would express a hope, that the subscription list may soon be filled up, so as to admit of the work being published forthwith.

It is with unfeigned satisfaction that we give publicity to the following reply of His Excellency the Governor General, to the address of the House of Assembly, on the subject of Hunters' Lodges. The deputation from the Assembly, who presented the address to His Excellency, was Messrs. Boulton and Cartwright, the prominent advocates of the bill to disfranchise certain persons, upon their guilt being discovered by the oath of the parties themselves; and the reply of His Excellency is just such as under the circumstances, was required. So much was it felt, that upon a motion being made in the House, to print the reply for the use of members, it was opposed by Mr. Boulton, and we believe three others, who had no desire that the public should know the conclusion which their strenuous efforts to establish an inquisition in the province had been brought to. The following is His Excellency's reply:—

"In answer to the address of the House of Assembly, representing His Excellency, it is before that House, (if not inconsistent with the public service) all such information, as may have been communicated to the executive government of this province, or to either of the crown officers, touching the formation, within any district of this province, of secret societies, commonly known by the name of 'Hunters' or 'Hunters' Lodges,' or of the combination of bodies of men leagued together under illegal oaths, with a view to the subversion of our constitution, and the separation of this country from the parent state, the Governor General has to state, that he has no information upon these subjects, which he deems it expedient to communicate to the House.

"If he were possessed of such information of illegal proceedings of the character referred to, as should call for interference, it would be the duty of the executive government to place the matter before the House, and from this he would not shrink; or should the present laws be, in this season, inadequate for their repression, and from this he would apply to the legislature for addit onal power;—but, if the House of Assembly of Upper Canada see reason to doubt the power or the moderation of the Executive and of the law officers of the crown to discharge this duty, it is the opinion of the Governor General, that the performance of it may most properly be left to those whose office it is. In the opinion of the Governor General, it is most desirable to allay irritation, and to calm, instead of exciting unnecessary alarm, and nothing can more impede the return to tranquillity, so essential to the prosperity of this province, than any unnecessary inquiries into the past, calculated only to harass individuals, and excite the public mind."

On Monday, Mr. Cartwright brought forward an address to Her Majesty, the Queen, on the subject of the union. It occasioned some discussion, and was referred to a select committee to report upon it. The object of the address is, to recommend that the seat of government of the united province shall be in Upper Canada; that the English language shall alone be spoken, in the united legislature and the courts of law; and that the principles of the act 31st Geo. 3rd be preserved in the new constitution.

A message from His Excellency the Governor General, was sent down to the Assembly, on the subject of the clergy reserves, accompanied with a bill, for the consideration of the legislature. The message and bill have been ordered to be printed, and should we receive a copy before going to press, we shall endeavor to prepare a synopsis, for this number.

On the 31st ultimo, Mr. Boulton brought forward a motion, to allow the members of the Legislative Council, the same remuneration during their attendance on their parliament ary duties, as is now granted to the members of the Assembly. Mr. Boulton stated, in answer to a question from Mr. McKay, that he brought forward the motion, at the request of some members of the Council, but he declined naming them; and the House being in committee on the question, Mr. Attorney General Hagerman, considering the proposal an indignity to the members of the Council, moved that the committee should rise, which was carried by a considerable majority, and there the matter rests.

We have since received His Excellency's message, and have barely space left to subjoin it. As His Excellency is reported to have said to the Bishop and his Clergy, so it will be admitted that great concessions must be made by all parties. Our most earnest wish is, that the question may be settled in some way, and it is to be hoped the Legislature will make one more effort, to come to such terms as are likely to meet the wishes of the people here, and also secure the concurrence of the Imperial Parliament in the measure, which by the constitutional act is essential to its final adoption. The question we understand, is to be taken up tomorrow in the House.

C. POULETT THOMSON:

Pursuant to his notice, the Governor General now begs to call the attention of the House of Assembly to the state of the Clergy Reserves.

As will appear from his Message to the House of Assembly, of the 23d ultimo, Her Majesty was compelled to withhold her royal assent to a bill passed last Session, for reinvesting the Clergy Reserves conditionally in the Imperial Legislature, and Her Majesty's Government were desirous that the Provincial Legislature should itself afford a solution of this much debated and very complicated question.

The Governor-General does not conceal from himself the difficulties by which this subject is surrounded. The frequent agitation of it in both Houses—the various opinions which have been announced upon it—and the different schemes which have been unsuccessfully brought forward, render the settlement of it, even in this Province, a work of great embarrassment; but it becomes yet more difficult to arrive at a final solution, from the peculiar position in which the question stands as contradistinguished from other subjects which may engage the attention of the Legislature,—since, not only is the assent of the Crown required to whatever may be ultimately determined upon here, but the decision of the Provincial Parliament is open to rejection, by address from either House of Parliament in England.

Still, in the opinion of the Governor-General, the circumstances of the present time imperiously demand a settlement of this long-agitated question. The probable approach of the Union of the two Provinces would at once suggest the expediency of bringing to a determination, before that event shall occur, a matter so peculiarly affecting Upper Canada,—nor is it less necessary, with a view to remove a source of unceasing excitement and discord within the Province, the protracted existence of which opposes a bar to that tranquility so necessary for its prosperity.

Deeply impressed with these feelings, the Governor General has given to the subject all the attention in his power, and he has directed a measure to be prepared, to which he earnestly invites the consideration of the House of Assembly, in the anxious hope that it may lead to a final and satisfactory adjustment.

He proposes that the remainder of the land should be sold, and the annual proceeds of the whole fund, when realized, be distributed, according to terms which will be clearly defined, between the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, and such other religious persuasions as are recognized by the law of Upper Canada, for the support of religious instruction within the Province, and for the promotion, there, of the great and so ered objects for which these different bodies are established and associated.

He trusts that there will be found, in such a plan, a just regard property was destined, the objects for which this property was destined, the benefits must result from the state of society by a due consideration of the state of society by a due consideration which have grown up in this Province, the feelings Legislature upon the question; and he could wish recommends it for adoption, as the measure which, in his opinion, will afford the surest prospect, if assented to by the Legislature here, of proving final, and, if final, of conducing to the peace and happiness of the inhabitants of this Province gene rally.

Toronto, 6th January, 1840.

On Thursday the 2nd instant, Mr. Murdoch the Chief Secretary, brought down several messages to the House of Assembly,—among others, one referring to the bills reserved for the royal assent, in which His Excellency took occasion to call the attention of the house, to the propriety of their proceeding with the public business, and not leaving important questions to the end of the session, to be then hurried through the house. To this our correspondent *Cato* refers. The message not having been printed, we have not been able to procure a copy of it. Mr. Gowan remarked that the message was a very unusual one; Mr. Bockus thought it extraordinary, and would have it referred to a select committee. Mr. Thorburn considered the message proper. Bills had passed the house in a very irregular manner, and the desire of the government was, that they might in future have an opportunity of considering bills, before the prorogation of parliament. Mr. Sherwood was for deferring the question,—(a vote of thanks to His Excellency for the messages)—till to-morrow. Mr. Parke supported the message:—it was not the object of the government to find fault, the Governor General had required, that time should be afforded, for deliberation, so, that the executive might not be forced into hasty decisions in bills. The Attorney General reminded the house, that frequently bills had passed in a very hasty and irregular manner. Mr. Prince was decidedly of opinion that the message was no breach of privilege. There was another message, however, to which no allusion whatever had been made. He referred to that which implied that we should have to bear the expense of the rebellion as well as of the attacks which had been made upon us by the Americans. That message inflicts a gross injustice upon the inhabitants of this province. The Governor General is a member of the British Government and of the Privy Council; can we think him for telling us that we shall be obliged to pay the expenses which have been incurred in preserving and defending the country from a lawless set of invaders? He hoped the motion would be deferred till to-morrow morning. Mr. Parke rose and said he would detain the house only a minute or two.—The hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Dennis) complains that the British Government refused to sanction the bill fixing on them the payment of losses sustained by the late rebellion, &c. Did it escape that hon. member that the reasons given were, that the principle could not be admitted without an application to parliament, and the bill arrived too late for parliamentary interference. Several other members spoke, and on the following day the question was again taken up, and a vote of thanks in the usual way voted to His Excellency for his several messages.

Mr. Shade moved that an address be presented to His Excellency, requesting to be informed what had become of the gold and silver medals sent out as rewards to sundry persons during the late war—which was carried.

Mr. Shade also moved an address to His Excellency, requesting to be informed how many writs had been issued by the Canada Company during the past year.

Mr. Robinson objected—considering the transactions of the Canada Company were private. Mr. Small also objected; the information might be obtained at the Crown Office. Mr. Bockus, Gowan, Sherwood, and several others spoke to the question.

Some discussion, thereafter, took place in committee, on Mr. Thorburn's bill to audit the public accounts; but the committee rose without coming to a decision, having spent considerable time in talking over responsible government.

Mr. Robinson brought up the report of the Welland Canal, shewing the work to be progressing in prosperity, and moved that the report be referred to a committee, which was agreed to.

The select committee to whom was referred Mr. Thomson's Bill for regulating the manner of holding elections, have reported by bill. The bill reported by the committee is very long, and we have not as yet had an opportunity of perusing it. By adhering to the principle of Mr. Thomson's bill, and assimilating as nearly as possible the election laws of this Province, to those in force in the United Kingdom, great benefits must result to the colony. The Bill we perceive, contains a registration clause.

The population returns have not been printed. The printing was proceeded with to a certain extent, and the order was thereafter cancelled. A debate took place on the subject, in the House, with closed doors; and it was urged by some members, that some individuals were guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House, and of bringing religion into contempt, by the manner in which they responded to the question of the township officers, as to what denomination of christians they belonged to, such as "*White Coats*,"—"*Black Coats*," &c. &c. The matter ended by rescinding the order to print the returns, and referring the matter to a select committee.

The House of Assembly have passed a bill, to admit English and other Attornies to practise in this province. The bill is now before the Legislative Council, and we trust it will receive the concurrence of that branch of the Legislature.

A bill has passed the Assembly for the disposal of the government stock in the Bank of Upper Canada, and it is now before the Legislative Council.

The bill to enable the Banks of Lower Canada to establish agencies in this Province, was introduced by Mr. Bockus, and supported by Messrs. Parke, Merritt, Shade, Shaver, and others, and ordered for a second reading, by a majority of 25,—Mr. Sherwood and others opposed the bill indirectly, by endeavoring to refer it to the Banking Committee.

Yesterday, in the Assembly, some conversation took place, regarding the Hospital Lands, and the application of some of the proceeds of their sales to the erection of St. James' Church, Toronto. The matter was referred to a select committee. The House was also occupied during a part of the day, in committee of the whole, on a measure to impose an additional tax on the County of Huron, for the erection of a Gaol and Court House. Considerable discussion took place on the occasion, in reference to the Canada Company's lands in Huron.

At a meeting lately held at St. Thomas, in the London District, attended by some of the leading persons of all parties, an address was adopted and forwarded to the Governor General. The following is His Excellency's reply:—

Toronto, 24th Dec. 1839.

SIR—I am commanded by the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of the Address from the inhabitants of the Southern part of the County of Middlesex, adopted at a public meeting at St Thomas, on the 11th inst.

His Excellency directs me to request that you will convey to the gentlemen who have signed this Address, his thanks for their congratulations on his arrival in this Province, and for their promises of support.

His Excellency learns, with satisfaction, that the Re-union of this Province with Lower Canada, recommended by him to both branches of the Legislature, and which has now received their concurrence, meets with the appreciation of the inhabitants of the county of Middlesex. The stimulus which, as His Excellency confidently expects, this measure will give to the commerce and trade of the country, will enable it to undertake those public works which are so essential to its prosperity, and the Governor General will readily co-operate with the people of this Province in any measure that may tend to promote its advancement and to develope its resources.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obed't humble Servt,
(Signed) T. W. C. MURDOCH,
Chief Secretary.

ADAM HOPE, Esq.
St. Thomas.

Upper Canada Bank.

This Institution, for some good reason, or other, (a reason best known to itself,) always launches out liberally when the Legislature is in session, whilst, in other seasons, it holds on to the unwillingly like, as they say in Virginny, "grim death to a dead nigger." How is this? Can any one tell? Has the bank anything before the houses which it wants to have passed? Perhaps so!—There is nothing so lubricating as money, it assists the 'passage' greatly. The Bank of Upper Canada is under pretty cunning management, "I tell ye!"—Commercial Courier, Dec. 30, 1839.

The foregoing paragraph appeared in a late number of the *Montreal Courier*, and by referring to the proceedings of the Legislative Council, in this paper, it will be seen, that our contemporary was correct in supposing, that the Bank had something before the "*Houses*" which it wanted to pass. It has applied for an increase of capital. We are not prepared to say, what course the Legislature may pursue in reference to this application of the Bank, but we, without hesitation aver, that a more unworthy object for Legislative countenance and support, does not exist in the Province, than that institution. It has been conducted in a manner most injurious to the interests of the farmer and trader, and its sole claim to the countenance of the Legislature, or of the public, lies in the cold grin with which the directors looked upon the drooping prospects of the country, during the late troubles,—extending aid to none,—and using the privileges and the means which the Legislature entrusted them with, for very different purposes from what was intended, or the interests of the Province required. There can be no better judges of this, than the merchants of the city,—the parties, who, in the course of business, have most to do in money matters, and whose interests are most deeply affected, for better or for worse; just as it may suit the caprice of the directors, to lend them the accommodations they are entitled to look for, or to close their vaults entirely against them. The meeting which was held lately of the merchants in this city, composing the Board of Trade,—a report of whose proceeding we gave in a former number,—shewed very conclusively the estimation in which the Bank of Upper Canada is held. Not a word fell from any member present, in favor of the Bank, except from one or two, who happened to have been favorites at the Board. On the contrary, a spirit of indignation pervaded the meeting, at the course pursued by the directors, which burst forth into an open manifestation, no longer to be concealed, or misunderstood, of the feelings entertained by the mercantile body in Toronto, as to the course pursued by the Bank directors.

The Commercial Bank can urge a fair claim for an extension of capital. The directors of the Commercial have extended to the public, accommodation, as far as their means would admit, and they now notify the public, by advertisement, that they are prepared to discount paper, at three and six months.—They want an increase of their capital, to enable them to extend their accommodations still farther;—and this increase ought in justice to them and to the country, to be granted them. But, while we would urge this for the Commercial Bank, we cannot pass over in silence, the stand which has been taken in the House of Assembly by some members against the bill introduced, to admit the Montreal Banks to establish agencies in Upper Canada. This is exceedingly illiberal; and now, that we are, on the eve of being united with Lower Canada, it were desirable that every facility should be granted to the British inhabitants of L. Canada, to extend the field of their enterprize into the Upper Province, in which a great number of them are very materially interested, from their connection with its trade, and from their possession of real estate in it, to a considerable extent. The interests of Upper Canada, moreover, require, that additional capital should be introduced amongst us, and what more sure or easy method can be fallen upon, to accomplish this, than that the banks of Montreal should be permitted to send hither a portion of their capital. The interests of the trade of both provinces demand that the application of the Montreal Banks should be acceded to;—the mercantile interests of Toronto are in its favor;—and the Legislature should not hesitate to pass the bill. It will be so much more capital brought into the Province, and it is admitted on all sides, that additional capital is required.

Col. Prince has notified the Assembly of his intention to bring in a bill to separate the profession of Barrister and Attorney in this Province, and place them upon the same high and honorable standing as those of Great Britain and Ireland.

We hope the bill will be supported by every member of the House; for so long as the profession remains as it is, clients may expect to be plundered by the juggling of pettyfoggers.

Until the object of the hon mover is obtained, our bar must remain a nest of barren waste—devoid of talent, honor, and eloquence.

Only think of a man standing in the high and elevated situation of Attorney or Solicitor General, or Queen's Counsel in this Province, pouring forth his splendid eloquence in defence of the rights and liberties of the people, and making tyrants and blackleg usurers tremble and shrink from his presence, withdrawing from the court covered with the deafening applause of the multitude, and stooping, upon his return to his home, to dabble in a case beneath the dignity of a Clerkenwell Attorney in the old country! That such has been the every day practice in this Province, all must admit, and the sooner it ceases the better.

With some of the great and pretended sticklers for British feeling and British institutions, this will be a *ticklish* question. There are some, and we believe but few, who derive advantage from the unnatural union of barrister and attorney; and from their love of base lucre, which with them is predominant to the love of British feeling, they will no doubt oppose the measure.

If any one doubts the necessity of the contemplated measure, let him attend during the assizes in any district, and mark down the number of nonsuits.—*Com*

The weekly committee of the House of Industry begs leave to acknowledge, with sincere thanks, the receipt of the following donations since the 11th December, instant, viz:—Alderman Gurnett, 139 loaves of bread, seized for being short of weight. Mr. George Bilton, a bundle of cast off clothes.—Hon. Geo. Cruikshank, 20 cords fire wood, 24 barrels potatoes, and 6 barrels peas. Dr. Baldwin, Messrs. Brent and Westmacott, a supply of fresh meat, and other necessaries, for Christma's dinner for the inmates. The Curling Club, do. do. do. for New Year's day. Mr. Alexander McGregor, Treasurer late No. 2 fire company, balance, £1 4s.

By order,
JAS. CURRAN, *Superintendent.*

Toronto, Dec. 31, 1839.

To the Editor of the British Colonist.

SIR,—A scene of a most novel and interesting description took place in the House of Assembly yesterday; a scene which offers, in the perspective, bright hopes of prosperity and sunshine, beyond the murky clouds of faction and self-seeking, which still overcast the political horizon. I am alluding to, or rather limning at, the effects which equal and just principles of government are sure to create, sooner or later, not only in the benighted country, but in the still gloomier region of the Lower Country—but let us return to our subject. The evening a most animated discussion took place, on occasion of a message of the Governor General, communicating to the House a despatch from the Secretary of State, admonishing upon the inconvenience of deferring, until *the last day* of the session, bills of the most vital importance, and, therefore, proceeding with that hurry which is incompatible with a due consideration and the mature completion of the measures forming the subject of legislation.

Have you ever seen or read of the shock occasioned by a four-and-twenty pound shot striking the head of an advancing military column? Have you ever experienced the effects of a ship, in a gale of wind, being suddenly taken aback? Did you ever witness the collision of two hostile military bodies, running in the full collision of contact?

"When Greek meets Greek,
Then comes the tug of war."

Such was the effect produced in the House by the Governor's message. At first there was the silence of stupor. The party which has, by thus manœuvering, so long conducted, or misconducted, the affairs of the country, were completely "Flabergested." They were attacked in their very strong hold. An enemy had got into the citadel, and threatened to explode the works, and, with them, the garrison.—At length, however, after an awful pause, Mr. Gowan got up, to animadvert upon the irregularity and unconstitutionality ("*Et Tu Brute*") of the message that it belonged to them, and to them alone, to originate the subjects for deliberation, and that their privileges ought to be maintained in fact and inviolate. Mr. Henry Sherwood was for putting off the further consideration of the subject until the morrow, evidently with the view of giving time to honorable members to take a dose of castor oil, or some other kind of fairy digesting the pill. But, to this postponement other honorable members would not agree. It was then that the House exhibited a most extraordinary spectacle. Messrs. Parke, Merritt and Thorburn defended the government; from whom, the friends of Messrs. Gowan, Sherwood, Burwell, Boulton and Prince. Mr. Attorney General Hagerman was neutral. He seemed in a state of political paralysis. He did not come to the rescue of his quondam friends, who seemed in a pitiful pinch, and in want of the able assistance, in attacking the whig government. He appeared under the influence of a spell or charm. The opposition failed in this, their first attempt, and Messrs. Parke, Merritt and Thorburn came off with flying colors.

It was amusing to see the sparring between Messrs. Parke and Burwell. The former gentleman was taunted upon his novel situation, of being a supporter of the government. He retorted with advisable force and point, that it was not more novel to find him, Mr. P., in support of the government, than to find him, Mr. B., in opposition to it, for formerly Mr. B. was earnest in his support, through thick and thin, through right and wrong, but, now that the government was based upon imparital principles—upon the eternal basis of equal justice to all—the honorable gentleman found motive for opposition.

I have just heard, sir, that the House have now triumphantly carried the vote of an address to the Governor, in the usual strain of hypocritical flattery and thanks, and thus has ended this first skirmish at the political outposts.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, &c.
CATO.

Toronto, 3d January, 1840.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—Mr. Van Buren has at length delivered his Annual Message to Congress. From the *extent*, of this document, we cannot pretend to give place to it, and we therefore submit the following from the New York *Albion* on the subject:—

The question as to the admission of the New Jersey members—the legality of whose election had been disputed—having been decided by the house of Representatives (adversely to their claim,) the house proceeded to the general business of the session, and the Chief Magistrate communicated his message

We hasten to that part of it which refers to the relations with Great Britain, and rejoice to be informed that they are on the favorable and friendly footing described by the President. The proposition for a commission for a fresh exploration and survey from England has been received by the American government, and a counter project it was in case conclusive, off on fifty years for settling other undefined points of the extensive frontier, more especially on the Lake of the Woods. On this point the commissioners, who acted under the treaty of Ghent, differed, and presented different reports accordingly. Agreeably to the provisions of this treaty, this as well as all other disputed topics, must be submitted to the friendly arbitration of a third power; and as this latter point is situated on the borders of a territory not yet become a state, the general government has more power to carry its objects into effect. Great Britain it appears has been reminded of this peculiarity, and urged to hasten her decision while the authority of the Executive is paramount, and thus avoid the disagreeable result experienced in the case of the state of Maine and the Award of the King of the Netherlands.

In regard to that stupendous [illegible] of humbug and iniquity [illegible] the President speaks with [illegible] admits that which would [illegible] very well disposed person to abandon all attempts to create anew the scenes of the two preceeding winters—namely, that tranquility is restored within the Provinces, no real cause exists to warrant any [illegible] United States in undertaking fi[illegible] against their neighbors.

The President announces the [illegible] United States and Sardinia [illegible] ated by Mr. Niles as being th[illegible] with that country. To this [illegible] rular advantages, we adver[illegible] and censured the supineness [illegible] not for not having secured [illegible] vantages for Englan[illegible]

The President [illegible] fact, that an American Nav[illegible] to be stationed on the coast [illegible] the fraudulent use of the [illegible] resorted to for the purpose [illegible] *Slave Trade.* This will be [illegible] that large class of people in [illegible] in this country, who are so [illegible] traffick abolished.

The finances of the country are represented as being in a favorable condition, and the message is especially gratifying from the friendly tone of its remarks in relation to Great Britain. The points under discussion are numerous, and fraught with elements dangerous to the peace and happiness of the two nations, but His Excellency has treated them as becomes the Chief Magistrate and the Christian.

On Tuesday last a new steamboat, built for the hon. John Hamilton, was launched in gallant style from the works of the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, amid the loud hurrahs of a large assemblage of spectators. She was christened the *Niagara*; is intended to run between Toronto and Oswego, touching at Cobourg and Port Hope, and will be commanded by Captain Sutherland, late of the *Traveller*. The *Niagara* will be propelled by one engine of eighty horse power; she is 140 feet in length, 24 feet beams, 50 feet over all, and is to be ready for business by the 1st of next June.—

BIRTH.

In this City, on the 7th January, 1840, Mrs. DONALD MCDONALD—of a son.

At Oakville, on the 1st January, 1840, Mrs. URQUHART, of a daughter.

DIED,

At Montreal, on the 24th ult. Wilhelmina Macmillan, wife of the Rev. Dr. Black.

Review of the Toronto Market, for week, ending Tuesday, January 7, 1840.

GRAIN.—Wheat, a shade lower, notwithstanding a very small supply, say 3s 6d @ 4s 9d ₱ 60lbs. Barley, 2s @ 2s 6d ₱ 48 lbs. Rye, 4s @ 4s 6d ₱ 56 lbs. Oats, 1s @ 1s 1d ₱ 34 lbs.

PORK—17s 6d @ 25s ₱ 100 lbs.

BEEF—20s @ 25s ₱ 100 lbs.

MUTTON—3d @ 4d ₱ lb.

FLOUR—Miller's warranted superfine, 30s—do. do fine, 27s 6d.—Farmers, 21s 3d @ 26s 3d ₱ bbl.

Hay, 35s @ 45s per ton—Cordwood, 10s @ 12s 6d per cord—Potatoes, 1s @ 1s 2d ₱ 14 lbs—Onions, 2s 3d @ 2s 6d ₱ 56 lbs—Butter, fresh, 8d @ 9 per lb—Eggs, 1s per doz—Turkeys, 3s @ 5s @ 9 per lb—Geese, 1s 10d @ 2s 9d each—Fowls, 1s 2d @ 2s per pair.

CLOTHS AND CLOTHING.

BY AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY next the 10th inst., the subscriber will sell at his store, opposite the CATHEDRAL, *positively without reserve*,
24 ps. Home made Grey Cloth
Superfine Cloth Great Coats
Pilot " Jackets, & trowsers
Cassimere and Buckskin coats and trowsers
Silk and Cassimere Vestings
Scotch Bonnets—Plush Caps, &c.
The above must be positively sold off for CASH.
Sale at 12 o'clock, *precisely*.
ROBERT MCCLURE,
Auctioneer.
Jan. 7, 1840. 102p

ANDREW HAMILTON

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public that he has recently RE-MOVED to No. 191, King Street, nearly opposite the Shop, he formerly occupied, where he offers for sale, on the most moderate terms for prompt payment,
15 boxes Orange Pecoe, a very superior description of Black Tea.
92 boxes and chests Old and Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, and other Teas. (duty paid,)
20 hhds. Muscovado and Refined Sugar,
24 bbls and 1 hhds Sperm, Olive, Pale Seal, Linseed, and Cod Oils,
100 jars Fresh Durham Mustard,
60 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,
45 boxes Soap,
26 doz. Bed Cords, and Hambro' Lines,
2 cerrotes's New Currants,
With a extensive and general assortment of Groceries, Stationery, Brushes, new Raisins and Grapes, Spices, Pickles, Sauces, Paints, Colors, Dye Stuffs, Copal Varnish, Glue, Pipe Clay, a superior article. Cordage, Gunpowder, Shot, Digby and new North Shore Herrings, Dry Cod Fish, &c.

ALSO,

A new and general assortment of EARTHENWARE, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONEWARE, just received.

Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call. Families supplied on the most moderate terms.
Noronto, Dec. 18, 1839. 102-u

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL will be re-opened, after the Christmas recess, on Wednesday next, the 8th instant, when elementary classes, in several branches, will be formed.

Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be re-opened, on the same day.

M. C. CROMBIE.
Toronto, January 1, 1840. 102-a

REMOVAL.

MONS. D. CHECKINI, Professor of Fencing and Dancing begs leave to acquaint the ladies and gentlemen of Toronto, that he has taken the rooms on the first floor over Mr. Stalback's shop, on the corner of King and Yonge Streets, in which he will re-open his classes on Wednesday next the 8th inst., and where, (as he intends residing in the same premises) he can be seen at all times during the day.

Terms as formerly advertised.
Toronto, Jan. 1, 1840. 102

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned intends publishing a volume of Poems, as soon as his subscription list is sufficiently large to warrant the outlay.

The principal poem will be entitled HAMILTON, in which the author intended, at first merely to describe the town of Hamilton, and its beautiful surrounding

CHEAPSIDE HOUSE,
8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS,
KING STREET, TORONTO.

J. L. PERRIN & Co. beg to announce to the Public in general, the receipt of their extensive importations of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

suitable for the Winter Trade, which having been selected from the Manufacturing Districts in Great Britain by their resident partner, with great care, at a time when the depressed state of the Markets peculiarly favored his judgment and circumstances, enables them to offer the most desirable inducements to purchasers to deal with them.

J. L. P. & Co. respectfully solicit old and new settlers in Upper Canada, Strangers and Visitors of Toronto, to inspect their present stock, their object being not to obtain great profit but to extend their business, both in the wholesale and retail departments.

J. L. P. & Co. wish particularly to draw attention to their splendid assortment of

BROAD CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

as the utmost care has been bestowed to render this branch of their business attractive to the community.

Toronto, Dec. 10 1839. 98-y

BOARDING HOUSE.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY are respectfully acquainted that a limited number of Gentlemen will meet with comfortable accommodation at the subscriber's.

JOHN BALFOUR.

No. 5, Lower George Street,
Toronto, 27th Nov., 1839. 96tf

FRESH ARRIVALS.
P. PATERSON, Junior,
Importer of British Dry Goods,
No. 175, KING-STREET,

IS now receiving his *Fall* and *Winter Supplies*, comprising a very extensive assortment of almost every description of Woollen, Linen, Cotton, and Silk Goods, Furs, Hats, &c. &c.; all of which having been selected in the British markets by a friend, who has had long experience in the trade, will be found on inspection, equal in quality, style, and cheapness, to any in this market. His stock of

BROAD CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
Plain and Fancy Buckskins, Tweeds Pickwicks, Pilot and Beaver Cloths, &c &c., is particularly extensive, and worthy of attention.

Toronto, October, 1839. 89

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, low for cash, or short approved credit:—

100 chests Young Hyson Tea,
60 do Twankay and Hyson Skin,
1 do Black Tea (different descriptions),
35 hhds Muscavado Sugar,
15 do Loaf do
30 bags Coffee,
200 boxes Raisins,
50 half do do
50 qr. do do
25 kegs Sun do
70 kegs Plug Tobacco,
15 boxes Cavendish do
150 boxes Glass 7×9 and 8×10.

Together with an extensive assortment of Wines, Brandies, Spirits, Rice, Oils, Putty, &c. &c. &c.

K. M. SUTHERLAND & Co.
149 King Stret, Toronto, }
12th November, 1839 } 94

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint the public generally, that he is now receiving direct from England, a large and complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which have been selected by an extensive House in the Canada Trade, he can offer to the country at unusually low prices, they consist of in part, as follows, viz:—

Superfine, Fine and Medley Broad Cloths, of almost all Shades and Colors, Plain and Checked Cassimeres, Kerseys, Heavy Tweeds, Superfine Beaver Cloths, Pilot Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, Bazes, Plaids, Domestic Cottons of all widths, and very low; Baggings, Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, Muslins, Turkey Checks and Stripes, Mormoes, Tickings, Silks Ribbons, Moleskins, Quillings, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Stays, &c &c. &c. And in

GROCERIES,

a large and general assortment of Teas, Sugars, Wines and Liquors, and all Goods in that line.

Farmers and all other consumers of Goods, coming to this City to purchase, will find it much to their advantage to buy from the subscriber as they will be enabled to purchase at lower rates from him, than they have been accustomed to buy in this City—and as they can get any article in the Grocery Line as well as in Dry Goods. Call and examine fo

CASH

☞ *At his old ... East of the Market ...*
Toronto, Oct. 01,

CH
BOOT AND S
No. 3, Wellington Bu...

THE Subscriber be... friends and th... just received, direct f... and winter stock of I... comprising every arti... tlemen, and Children'...

Having imported th... Manufactory, he is en... rate article much lowe... ces. Intending purch... Country would do wel... his stock before decidi...

WIL...
Toronto, Oct. 15, 18...

REGISTER ... TH...
AND FANCY PARLOR S... VES!

JUST received by the Subscribers, in addi... to their former large Stock, a very ha... some assortment of Register, Half Register, and common Coal Grates, Cook Stoves of assorted patterns, from 12 to $50 each

Parker's improved fancy Parlor Stove,
do boiler, top oven do.
Cast Stove Stands assorted sizes.

P. PATERSON & SONS,
No. 116 King Street.
Toronto, Nov. 26, 1839. 96tf

FRESH ARRIVALS.

JAMES MEARNS announces his spring arrivals of *Wines, Liquors, Teas, Sugars and Groceries of all kinds*, all of which will be sold at the lowest remunerating profits.

J. M. has still on hand Port Hope Whiskey, of superior strength and flavor.

King Street, Toronto,
Opposite the English Church. }
June 11, 1839. 72

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
W. CORMACK, & Co.
199, KING STREET,

BEGS to intimate that they have now received their supply of

FALL GOODS.

which will be found to consist of a very general assortment of suitable goods for the season, and in much larger quantities than they generally receive, all of which they offer for sale at *very low prices.*

The following are a few of the leading articles in their stock, viz.

Superfine cloths, Kerseys and Cassimeres in every color and quality, Cassimere, Toilinet, and Valencia light and dark Vestings, Drab, Brown, Blue, and Black Pilot and Beaver cloths, Black and Brown Arctic Beaver, Double Mill'd Tweed Trowserings, in fancy and clan Tartan patterns, 6-4 Spotted Duffle, 3-4 and 6-4 Shepherds Plaid, hard, medium, and soft Tartans, Flannels, Blankets, Corduroys and Moleskins, Jains, Fustians, Shirtings, checked, striped, cambric and medium Muslins, Hair cord. and Furniture Dimity, Jacconet, Book and Mull Muslins, Bishop's Lawn, Mull a la Swiss, Imitation Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, French Cambric and Lawn do, Rich Filled Shawls, long do, Gauze and Zephyr Crape Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Gauze and Net Veils, Laces, edgings and insertions, sewed book, capes, cuffs, and collars, Carpets and Hearth rugs in great variety, Door matts, Damasks and moreens, Fringes, Curtain Holders, and Furniture Laces, Light and Dark Chintz prints, Furniture do, Ginghams, Merinos, plain and figured, Saxonies and Indiannas, French merinos and Parramatta Cloths, Bombazins and Poplins, black and colored Gros de naples plain and figured, Satins, plain and figured in every colour, black and colored Velvets, light and dark Mouslaine de Laines Shawl Dresses, checked Victoria and Robe de Orleans Dresses, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Table Damask, Damask Napkins and Doylies, Towels and Towelling, 10-4 and 12-4 Linen Sheeting, 33 inch. Pillow Linen, cotton and Linen Ticks.

Gloves and Hosiery of every description, Furs, Ribbons, Braces, Small wares of every kind. Genoa Scarfs, plain and figured in blue brown, and black, black silk squares, real India silk, and Spittlefield pocket Handkerchiefs, white, black and figured Satin Stocks, Water proof Capes Cloaks, and top Coats, Water proof Cloth, with W.P. tape and liquid which can be made up to order. Ladies Lambswool Drawers and union underdresses, Gentlemen's cotton, merino, and lambswool shirts and Pataloons, Chamois do, Chamois Skins, Artificial Flowers and Plumes, &c &c.

A liberal deduction made to wholesale dealers.

Toronto, Nov. 5, 1839. 93

FOR SALE by the Subscribers,
15 Tierces Rice,
150 bags Green Coffee
100 kegs Tobacco
30 boxes do
100 " do Pipes
200 jars Snuff
10 barrels do
10 bags Pimento
12 " Black Pepper
10 " Cloves
2 brls Nutmegs
15 bags and brls Ginger
10 " Ground Ginger
12 " bags Walnuts
50 brls Dye woods all kinds
50 boxes London Starch
10 casks Turpentine
20 baskets olive Oive Oil
10 boxes Sperm Candles
12 bales Twine and Wrapping Thread
500 doz. Bed Cord and Hambro' lines,
1000 Wheat Bags, plain and twilled,
200 reams Pot Post and Foolscap Paper
50 " Printing Demy, &c.
5 casks Saltpetre
200 boxes Muscatel Raisins
100 " Bloom and Cluster
70 kegs of Lexia and Sun Raisins
20 cases Currants
28 baskets Champagne
20 hhds "Otard's" Brandy

With many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold cheap, and on liberal terms.

THOMSON & LAWSON.
New Street, Nov. 25, 1839. 96tf

FOR SALE.

THAT LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, corner of Store and King-streets lately in the occupation of Mr. J H Greer, on which are erected a two story STONE STORE, 66 by 32, fitted up with every convenience for a retail and wholesale Dry Good business, with a spacious cellar underneath—also, a small BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, two stories, in the rear, leaving 34 feet on the front to King street, the erection of another store.—For ... and further ... rs, apply to

...gston, Oct. 2... ...A. HARPER.
89

SALE, OR TO LET.

...ENDID STONE BUILDING, ...ed for a BREWERY and Dis... the flourishing Town of Peter...

... is unusually substantial, ... feet thick, and set off ... to the roof, gable ends ... ions 65 by 45 feet, com... mod and first floors a ... ent for a Kiln and Distillery, and the ... suite of apartments ... residence of a family, ... view of the Town and Situation particularly

... Brewing are all new ... re is a Town Lot adjoining which the Building ... ugh ... ch runs a creek capable of supplying a great abundance of water.

The whole comprising a most complete and desirable property, for any person disposed to invest.

For terms, apply to Stafford Kirkpatrick, Esq., Peterboro' or to the proprietor.

J. W. BEDFORD.
Peterboro' Oct. 7, 1839. 91tf

TO BE LET,
And immediate possession given,

THE Dwelling House at Stamford Park, formerly the residence of Sir Perine Maitland, now the property of John Cleveland Green, Esq. The HOUSE is commodious, and delightfully situated within three miles of the Falls of Niagara, with or without the Orchard, &c.

Applicat on to be made to

WM. HUME BLAKE;
Solicitor for the Mortgagees,
At his Office, No 237 King Street.
Toronto, 13th May, 1839. 67t

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, *low for Cash*, his cottage in Simcoe, and known as Cliffe Cottage,—containing on the ground floor, parlors, and three bed rooms, and on the upper, two bed rooms: with an excellent cellar, 14 feet square, and a good well adjoining. The Garden contains a variety of excellent fruit of the best sorts, as Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, and a choice selection of Shrubs and Grape Vines of finest sorts, from Messrs. Prince's Nursery, at New York. Attached to the premises are two lots, one on the corner of Kent and Young Streets, the other on the Corner of Young and Colborne Streets.

For particulars apply at the office of the *British Colonist*, Toronto, or to the Subscriber, at the Upper Town of Simcoe,—if by letter post paid.

D. McPHERSON.
Dec. 4. 1839. 97m3

FALL GOODS.
GEORGE DENHOLM,
151 *King Street, Toronto.*

BEGS to intimate that he is now receiving, direct from the British Markets, his Fall Supplies, which form much the largest, and decidedly the cheapest assortment he has ever offered to the public.

His stock comprises Broad Cloths of every color and quality, plain and fancy Buckskins and Cassimeres, Tweeds, striped Kerseys, Pilot Cloths, Clan Tartans, Flannels, Blankets, Moleskins, Cords, Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Damasks and Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, French Cambrics, and do. Handerchiefs, 4-4 to 10-4 Linen Sheetings, Muslins, Netts, rich sewed muslin and net Collars and Capes, Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Gent's Silk pocket and Neckcloth's, Stocks, Worsted, Silk, and Cotton Hosiery, water twist Shirtings, Calicoes, Long Cloths, Prints, Ginghams, Stripes and Checks, Bed Ticks Quilts, Counterpanes, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Matts, &c. &c. &c.

G. D. solicits particular attention to his extensive stock of *Shawls and Scarfs, Plain and Figured Merinoes* and *Victoria Twills, Robe de Orleans* and *Mouslins de Laine Dresses, Plain and Figured Gros de Naples* and *Satin Turcs, rich figured Satins for Bonnets, Bombasins* and *Crapes.*

N. B.—Daily expected in addition to the above, a large assortment of Silks, Velvets, Hosiery, Gloves, Haberdashery, Furs, Hats Caps, Books, Shoes, &c. &c.

17th Sept., 1839. 86tf

IRONMONGERY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are receiving in Montreal, and in a few days will have in their Warehouse, in Toronto, a general assortment of

IRON, STEEL,
And Manufactured Hardware Goods,

which with their stock already on hand, will comprise every thing which that branch of business in this colony, commonly embraces, and which they offer to country dealers for cash, or at their usual terms of six months, for approved paper, and in retail at their customary low prices.

The principal articles are as follows, all in great variety of size or quality:—

Iron in bars, sheets and hoops, cast coach spring and hoop *L. Steel, Tin*, sheet and bar *Lead, Shot*, Scotch, English, and Canadian *Castings, Copper*, wrought, cut, horse and spike *Nails*, white and tarred *Ropes, Bedcords*, &c., trace, cable, well, haltar, and jack Chains, water of Ayr, Turkey, shoe, scythes, and German Razor Stones, iron, copper, brass, and anneald Wire, Locks, Bolts, Hinges, Latches, Screws, and every description of builders furnishing material, cabinet makers Brass Trimmings, carpenter's, painter's, shoemaker's, and blacksmith's Tools, Saddlery and Harness Furniture, Guns, Pistols, Swords, and Sporting Apparatus, Cutlery, Britannia, German Silver, and Plated Goods, common and fancy Household Ironmongery, and Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to capitulate, mostly manufactured expressly for

RIDOUT, BROTHERS, & Co.
Birmingham, Sheffield, and Woolverhampton Warehouse.
Toronto, Sept. 2, 1839. 87

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, on the corner of Kent and Young Streets, in the flourishing town of Simcoe, Talbot District, are offered for Sale. The property is very desirable for any one wishing to carry on business. For terms and particulars apply to W. Salmons, Esq., Simcoe, or to the Subscriber, at Mount Pleasant.

ALEX. CRAIK.
Mount Pleasant, Oct. 29, 1839. 92tf

ENGLISH
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
182, *King Street.*

E. GOLDING begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Toronto, that he has received from his Brother, who is a manufacturer in London, a large supply of Ladies', Gentlemens', and Childrens', superior and fashionable Boots and Shoes which he is enabled to sell at a low price for CASH.

Toronto, Dec. 3, 1839. 97m3

W. LOCKWOOD,
MINIATURE PAINTER,

A FEW doors west of the Club House, next door to Rossi's Confectionary, King Street.

Toronto, August 20, 1839 82tf

MESSRS. GEORGE & JOHN DUGGAN,
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
BARRISTERS AT LAW,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c. &c.
110½, KING STREET, TORONTO,
Two doors east of Messrs. Lesslie & sons.

BLAKE & MORRISON,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNIES,
&c. &c.
237 *King Street.* 96

ALEXANDER GRANT,
Attorney & Barrister, Notary Public, &c.
NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE COURT-HOUSE,
In Church Street. 55

SMITH & CROOKS,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNIES-AT-LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c.

HAVE removed their Chambers from No. 173, into the new brick building two doors east of E. Lesslie & Sons, and nearly opposite their old *Office, King Street, Toronto.*

Toronto. July 18, 1839. 78

PURSUANT to an Order of the Court of Chancery in the Province of Upper Canada, in a cause, George McDougall and others, versus Thomas Bell and others, the creditors of Peter McDougall, late of the City of Toronto, in the Home District, Esquire, deceased (who died in or about the year 1836) are forthwith to come in and prove their debts, before John Godfrey Spragge, Esquire, Master of the said Court, at his chambers in the said City of Toronto, or in default hereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said decree.

W. C. KEELE.
Plaintiff's Agent.
July 16, 1839. 78

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce having now got to hand the most of their FALL GOODS, being by far the largest and best assorted Stock they ever imported, and which, having been purchased on very advantageous terms, they are enabled to offer them much below the usual prices. The following comprises a part of their stock, and Country Merchants would do well to examine it before purchasing elsewhere:—

Broad Cloths, all colours and prices
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Buckskins
Plain and Plaid Pilots, Beaver Cloths and Flushings
Tweeds and Galashiel's Cloths
Plain and Twilled Prints, Ginghams, and Furniture Chintz
Plain and Printed Moleskins and Drills
Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Carpets, and Rugs
Grey and Bleached Cottons
Plain and Twilled Shirting Stripes and Apron Checks
Turkey Stripes, Derrys, and Druggets
A great variety of Tartans, Plaid Shawls, and Handkerchiefs
Twill Sacking and Russia Sheeting
Osnaburgs, Canvas, Brown Holland, Dowlas, Diapers and Huckabucks
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths
Linens and Lawns
Hats, Caps, and Scotch Bonnets
Hosiery and Gloves
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas
Gentlemen's Waterproof Cloaks
Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers
Silk and Cotton Bandanas and Barcelonas
Black Bandanas and Stocks
A large assortment of Small Wares, &c.
Writing and Wrapping paper
¾ and 6-4 Plain and Figured Merinoes
Printed Saxonies, Robe D'Orleans and Muslin de Laines
Shawl Dresses and Fancy Evening Dresses
Plain and Figured Gros de Naples and Persians
Lutestring, Satin and Gauze Ribbons
Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, and Artificial Flowers
Black Lace and Blonde Gauze Veils
Black and Coloured Silk Velvets
Bobbinnetts, Quillings, Tattings, Thread Lace and Edgings
Thibet and Filled Shawls and Handkerchiefs
Superior Furs, in Capes, Muffs, Boas, and Operas
White and Colored Stays
Book, Jaconett, and Mull Muslins. Also: Striped and Checked do
Muslin Capes and Collars.

ROSS & MACLEOD.
Toronto, Sept. 26, 1839.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVALS
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
AT THE
NEW DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,
123, *King Street,*
(Opposite the Court House).
SHAW, TURNBULL & Co.,

IMPORTERS of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, announce to the public the arrival of their *Fall and Winter Goods*, which are very extensive, and well assorted, having been purchased on very advantageous terms, and carefully selected by a resident partner in the British markets, they are enabled to offer them at prices which they feel assured will give satisfaction to the purchaser on examination.

They solicit an early inspection from Country Merchants, to whom a liberal discount is allowed.

Their stock consists in part as follows: Super Saxony Wool, dyed black; Blue and Medley Coloured Cloths, of the shades now worn; fancy Plaid, plain and ribbed Cassimeres, Buckskins and Doeskins, Tweed and Galashiel's Cloth; a large stock of the newest patterns of fancy Waistcoatings; Pilots and Beaver Cloths, and Flushings; 6-4 Plaid Cloakings, in great variety; Robbe D'Orleans, printed Mousseline de Laine, and Shawl dresses; ¾ ioute de Laine, and 6-4 fine printed Saxonies; black and coloured silk Velvets, black and coloured figured Silks and Satins; plain and embossed Persians; gauze Lutestring and Satin Ribbons; S. & C. Poplins.

An unusually extensive stock of
RICH FILLED SHAWLS.
Also:—Thibet and Merino wool do, Filled and Thibet wool Handkerchiefs.

REAL EARLSTON GINGHAMS.

Plain and Twilled Prints; also, a large assortment of rich dark Printed Dresses, gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, black Lace and Blond gauze Veils, silk Bandanas, and rich figured Barcelonas, black Bandanas and stocks, silk and cotton Umbrellas. Hosiery and Gloves.

REAL WELSH AND LANCASHIRE FLANNELS.

Blankets of all sizes, Counterpanes, and Marcell Quilts and Tickens; brown and bleached Table Covers; Linens and long Lawns; plain and twilled Shirting Stripes, and Apron Checks, Turkey Stripes; Derries and Druggets; Sacking and Russia Sheeting; Osnaburg Canvas, Brown Holland Dowlas, Diaper, and Hackabucks; white and coloured Stays, a large assortment of PLAID HANDKERCHIEFS, AND 8-4 PLAID SHAWLS.

11-4 Book, Jacconet, Mull Muslins; 4-4 Lappet Muslins for caps, &c.—7 8 Real French Cambric and Scotch Imitation do—11-4 Checked and Striped Muslins—Capes and Collars.

GREY COTTONS,
All widths and qualities—
MOLESKINS.

This department is very complete, having a large assortment of the different shades of drab, dark drab, &c. &c., Printed Moleskins, cloth finish—buff and drab Nankeen, &c. &c.

TERMS, CASH—NO SECOND PRICE.
Toronto, Oct. 1, 1839. 88

REMOVAL.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co., Importers of Hardware, Manufacturers of Champions' Warranted Axes, and Agents for Van Norman's Foundry.

C. B. & Co. have removed their business from 22, Yonge Street, to 110 A, King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., suitable for this market.

Toronto, 10th Dec., 1839. 98-y

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR O'BRIEN has removed to the premises in Duke street, lately occupied as the Post Office, next the Upper Canada Bank.

Toronto, June 7, 1839. 72

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.
Removed to Wellington Buildings,
King Street, Toronto.

ALEXANDER DIXON, Saddler and Harness manufacturer, respectfully informs the Gentry and Public of Upper Canada, that he has just receiv... (direct from England) a very extensive ... tionable assortment of Sadd... equal in quality to any in ... in Britain, which he is re... the lowest cash prices, ...

Ladies' Saddles, impr...
Ladies' Fancy Bridles
Hunting Saddles, im...
Saddle trees, with spr...
Silver mounted Carriage, ... and Ladies Whips, in gre...
Silver plated, Brass, and Japan... and Double Harness Furniture, ... Patterns.
Horse and Carriage Brushes.
Needham's Silver Plated Brass and Japanned Spurs.
Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the fi... quality.
Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—Every description of single and double Harness, manufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale, with every other article in the *Trade.* 84

WILLIAM ATKINSON,
SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER
No 85, King Street,

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for past favors from the gentry and community of Upper Canada, and begs to inform them that he has received his annual supply of Materials and Goods direct from England, which is large and well-assorted, and as cheap as can be afforded: and having, when in the employ of Mr. Hall, Down Street, Piccadilly London, had the honor to make Saddles, with satisfaction, for eight years, for their Graces the Dukes of Dorset and Cleveland, the late Lords Rivers and Forister, Sir F. Burdett, Capt. Bray, 1st K. D. G., Mr. Fazard, of the Gloster Riding School, and many others of the first Horsemen in the Kingdom, flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their commands.

N. B.—W. A. has English Leather for Saddles and Harness, Swains & Co's Whips, Officers Belts, and other Military Equipments.

Toronto, Sept. 2, 1839 85

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.

THE Subscribers are receiving direct from the first Manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of

CHINA, CUT-GLASS, & EARTHENWARE;
COMPRISING

China Dinner Setts,
" Dessert do
" Breakfast do
" Tea and Coffee do
" Toilet do
" Chimney Ornaments.

Rich Cut quart and pint Decanters, with Claret and Water Jugs; Tumblers; Goblets; Wine, Claret, Champagne, Ale and Liqueur Glasses; Salts; Celery Glasses; Water Bottles and Tumblers to match; Cut and Plain Wine Coolers; Finger Glasses; Custard Cups; Jelly Glasses; Butter Tubs; Liquor, Cruet, and Pickle Bottles; Passage Lamps; French Chimneys; Bird Fountains; Liquor Stands; Cruet Stands, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A general assortment of COMMON CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE, and Crates of Assorted Ware suitable for the Trade of this Province.

SHUTER & PATERSON.
Toronto, King Street,
28th Oct., 1839. 92m3

CHINA, EARTHENWARE, & GLASS.

THE Subscribers have recently received, direct from the first Manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of China, Earthenware and Glass.

SHUTER & PATERSON.
Toronto, Dec. 5 1839. 98-e

NEW STORE,
Market Buildings.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public of Toronto and vicinity, that he has opened that shop directly under the News Room, as a Tea, Wine and Spirit Store, where he will keep a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES of the best description.

His present stock of Liquors being well selected, will be found worthy the attention of those who wish a good article at a moderate price.

CHARLES ROBERTSON.

N. B.—A few barrels St. Catharine's Distillery Whiskey, a very superior article.

ALSO:
A few very fine Westphalia Hams.
Toronto, Sept. 2, 1839. 84.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

CHARLES ROBERTSON, offers for sale at his stand, Market Buildings, East, North Shore Herrings and Codfish
Sperm and Olive Oils (best quality.)
American Cheese and Firkin Butter
Patent Pails and Corn Brooms
(London Porter and Leith Ale
Wines, Brandy, Rum and Gin, genuine as imported, together with a select assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of Teas, Coffee, &c., of the best description.

ALSO,
A fresh assortment of Cut Glass and Family Crockery, on moderate terms, for Cash only.

Toronto, Nov. 5, 1839. 93m1

CROCKERY.

JUST received, and for sale by CHARLES ROBERTSON, Market Buildings, an assortment of CROCKERY and CUT GLASS, suitable for families or country dealers, cheap for cash.

Toronto, November 12, 1839. 94

MISSING BALE.
A BALE, Marked
J. R.
R. H. No. 14
has been lost between Kingston, containing Canvass ... Prints. Any person ... ty Wharf, Toronto, or ... where it can be found ... rewarded.

City wharf, Toronto,
31 Sept., 1839.

L ...

TO EMIGR... ... to mak... lowing lots ... of attention
200 Acres le...
200 do
200 do
200 do
200 do
200 do
200 do
200 do

... OUR ... vice. ... Nov 1, ... (unexpired) 500 ac...

...ENOUGH, ... commission Merch...

FASHIONABLE
CLO... ESTABLISHMEN...
No. ... King Street, Toronto,

GILBTON respectfully informs ... friends, and the public general... he has removed his Establishment to ... 45 Newgate Street, to 128 King Street, ... few doors below Ridout, Brothers, & ... where he intends carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches.

G. B. would solicit attention to his ... assorted stock of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he will offer ... the very lowest prices.

Toronto, Oct. 15, 1839. 9...

JUST PUBLISHED,

A SERIES of LECTURES expo... the Tendency and Errors of Temperance Societies, by the Rev. Robert M... ray, in Oakville, and published at the ... quest of his congregation, Price 3s 9... For Sale at the Office of the British C... nist, Mr. Stanton, King Street, Tor... Mr. Miller, Niagara, John Mowat & ... Kingston, Mr. Ruthven, Hamilton, an... the office of the Court of Requests, ... ville.

N. B.—The trade will be supplied at ... office of the British Colonist.

Toronto, Sept. 10, 1839, 8...

WILLIAM HANNAH

BEGS to acquaint the inhabitants of ... ronto and its vicinity, that he has ... ways on hand an assortment of Farm ... Implements, of the most approved patte... These will be found to comprise Wagg... Sleighs, Ploughs, Scotch and English ... ning Machines, Drill or Double Mouldboa... Ploughs, Sowing Machines, Weeding ... chines, or as they are elsewhere call... Scufflers or Horse Hoes, &c. &c. &c.

W. H. has made several agricultural im... plements for the Home *District Agricultural* Society, to be distributed as *prizes*, ... which have given great satisfaction

W. H. has also on hand, at all times, ... variety of light carriages, &c.

Orders attended to on the Shortest no... tice, and implements &c. made to order, ... reasonable terms.

Toronto, Yonge Street,
2d March, 1839. 58

VETERINARY SURGERY

MR. HOWCUTT, Member of the Royal Veterinary College, London; begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of Toronto and Vicinity that he has commenced to practice the Veterinary Art. All operations performed upon the most improved principles, and has on hand an extensive assortment of *Veterinary Medicine*, which can be forwarded to any part of the Country with directions for use.

Office and Stables Church Street, below the Steamboat Hotel

Toronto, Sept. 20, 1839.

Mr. H is Veterinary Surgeon in attendance ... the Royal Artillery at present in Toronto.

TAVERN TO LET,
On Richmond Hill, Yonge Street.

THAT new, large, and commodious House situated on Richmond Hill, Yonge Street, (presently occupied as a private dwelling,) lately built and capitally fitted up as a TAVERN, with bar-room, cellars, &c. The whole being well arranged to carry on an extensive business.—The outhouses are also new, large and commodious. There are two pumps on the premises and two acres and a half of Land adjoining, well inclosed, and in high state of cultivation. This is a most eligible situation, and at present there is a great opening for a respectably kept tavern. It is half way between the upper settlements and Toronto. For terms and time of entry, apply to the proprietor on the premises, or to

FRED. C. CAPREOL.
144, King Street, Toronto
Richmond Hill, Sept. 6, 1839 86

NOTICE.

MR. CAPREOL begs leave to announce to his friends and the Public that he has commenced business as an Auctioneer and General Agent, at the Brick Building, No. 144 on the North side of King street, two doors west of Yonge street, where he hopes by assiduity, punctuality, and integrity to merit and obtain a share of their patronage.

Landed Estates, Merchandize, and every description of property, sold by Auction on the usual terms, Household Furniture and effects, received and disposed of for the most advantageous prices.

The premises which comprise an Auction Mart, and extensive dry cellarage and warehouse room, have been arranged and adapted for the reception of consignments, and the general acquaintance with the quality and value of goods acquired by Mr. Capreol during his connection with the large exporting firm of Messrs. Joseph Tinet & Co. of London, well qualify him to take the management of such Merchandize, stocks and consignments as shall be entrusted to his care.

Toronto, 7th May, 1839.