Twenty Shillings per aunum, if paid in advance. At the end of the year, Twenty-five Shillings.

VOL. XVII.

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1836.

[NO. 85.

Steam Boat Kingston.

T a meeting of the Stockholders of the A Steam Bout Kingston, held at the Commercial Hotel, the 29d inst. the following gentlemen were elected a committee of Man-

agement: " B: PRENTISS. Treasurer.) A.S. CARTWRIGHT, Kingston. F. A. HARPER, .

J. G. PARKER, Hamilton.

N. BALLARD, Hallowell. B. F. DAVY, Bath.

. MARSH. Consecon. J. & C. McDONALD, & Co. Gananoque.

Resolved-That Capt. JACOB BONTER

trips, and run on the same days as last season. J. S. CARTWRIGHT, Chairman. D. PRENTISS, Secretary.

TO BE LET,

MOR one year, or a longer term, from the fourth day of April next, all that well known and long established WHARF, and two extensive STORES, situated at the lower end of Store-street, in Kingston, called Maguire's Wharf.

The above premises are unrivalled for situation and convenience in the Upper Province, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of embarking in the Forwarding trade.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN MAGUIRE. Kingston, SOth Dec., 1835.

NOTICE.

R. DAVY begs leave to inform his triends and the public, that he has again opened his though an Barry, where he helpes to merit a share of public patronage. Bath, Dec. 30th, 1935.

FOR SALE,

The beautiful Cottage formerly occupied by the late George Macaulay, Esq. 53im Bath, Dec. 30th, 1835.

SCOBELL'S INSPECTION STORE.

SCOBELL, General Inspector of Pot Ash, Beef and Pork, presents his cordial thanks to the Merchants and other Inhabitaints of Kingston and the vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the past year; and he begs leave to inform them that he has removed his this pection Business from the Hon. J. Kirby's Store to the large and convenient Store and Wharf of Mrs. Forsyth, lately occupied by Mr. A. Mc-Bonell, where he will be always ready to inspect such articles as may be consigned to him for that purpose; and he hopes, from his long support of the public,

N. B. For Sale, 5000 lbs. weight of Smoked Hams. 2000 do. Upper Canada Butter.

2 Tons of Lard, in kegs for family use. 500 Barrels Salt. R. SCOBELL.

Kingston, April 14th, 1835.

TO LET,

A.ND possession given immediately, WEL-LINGTON PLACE. This establishment is well suited for the residence of a gentrel family, 3 of a mile from the Town, corning 5 acres of Land, on the Lake Shore, well fenced. For further particulars, apply to the Editor of this paper, or the subscriber. DAVID TAYLOR.

March 7, 1536.

Notice.

TA MEETING of the Subscribers to the Kingston Marine Rail Way .- It was Beenved, That an instalment of ten per felf of the Capital Stock subscribed, be called in on or before the 11th day of April pext, prophle at the office of C. & J. McDonell & 38. at Mississagua Point, JAMES CONNOR, Secretary.

Kingston, March 19, 1886.

NOTICE.

To Chelsen, and other Pensioners who are paid by the Commissariat.

FUHE Assistant Commissary General hereby nouffes the above description of pergoos that they must make PERSONAL application at the beginning of each quarter, to the despest Commissariat Office for their Pensions. ,a to cases when Pensioners, reside a distance from & Commissariat Office, which might render it inconvenient or expensive to the Pen-Coners to apply at the beginning of each quarter; or if from sickness or other good cause application cannot be made personally pres once in the year, an officer will be sent annually to visit those stations to identify and my those who cannot for these causes present themselves at a Commissoriat Station.

The Pensioners are enjoined to keep posaccision of their Instruction Papers, as their Pensions will be paid only to them in person on their being identified thereby.

It is further notified that the Government will not under any eircumstance recognize Agents, or the claim of any individual for debt contracted by the Pensioners. Commissariat,

Kingeton, 15th March, 1836. A PEW FOR SALE,

IN St. Andrew's Church, in this Town, being number Forty-one, in the middle aisle of the ground floor, For particulars apply ot this Office.

Kingston, Peb. 10, 1836. Important to Merchants! TO LET-A situation in every respect cal-. enlated for an extensive and profitable JOHN GORDANIER,

Ernest Town, Jan. 19, 1836.

MARINE STORES.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, 150 BOLTS Dundee Canvass, 300 Coils fresh Liverpool Rope, consisting of Cables, Hawsers, Shrouds, Lanyards, Halyards, Ratline, Deep Sea lines, Marline, and Housline. 5 Bales Sail and Seine Twine.

4 Tons fresh picked, long Oakum, 1000 Blocks of Sorts, with Hooks and Thim-

30 Assorted Anchors, with Chain Cables, 50 Barrels Stockholm Pitch, Tar & Rusin, with a variety of Spy Glasses, Compasses, Lanterns, Caulking Irons, Malletts, Tar Brushes, Deck Lights, Mops. &c.

GEO. ARMSTRONG. Kingston.

FISH.

OR SALE by the Subscriber-4 Tons Cod Fish.

50 Barrels North Shore Herrings, 20 do. Mackarel, 5 Tierces Bay of Chaleur Salmon.

10 Kegs Cod Sounds, 50 Boxes Digby Herrings, Warranted in excellent order.

GEO. ARMSTRONG. Kingston, Feb. 3, 1886.

Fresh Garden Seeds, TROM the Horticultural Gardens, Lyons, warranted sound and of last year's

GEO. ARMSTRONG. Kingston, 26th March, 1886.



Sir James Kempt. CAPT. FRANCIS BAKER,

WM. SHAW, Sailing Master, WILL, on the opening of the Navigation, commence her regular trips as usual. Will leave Kingston for the Bay on Tuesda,

and Friday Mornings. Will leave the head of the Bay for Kingston and Prescott on Wednesday and Saturday

Will leave Prescott for Kingston and the Bay on Monday and Thursday Evenings, immediately after the arrival of the Boats from

below. Kingston, 24th March, 1886.

Commercial Bank, M. D.

TOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of Stockholders held at the Bank on the 15th inst., it was Resolved :- "That the instalments on the New Stock be called in as

10 per cent on the 1st day of March, 1836. July Sept'r Nov'r

Pavable at the Bank, its offices and Agencies Such of the new Stockholders as may wish experience, punctuality, and strict attention to to pay in the half or whole of their Stock at business, still to merit the approbation and once, will be allowed to do so on the day the first instalment is due. By order of the Board,

F. A. HARPER,

Kingston, Dec. 28, 1835.

The following newspapers will please insert the above advertisement until November next:-Patriot, Toronto; Hamilton Gazette; Niagara Reporter; Sandwich Emigrant; Cobourg Star; Bathurst Courier; Cornwall Observer, and Montreal Gazette.

TO LET. FOR ONE YEAR, or longer term, if re-

A SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, opposite the Napanee Hotel, in the flourish-

ing village of Napance. The above premises cannot be rivalled in point of situation in the Upper Province, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into the mercantile line, having attached to them an excellent storehouse, &c., complete.

ALEX. CAMPBELL. Apply to Napanee, Feb. 18, 1836:

Notice.

4000 FEET Square Oak TIMBER. WANTED

To be delivered at the Lumber Yard of C. & J. McDonald in Kingston. JAMES CONNOR,

On the premises.

FOR SALE,

Kingston, 20th Feb., 1836.

The Canada Steam Packet, WELL found in all materials, her engine in good order, her hull has undergone a most thorough repair within a short period her decks, beams, and upper works were all made new. She is well adapted for any short route, is an excellent seaboat, well adapted for

towing, passengers or cargo. Her speed is ber canvass, being schooner rigged. She will he sold extremely low for Cash, or part Cash part Credit. She is now lying at Toronto. For further particulars apply to

> MANAGING OWNER, Toronto.

Toronto, Nov. Sd, 1835.

HUGH RICHARDSON,

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of the late A. J. Ferns, are requested to take notice, that any accounts remaining unpaid on the 1st day of April next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection. CA. FERNS.

Administratrix. Kingston, 14th March, 1836.

William Johnson Barber and Hair Dresser,

MARKET SQUARE, KINGSTON, TS grateful for the liberal patronage he b is received from the public. He hopes to merit a continuance of it. W-Razors HONED and DRESSED. January 27, 1835.

THE DEAD.

"Methinks it is good to be here; if thou wilt, I-t us build three tubernacles; one for thee, one for Moses, and one for Elias." The Bible.

Methinks it is good to be here: If thou wilt, let us build-but for whom? Nor Elias nor Moses appear; But the shadows of evening encompass withgloon The abode of the Dead, and the place of the tomb.

Shall we build to Ambition? Ah no! Affrighted he sh inketh away; For see, they would pin him below,

To the meanest of reptiles, a peer and a prey. To Beauty? Ah no!-she forgets

In a dark narrow cave, and begirt with cold clay,

The charm tha she wielded before; Nor knows the foul worm, that he frets The skin that, but yesterday, fools could adore, For the smoothness it held, or the tint that it wore.

Shall we build to the purple of Pride,-

To the trappings that dizen the proud? Alas! they are all laid aside; For here's neither wealth nor adornment allow'd, Save the long winding sheet, and the fringe of the shroud. Unto Riches? Alas!-'tis in vain;

Who here in their turns have been hid, Their wealth is all squandered again; And bere in the grave are all metals forbid Save the tinsel that shines on the dark coffin-lid.

To the pleasures that Mirth can afford? The revel-the laugh-and the jeer? Ah! here is a plentiful board; But the guests are all mute as their pitiful cheer, And none but the worm is a reveller here.

Shall we build to Affection and Love? Ah no! they have withered and died, Or flown with the spirit above; Friends, brothers, and sisters, are laid side by side, Vet none have saluted, and none have replied.

Unto Sorrow? The dead cannot grieve; Not a sob, not a sigh, meets mine ear. Which compassion itself could relieve; Ah, sweetly they slumber, nor love, hope, nor fear-Peace, peace is the watch-word,-the only one here.

Unto Death, to whom monarchs must bow? Ah, no! - for his empire is known, -And here there we trophies enow; Beneath the cold head, and around the dark stone,

Are the signs of a scepare that none can disown.

The first tabernacle to Hope we will build And look for the sleepers around us to rise: The second to Fairh, which insures it fulfille And the third to the Land of the great Sacrifice, Who bequeathed us them both, when he rose to the

Provincial Parliament.

From the Correspondent & Advocate. SCHOOL LANDS.

Tuesday, April 5th. The Solicitor General moved to take up that item of the order of the day, which related to the subject of school lands. There was half a million of acres of Waste lands of the Crown, which His Majesty was desirous of placing at the disposal of the Legislature for the purposes of education. No enterment had as yet taken place upon it, and the object of the present bill was to create a heard of persons in each district. to whom the disposal of those lands should be entrusted. He believed the bill would be found to be unquestionable in its details, and he hoped it would receive the concurrence of the house.

Mr. McKenzie observed, that as there was committee on the subject of education, he did not think that the house ought to assume the consideration of the present question until they had their regent. The Governor was one of those who held that impartiality was better than knowledge. The bill would give his Excellency the power to appoint trustees, who would have the management of all those lands. It was a large Hower, and they ought to be rather cautious han they permitted its exercise. He thought it would be better to refer the matter to a Select Committee on Education.

before the house Hid not at all interfere with things to continue. the duties of the Committee on Education .-The only object of the present measure was to posed that he could concur with hon, gentlemake those lands applicable to the purposes men on the other side of the house, seeing his for which they were originally designed; to views were so essentially different from theirs. convert them into the means of diffusing edu- Hon, gentlemen who regarded with a dispascation, leaving it to a further provision of the | sionate eye, the operations of any government to the amount of some hundred pounds, when Legislature to regulate the manner in which and that of England in particular, must perthese means shall be employed. Could it be ceive, that in no case where property passes cd, when the officer, with an unusual degree supposed, that if no steps were taken which into the hands of individuals, can those indiviwould put it in the power of his Excellency to duals be vested of them without a violation of 8 miles per hour, and more when favored by appropriate those lands for school purposes, constitutional privileges. But no, the hon. they would not shop be disposed of by the gentleman from Lenox & Addington says this King in some other way? They were lying measure must not be adupted until we get back in large blocks. Breventing the settlement of these lands, which have been given to King's the surrounding tracts, or at least retaiding it. College. Why, how can you get them back? And it was most desirable on that account, Suppose I had purchased 5000 acres, and had that the means of disposing of them should be disposed of the same to another individual, it is forthwith provided. There was another ob- a well known principle, that the government ject to be gained by the appointment of a per- could have no coutrol over that land. He manent Board of School Trustees, and that complains of the late endowments which have was, individuals Would be enabled to bequeath been made-I wish, instead of 44, there had their lands for the lourposes of education, which been 444, and hope to see the day when it they cannot at present. He had little expec- shall be the case. He (Sol. Gen.) had merely tation that the bill would pass; he had dis- proposed a certain principle by the bill; if the charged his own douty, however, and with that house disliked its details, they might amend he would rest contient.

think proper. The effect would be, the Boards concern. As to the principle of the measure, anger, which increased at every moment .- servants are neither over-dressed and over-fed.

creatures of the Government. The best of it unless hen, members would affirm that it the lands would be disposed of for a mere were advisable to allow those waste lands to song, and the pitiful proceeds would go into | remain blocking up the finest and most fertile the hands of the Receiver General-for what? Oh for Education! Heaven defend us! A few years ago, 30,000 acres were appropriated for the establishment of King's Cullege, but it had been very craftily managed to get a nice little establishment set up by means of that appropriation for the education of the children of the tories. How finely the public were bamboozled! Not content with this, however, so complete was the success of their ma_ nœuvreing, that they are now emboldened to attempt a new project to get up another pretty little nursery for Tories at the other end of the town. Persons who will rob under the color of law are even worse that those who renounce all legal restraint. How has the Clergy Reserves been managed? Every scheme has been resorted to for the purpose of keeping them in the hands of a particular priesthood, and it must be confessed, with pretty good success. If he (Mr. McKenzie) were a man who would humble himself to the Lieutenant Governor, he might also be appointed a Trustee, and be one of a junto responsible to noue, saving, forsooth, to Sir Francis Bond Head, and he responsible to Mr. Spring Rice, the Duke of Wellington, or whoever happened to be convenient. He was decidedly opposed to the idea of tolerating any humbug of the kind. Pass a bill of this kind under the pre- an anecdote of him, that seems to me worth tence of extending education, and you formish preserving-or perhaps I should rather say, an excellent means for extending the corrup- rescuing-from the oblivion to which it is rations of Government. He hoped sincerely the

bill would be negatived. Mr. Thorburn said he hoped he would not be considered inimical to the diffusion of education, but he nevertheless felt it to be his duty to oppose the bill, because, the principles which it involved were such as he never could accede to. He feared from its provisions, that it would recognize a particular Church in this | nology." Province; he thought it would be better, therefore, to refer the whole matter to the Select Committee on Education.

Mr. Perry observed, that the subject before them was one of the most interesting nature that could engage the attention of the House. It appeared, that about forty years ago, half a million of acres of land had been set apart by His Majesty's Government for the purposes of education. What had become of those lands? To favor the views of certain individuals, they had been disposed of in various ways. Exchanged for other lands of little or no value .-He did pot think a bill of this kind englit to be determined upon. With respect to the best mode of effecting an advantageous exchange, it had become abundantly evident what justice they were to look for by leaving such matters to the Executive Government. Would any one affirm that henceforth the people of Upper Canada would leave the appointment of Commissioners for any purpose whatever, to Sir Francis Bond Head? Did the Sol, General believe that the people would lay down their necks and allow him to place his foot upon them. Look at the language held, not by a radical house, or destructionist, if you please so to call them, but hy a tory house, to Sir John Colborne on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. Was it not as explicit, 4s strong. as expressive as any document ever sent forth by a reform house? Must certainly; the principal was so just, the claim so reasonable, that it was impossible it should not prevail. And notwithstanding, Sir John Colhorne had created no less than forty-four new dependencies days passed away, and she came not to lightupon the Government, by erecting that number of church establishments, it was as impossible to stop the current of public opinion as any thing could be. Although the grievance under which this priest ridden country (hear. hear,) labored, were accumulating, yet the course of things would eventually change -the hon, and learned Sol. General laughs-it may | point, all indications disappeared, and he wa be sport to him, but it is death to the people The Solicitor General said, that the question of Upper Canada, to allow such a state of

them, they might resolve that instead of leav-Mr. McKenzie said, it was a bill the object | ing the selection of the trustees to the Lieut. of which could not be mistaken; it was to cre- Governor, they might be, appointed by the peoate a corporation at the will and pleasure of ple at the Town Meetings. He (Sol. Gen.) his wrongs, and almost bursting with judigna- are regularly organized schools, in which the the Lieutenant Governor, irresponsible and would not, of course, advocate a measure of tion, his progress was arrested, the blind was boys and girls of Protestants, Catholics, and uncontrollable in their actions, into whose that kind, because he biclieved it would be athands the control of the school lands would be tended with embarrassucent. The instant that placed with unlimited power to sell or to lease sort of elective principle were adopted, the His first glance conveyed mere wonder; but taught vocal music; the mechanics and the

The Sol. General said it could not be sup-

portions of the Province, and retarding their

improvement. [The debate was continued at considerable length, but the foregoing is about all that is pertinent to the question. In amendment to the question for the adoption of the preamble, Mr. Perry moved, that it was expedient to appoint commissioners to ascertain what portions of the school lands could be advantageously exchanged for Crown lands of better quality, which was adopted-Yeas 27, pays 18,-and the committee rose and reported progress. The bill was then referred to the standing committee on education. Yesterday (Tuesday 12th) a bill appointing seven commissioners for this purpose was passed after some debate, in which Mr. McNab insisted that three would be enough, and that seven would only increase the expense without any advantage, especially when some of them resided in Districts where there were no school lands.]

MISCELI.ANEOUS.

APPROPOS OF NAPOLEON. I remember hearing from somebody, or reading in some book, or pamphlet, or newspaper -bear with me, kind reader, in this incertitude, for I have forgotten all the particularspidly hastening. It finely illustrates one portion of his infinitely-diversified character; and I marvel that it has escaped the notice or the researches of all his biographers, eulogists, critics, and censors. I must be forgiven, if, in recalling it, I should be guilty of a lapse from historical accuracy: I am a sad bungler

at dates, and my library boasts not a "Chro-

whom the abrupt resumption of hostilities after the short peace of- 'lisit, was it?-found | sons?' a wanderer upon the French soil, for his greater misfortune, was an Englishman of large fortune, and some rank above that of a mere private gentleman-but whether knight, baron or baronet, is more than I can remember. He was a widower, with an only child; a daughter. He had become personally known to the Emperor, when First Consul, and a certain degree of friendship had sprung up between them. This friendship was in some sort renewed, when the Englishman became an involuntary resident of the French capital; the rigors of detention and surveillance were much softened in his behalf, and he was often a partaker of the Emperor's hospitality-not indeed at the formal levees and soirees of the paiace, but in private and familiar visits, of which Napoleon was fond, and to the enjoyment of which he appropriated as much of his time as could be spared from the immense number and magnitude of his burdensome imperial occupations. The Englishman was discreet, and the monarch condescending; their tete-a-tetes were, therefore, not unfrequent, and both parties seemed to take pleasure in their repetition.

The child of the Englishman had been placed at a school in one of the provincial towns: but he solicited and obtained from his imperial friend permission for her to join him a Paris. He received intelligence of her setting out, accompanied by a faithful domestic; but en his solitude. His anxiety and alarm gained strength, day after day, until at length they drove him almost to frenzy. He implored leave to proceed in search of her, and it was grauted; but the search proved unavailing. He was coabled to trace her some distance on her journey to the capital, but at a certain driven to the miserable conviction that, it some mysterious and unnecountable manner she had perished. He returned to Paris, al nost heart-broken.

The morning after his arrival, he was astonished by a sudden visit from an officer, at the head of a body of gens d'armes, who arrested him in the name of the Emperor. Ilis first emotion was astonishment-his second indignation; and this was not a little beightenof harshness and brusquerie, announced to him that he was accused of conspiring against the life of the Emperor, and that he was to bo confined, en secret, until the day of his trial before a military commission. His temper was naturally quick and ardent,

and it vented itself in reproaches, exclamations, and perhaps a few oaths-but as they were uttered in English, they seemed to produce no effect on the officer. He was placed ry man may enjoy the fruits of his own inheriin a carriage-the blinds were drawn-and tauce or industry, and rank and wealth cease the horses started at full speed.

After riding some distance, but in what direction the prisoner could not determine, by reason of the closeness of the vehicle, it stopped suddenly-a bandage was drawn over his most absolute Duke of Nassau, where the most eyes, and he was led into some building; but inveterate Tory can scarcely complain of any whether the Cogciergerie, or the Bicetre, he | want of respect to established order, or to the could only conjecture. After traversing va- privileges of birth and riches. In those states rious passages, in silence, but bronding over there is a national system of education; there removed from his eyes, and he found himself Jews alike, receive "the blessings and advanin the presence of his friend, the Emperor. tages of cheap instruction"; the children are for what sum and for what period they might whole matter would become a jubbing sort of those which followed it, were glowing with peasants have their cheap recreations; the

of Trustees would be composed entirely of the | it had not been contended against, nor could | The brow of Napoleon wore a gloomy frown. but the heart of the Englishman was too full of wrath-to quail even at that fearful sign; it was but reflected from his own bold front. "Tyrant!" he exclaimed-but before he could add another word, a door was flung open, and his blooming child bounded, all life and loveliness, into his arms. Amazement and happiness made him dumb; and Napoleon, smiling as none but him could smile, turned to leave the room, with the single remark; " Joy and surprise would have turned your brain; it was better to prepare you for the shock, by rousing you to anger."

The surpassing skill of Fouche's myrmidons had been called into employment by the Emperor's command, and had succeeded in discovering the child, -but how, or where, I have forgotten.

From the Knickerbocker.

"Trials of a Schoolmaster," is, in some respects, a very good paper; but its tedious episode, and extreme length, spoil it for our purpose. The descriptions of the school-housethe first punishment-and the evening spelling-school, though too minute, show the hand of a close observer, and an accurate limger. We extract the following dialogue, which lives, we think, in our memory. Still, it may have originated with 'T. D. M.

Master. Boys,-Noah had three sons-Shem, Ham, and Japhet. Now who was the father of Noah's three sons?"

(The boys of the 'third class' pause-look dublously at their teacher-but there is no re-

Master. 'What!-can't you teli? Let me illustrate. Here is Mr. Smith, our pext door neighbor: he has three sons, John, James, and Joseph Smith. Now who is the father of John, James, and Joseph Smith?" Boys. (All together, in eager, emulous

strife,) 'Mr. Smith.' Master. 'Certainly!-that's correct. Well

now let us turn to the first question. Noch Thus ran the tale. One of the detenus, had three sons-Shem, Ham, and Japhet, Now, who was the father of Noah's three

Boys. (Unanimously, after a little hesitation,) 'Mr. Smith!"

A late Dublin Magazine has a story somewhat akin to this, save that the teacher and pupil were alike thick-headed. An Irish tutor is examining a lad in Scripture History:

Tut. 'Is there any account given in Scripture. Phelim, of a dumb baste speaking?' Lad. 'Yes.'

Tut. 'What dumb baste was it that spake?' Lad. 'It was a whale!'

Tut. 'Yes. To whom did the whale speak?" Lad. 'To Moses, in the bull-rushes!' Tut. 'True. What did the whale say to

Moses in the bull-rushes?" Lad. 'Almost thou persuadest me to be a

Christian!" Tut. 'Very well. What was Moses' reply?' Lad. 'Thou art the man!' Could there be any thing more broadly bur-

SIR F. B. HEAD'S LAST WORK.

(Reviewed by the London Printing Machine.)

esque than this?

Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau. BY AN OLD MAN.

This is the pleasantest, light, gossiping lit-

le volume we have read for a long time; nor is it deficient in instruction, and in useful practical hints by which the sum of enjoyment of all classes may be raised and increased. The author, indeed, shows a lively interest in the condition of the people, on the subject of popular education, and in all that has a tendency to improve his native country and mankind generally. Writing in the character of a gentleman, he continually insists on what is due to the people, and on the necessity which our aristocracy lies under, of keeping up with the eulightenment of the lower classes. As to the preventing or retarding the progress of education among the people, he treats such an idea as a monstrous absurdity; and he exposes the plan of education pursued for the sons of the rich, in what he calls "those slaughter houses of the understanding, our public schools," with well merited severity. In common with all liberal and truly enlightened minds, he wishes to see wholesome instruction imparted to all classes of the community, the cheap elegances of life universally diffused, the thorny and infinitely subdivisted partiers that occur in our society removed or softened down, and the intercourse of man with man, whatever may be their relative wealth or rank, rendered more easy and amiable. And ull this he wishes, not for the sake of a revolutionary jumble, but as the true means of preventing revolution-not as a Millennium for sans culottes and levellers, but as a feasible and wholesome state of things, in which eveto be objects of envy and hatred. It is, indeed, worthy remark, that our traveller ands a considerable portion of those things his heart most desires in the poor dominions of the al-

C. MEATH. TRUAX & PHILLIPS,

HOOKER & HENDERSON, Prescott.

J. R. SHAW, Belleville. A. McFAUL, Wellington.

Resolved-That Mr. JAMES WATT be Resolved-That the Boat continue the same

Kingajon, March 23, 1836.