[illegible] of [illegible] Fate also rolled upon the scaf-[fold] [illegible] young youth who had made his first [illegible] essay up in the ill-fated hero, was the [illegible] young woman whose feelings he had out-[illegible]—he who had come to his assistance was [illegible];—and thus awfully had the prediction of [illegible] executioner been doubly fulfilled.

From the London Inquirer.

[illegible] AS IT WAS AND IS, AND LONDON IN CANADA WEST WHAT IT MUST BE.

[illegible] more persons are now living who remember [illegible] it is now Toronto having only three houses—[illegible] tavern and two log houses.

[illegible] statistical work of Upper Canada, written in [illegible] the writer in describing what was then little [illegible] the City of Toronto, says "Its popula-[tion] [illegible] souls; for five miles round the Capital [illegible] Canada scarcely one improved farm can [illegible] contact with another. The only connect-[illegible] is about five miles to the north of [illegible] Street; in other directions so far as the [illegible] goes you might travel to its utmost limits [illegible] find more than one farm house for every 3 [illegible]."

Such was little York, by which name it was call-[ed], till about 1834; some sarcastic people indeed [illegible] to its cognomen the word dirty, and in mud-[illegible] weather not very inaptly so. In 1817 it had no [illegible], no tinned roofs, no planked sidewalks [illegible] stumps remained in the streets, and nothing [illegible] more common than to see teams mired in them, [illegible] all the aid which could be obtained to lib-[illegible] them;—what is now the market was a bog, [illegible] market the resort of wild fowls—un-[illegible]—liable to fever and agues, and all the dis-[illegible] catalogue of intermittents. No banks, no [illegible], a very mean building for a church, no com-[illegible] scarcely a schooner belonging to it, [illegible] few frequenting it; no wharf; not a single im-[illegible] British goods; a few, and very few, insig-[nificant] stores, and a few taverns offering the worst [accommodations]. Such was dirty little York in [illegible] now the celebrated City of Toronto. Look [illegible] 14 or 15,000 inhabitants; its rows of [illegible] built, the covered houses; its magni-[ficent] churches, and number of places of worship; [illegible], its floating palaces; its beautiful schoon-[ers] its magnificent stores, some of them rivalling [illegible] of the first city of the world, with their plate [illegible], their spacious areas, and their splen-[did] [illegible] its hundreds of thousands of annually [illegible]; its merchants; its public reading [illegible] its mechanic's institute; its Board of Trade; [illegible] sewers; its macadamized streets; its [illegible] walks, above a mile, or nearer two, [illegible] magnificent Market and City Hall, in every [illegible] almost to every house. Look at [illegible] trade, its wharves loaded with produce, [illegible] with steamboats and schooners, the [illegible] of the riches of the neighbor-[illegible] last of all look at its Gas lighted streets [illegible] and it is now progressing to that greatest [illegible], an abundant supply of pure and [illegible]. This is Toronto now, in 1842; [illegible] with what it was in 1817, and let the in-[illegible] of London add to what is Toronto indebted [illegible] all this wealth.

[illegible] very low estimate, the fixed and floating pro-[illegible] of Toronto cannot be of less value than from [illegible] to five millions of pounds currency. From [illegible] has it been obtained? From its Harbour? [illegible] could not come by water. It is indebted for [illegible] surrounding agriculture, to its extensive [illegible] country, and to the facilities which have been [illegible] and afforded by improved approaches to [illegible], and improved lines of communication pro-[illegible] by a few, (and they have been [illegible]) active and enterprising master minds, [illegible] but who [illegible] of the population have themselves derived the [illegible] benefit, and have been the least valued. We [illegible] has been induced to exhibit the importance of [illegible] for the purpose of holding out to our fel-[illegible] the natural advantages possessed by [illegible] Town of London, and to prove to them that by [illegible] aid, of effort and intelligence, its [illegible] will continue to be fully commensurate [illegible] of the City of Toronto. We have in 1842, [illegible] inhabitants. In 1826 the Town plot was sur-[illegible] only 16 years ago; upwards of 600 houses [illegible] have been built; we have a court-house, [illegible] worship, schools, libraries, Mechanics' in-[stitute], [illegible] bank, a market, and some of our [illegible] stores will not suffer by comparison with [illegible] Toronto. Our public improvements are [illegible] commencing, and it is not at least too much to [illegible] the advancement of Toronto in sixteen [illegible] certainly never exceeded that of London, [illegible] came up to it in the same space of time. [illegible] the wealth of Toronto did not come by [illegible]. It is true it has a splendid natural basin as [illegible], whilst London is 26 miles distant from [illegible]—it is also true that Toronto is nearly 200 [illegible] nearer Montreal, the great public market, [illegible] London is;—these are the advantages, and [illegible] the only advantages, which Toronto pos-[illegible] above London. London however has some [illegible] over Toronto, in its rather shorter win-[illegible] climate, and more fertile soil, and as we [illegible] apparently; if a London District farmer [illegible] a bushel of grain an acre more than a [illegible] Street farmer can, he is at once placed upon [illegible] of equality, that being an equivalent for [illegible] expense of the greater distance to market. [illegible] inhabitants of the London District have to [illegible] all the activity, energy and intelligence [illegible] they can command to their aid, to take a [illegible] view of their natural advantages and [illegible], to make the most of the former and [illegible] the latter, and they will [illegible] of Canada West following closely in the [illegible] sister city of Toronto.

[illegible] is nothing like general axioms, and we will [illegible] following one as all important and worthy [illegible] acted upon, as our motto.

[illegible] London motto be—improvement to our [illegible] roads and reduction of the cost of transport [illegible] the great secret of our future prosper-[illegible] the roads be so improved that where a far-[illegible] being to market 10 cwt. he will be [illegible] the same strength and in half the time in [illegible] to bring 20 cwt. and it is obvious if it is [illegible] bushel to bring his wheat to market [illegible] will then cost him but 2d. and so of the ex-[illegible] transport; if 8 barrels of flour only can be [illegible] Port Stanley, and it takes two days to go [illegible], and if the plank road will enable a team-[illegible] carry 18 barrels, in a shorter time, with the [illegible] labour, it will reduce the cost of the barrel of [illegible] in that proportion; all this goes directly into [illegible] of the farmer. And to revert to another [illegible]—when the farmer is rich no other part of the [illegible] can be poor, but if farmers are kept [illegible] body else can be rich—for it is the farmer [illegible] the wealth, all other classes merely ap-[illegible] it; and acquire wealth in doing so.

[illegible] Government are about to do all that can be [illegible] in the plank road to Port Stanley, and the [illegible] improvement of the harbour it will be for [illegible] to co-operate with the Government, and [illegible] we would say, let our fellow the example of [illegible]. They made the first mile of Macadami-[illegible] Yonge Street in 1832—3, and they have [illegible] made nearly 16 miles to the north, 20 to the [illegible] about the same distance to the east, part [illegible] which is the celebrated plank road.

[illegible] first thing we ought to do is to obtain a char-[illegible] a plank road to the District line towards [illegible] which in connexion with the Sar-[illegible] road, open London to the market (amongst oth-[illegible]) to Nissouri, Biddulph, McGilvary, [illegible] to the north, to Lobo, Adelaide, [illegible] and Caradoc, to the west, to Delaware, [illegible], and Dorchester, on the south. To [illegible] the approaches to London from all these [illegible] sources, should be the great objects of the [illegible] of London, and to this all their energies [illegible] be directed. The amount of disposable pro-[illegible] from all these townships must necessarily add [illegible] the extent of business of our merchants, store-[illegible], and tavern keepers, and to the encreasing [illegible] and prosperity of the town. How is this to [illegible]—"there is the rub."

[illegible] hope in our next number to be able to show [illegible] it is to be accomplished, to which we shall beg [illegible] to direct the attention of our readers.

[illegible] Inquest was held before H. Macle, Esqr., [illegible] in the Township of Murray, on the body [illegible] William Hutchinson, who was found dead on the [illegible] road, three miles below Brighton, [illegible] morning of the 14th inst. with a wound in his [illegible] from which he died. The deceased who [illegible] company with a man by the name of James [illegible] at an Inn in Brighton, late the previous [illegible] Maddier to accompany him home, [illegible] to procure him employment, which Mad-[illegible] was seeking [illegible] Maddier returned [illegible] Brighton the same night after being absent [illegible] and took lodgings at an Inn. [illegible] falling on him, he was arrested [illegible] morning of the 21st inst. and a jack-[illegible] found on his person with blood thereon [illegible] to be a murdered weapon. The Jury [illegible] a verdict of Wilful Murder against him; [illegible] committed to Cobourg Gaol to await his [illegible]. The deceased has left a [illegible] and small children to lament his loss. [illegible] the influence of liquor the said [illegible].—Cobourg Star.

Chronicle & Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1842.

The following remarks from the Toronto "Patriot," are deserving of public attention at the present peculiar crisis in our political affairs; and we would respectfully recommend a dispassionate perusal of them to our friends and readers, as worthy of attention.

It does appear to us that a great deal of unnecessary abuse has of late been inconsiderately hurled at the Executive of the Province, by the Conservatives. It is true that some of the recent appointments have been extremely unpalatable to many—but then have they not been unavoidable?—doubtless, they have been so considered by those who at present rule the destinies of the Colony, or else they would not have been made, because, if the Executive have made unwise and indiscreet appointments, they must, of necessity, feel the effects of their folly on the meeting of the Legislature. For instance, if the promotion of Mr. Hincks be so ruinous a procedure as some would have it, a vote of "Want of Confidence" will be inevitable, while the Conservatives, or such of them as may be unfriendly to the present Government, provided that they possess the confidence of the country, will of course, come into power. Whether, on the other hand, the present administration will command a majority in the House, may be problematical, though our own opinion is that they will.

In regard to the appointments, let them be wise, or otherwise, one thing is certain, though perhaps not very generally known, that the Hon. Francis Hincks owes his elevation, not to Sir Charles Bagot, but to the Conservative Premier of England, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

In the present strange position of Canadian politics, we are desirous of calling the attention of our readers to the course which ought to be taken by the vast body of the loyalty and intelligence of this Province, known by the name of "Conservatives."

At present, a great diversity of opinion seems to exist among us, and the consequence is, that our force is weakened, our physical and moral influence paralyzed, and our numbers, like the undisciplined hordes of an Asiatic army, serve more to embarrass than assist. As Conservatives, we hold one great principle in universal estimation, viz.: the maintenance, at all hazards, of British Supremacy, and of the institutions, political and religious, which from childhood we have been taught to revere. On great principles, there is little division in our opinion,—in the way of carrying those principles into practice, we differ widely and lamentably.

We have for our rulers, an Administration composed of statesmen at one time known to possess opinions diametrically opposed, one to the others.—At the same Council-board may be seen, Mr. Harrison and Mr. Ogden—Mr. Draper and Mr. Hincks. This Council, we are told, must possess the confidence, *anglice*, the majority of the votes of the Commons House of Assembly, or resign.

In their opinion of this Cabinet, the Conservative party divide themselves into three bands. The first cries out, "Down with them! down with them! cut them off, root and branch!!" &c. &c. The second division says, "We will not offer any active [illegible] [illegible] Government: we are uncertain what effect their administration may have on the country, and we bide our time." The third party says, "We will support Sir Charles Bagot and his Council: we believe he means well, and adopts the only method in his power of carrying on the Government, by endeavoring, from the incongruous mass of materials before him, to form the only Cabinet that can command a majority in the House of Assembly."

Now, gentle reader, one of these three divisions must be right; the other *two* must be wrong. Pray which is the correctly-judging section of the Canadian Conservatives?

Let us look at the course proposed by the first division, whose cry is, "Down with the Administration." We pause not to analyze the correctness of the logic by which they arrive at the opinion which prompts such a *cry*; but we will suppose them to succeed in their desires, and to upset the Cabinet; of course, a new one must be formed, and a scene something similar (*parva magnis componere*) will take place, as is witnessed when Her most gracious Majesty accepts the seals from Sir Robert Peel, and sends for Lord John Russell or Mr. Wakley. We will suppose our worthy friend, now absent for a brief space from his native shores, the gallant Knight of Dundurn, requested by Sir Chas. Bagot to form an Executive Council. Sir Allan enters upon his task, fills up the list of his coadjutors, gathers them all round the Council-table, and propounds the grave question, "What's to be done?—shall we face the present House of Assembly, or dissolve it, and try our luck at a general election?" This question would considerably elongate the faces of the honorable gentlemen present, with their new-blown and blushing honors thick upon them. As an encouragement toward trying to carry on with the present House, they might consult the list of divisions during the last session, and find that on any question involving [illegible] [illegible] *teen* members, in a House of *eighty-four*, was found to gather round the banner of the chieftain. This would be a pleasant prospect for a peaceful session next September!

Suppose they resolve on a dissolution and appeal to the country, what result may they fairly anticipate? Out of the forty-two Members returned for Canada West—we will go the length of saying that we will gain six additional seats. In Canada East we are morally certain that the cause of Conservatism would be a serious loser by another general election, and that the Counties of Montreal, Terrebonne, &c. &c. might be represented by far different characters from the present loyal and intelligent Members. In short, a dissolution at any time within the next six or eight months could have no favorable effect on what is called the Conservative party, strictly speaking.

Assuming this to be the fact, what then is to be gained for the Conservative leaders by accepting office only to have to resign it in a very brief space? No fine-drawn sophistry can show us a single prospective advantage which we could gain to throw into the scale to counterbalance the positive misery and wild excitement of that wildest exhibition of human passion, a general Election. The Country would be convulsed from one end to the other—every description of bad feeling would be engendered—public confidence must be and would be shaken, and all to what purpose? Nothing—absolutely nothing.

We hold it to be a species of political lunacy, or to speak in plainer terms, of positive weakness, for any party to set themselves earnestly to work to upset the Government of their Country, unless they are prepared instantly to supply her with one, *at least* equally effective and serviceable. If they set about such a task without clearly understanding the means at their disposal of supplying a good substitute for what they seek to destroy, the absence of such forethought stamps them as utterly unfit for the grave walks of public life.

If they set about such a task fully aware of [illegible] they possess no such means, then we fearlessly denounce them as traitors to the happiness of the Country they profess to serve—and utterly unworthy of the confidence of a single honest or well-disposed fellow-subject.

To attempt to vindicate the propriety of some of the late proceedings of the present Colonial Administration is wholly foreign to our intention and inclination. There is a great gulf fixed between sensible opposition and passive obedience, and we [illegible] [illegible] our often expressed opinions inviolate, we [illegible] [illegible] not a moment in asking every one whom we chance to hear denouncing Sir Charles Bagot for his line of policy, "What would you have him to do, if he desire to avoid embroiling the Country?" [illegible] in the absence of any satisfactory answer to this very plain question, we cannot avoid thinking that it is but a waste of wrath and eloquence to rail at the administration, unless prepared to supply the Country with another should we succeed in destroying that which may be obnoxious to us; and we further hesitate not to declare that we should prefer seeing many men diametrically opposed to us in political feeling elevated to offices of trust and emolument, to witnessing the Country embroiled in the attempt to eject them, to see confidence shaken, trade injured, Emigration checked, and all the other ills that an agitation-torn land is heir to.

Short as the safe and certain means of forming a thoroughly Conservative government for Canada, untainted with the leaven of Radicalism, and we are ready for "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," to assist in hastening such an advent. Till then, we deem that we best fulfil our duty by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

COL. THE HON. P. VANKOUGHNET.

We feel much pleasure in giving place to the following from the *Cornwall Observer*:

The Commander of the Forces having ordered the removal of the Fifth Battalion Incorporated Militia from this Garrison to Prescott, this fine regiment took its departure from Cornwall in two divisions on Tuesday and Wednesday last. On Tuesday morning Major General Sir R. [illegible] Armstrong, who arrived here the previous evening on his way to Kingston as the successor of Lt. Gen. Clitherow, inspected the Battalion on parade and expressed himself, as every other officer who has seen them has done, highly pleased with their soldierlike appearance and the precision of their movements. About four o'clock, P. M., the first division, consisting of two companies under command of Capt. Gregg, left town on their march to the landing where they embarked on board the steamboat for Brockville, Gananoque and Presqu'isle, at each of which places a detachment will be stationed; the officers of this division were Captains Gregg and Ritton, Lieutenants Dickson, and Puchesnay, and Ensigns Crysler, Empey, Dickinson, and Thompson. About the same hour on Wednesday the second or head quarters division, consisting of the two flank companies took their departure under the command of their Colonel, the Honble Philip Vankoughnet, the officers accompanying the division, were Captains Monk and Edmonson, Lieut. Smyth, Captain and Adjutant Baxter, Captain and Paymaster Anderson and Surgeon Dyce. A large number of civilians assembled near the Barracks to witness their departure, and many an eye bore testimony to the regret felt, while on the word march being given, one loud and enthusiastic cheer told how ardently prosperity was wished to the 5th on the occasion. A large escort of all classes and sexes had been prepared to accompany the division from town but the very unfavourable state of the weather up to the moment of departure, prevented this mark of respect being shown; though, notwithstanding, Colonel Turner with his lady and several gentlemen, among whom we recognised the Clergy and many of the Magistrates, proceeded with the division as far as Milleroche, and some of them went up to the Landing near the former place. Colonel Turner took a most affectionate leave of the regiment, making a few neat and appropriate remarks, highly complimentary to the Battalion, which, though only re-organized last month, may be said to have been under his command for the last four years and in which he took the greatest pride, as having been characterized by Sir George Arthur and the several General Officers who had at different times inspected it as the finest militia Regiment he had seen and not at all inferior to any in the regular service. We subjoin an address which was numerously signed by the Sheriff, Magistrates, Clergy, Merchants, and other Inhabitants of the town, and which was presented to Col. Vankoughnet, a few hours before his departure, by a deputation consisting of the Sheriff, Alex. McMartin, Alex. McLean, Wm. Mattice, and John Carter, Esqrs., and also a letter from the President of the Board of Police, based upon a resolution passed by that body, together with Colonel Vankoughnet's answers; we may also add that a similar letter was addressed to the Colonel by the President of the late Board of Police previous to the expiry of their term of office.

We understand that a general exchange of quarters has taken place among the Incorporated Battalions throughout the Province. This step has been in contemplation for some time back.

ADDRESS

To the Honourable Philip Vankoughnet, Colonel Commanding the Fifth Battalion Incorporated Militia.

SIR,—

We, the undersigned, the magistrates, clergy, merchants and others, inhabitants of the town of Cornwall, have heard with deep regret that the Battalion under your command is about to be removed. We cannot allow you to leave a garrison where the greatest unanimity and best feelings have at all times subsisted between the civilians and military without availing ourselves of the opportunity thus afforded, of recording our sense of the gentlemanly bearing and demeanour of the officers, as well as the orderly, peaceable, and quiet conduct of the non-commissioned officers and privates under your command, which, while it speaks loudly in their praise, at the same time reflects the greatest honour upon yourself; as to your untiring exertions and assiduity in the discharge of the duties of your responsible situation is mainly to be ascribed the high state of discipline for which the Fifth Battalion Incorporated Militia is so pre-eminently distinguished. We would fain hope that our separation will be but temporary and that you and your regiment may yet be allowed to fulfil your period of service amongst us, but wherever the exigencies of the service may require your presence, whether in the tented field, facing, as you have already done, the enemies of British Institutions, and British freedom, or in the peaceful interchange of the courtesies of civilized life, be assured that you have individually and collectively our best wishes for your success and prosperity. In conclusion we have to request that you will make known to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Battalion our feelings on this occasion, and for yourself personally, be pleased to accept an assurance of the consideration with which we have the honour to be

Your very obedient
humble servants.

Signed by the Sheriff, Magistrates, Clergy, Merchants, and inhabitants of the place.

Col. Vankoughnet's Answer.

GENTLEMEN,—

In the name of the 5th Batt. In. Militia, I beg to thank you for the very flattering address which you have just presented to me on the occasion of the departure of the Regt. from this garrison, and to assure you that our regret at leaving it is greatly encreased upon finding that the feeling is reciprocated by you. The harmony which has ever subsisted between us is alike creditable to all, and will to us form a subject of pleasing reflection. It has been promoted by the very liberal manner in which you have at all times extended to my officers and myself the hospitalities and civilities of social life; and insensible to kindness indeed must we be, if with you we do not desire that our separation may be short. But the duty of the soldier is a cheerful obedience to orders, and our consolation is the hope that we may cultivate with the inhabitants of the stations for which we are destined, the same friendly intercourse which we have always maintained with you. For your good wishes for my individual welfare I thank you most heartily, and in return it is necessary for me to say that in the town of Cornwall I shall ever feel the most lively interest; for in it I have been born and reared to manhood; with it's growth, I have grown, and every day of my life has but served to strengthen the ties which now bind my affections fast to it; and to the resumption, at no distant day, of my duties among you as your fellow townsman I look forward with every pleasure. Wishing you gentlemen for myself, my officers and my men all the prosperity and happiness which this world can afford,

I have the honour to subscribe myself
Your very obedient serv't and friend,
P. VANKOUGHNET,
Lieut. Col. Comm'g.
5th Batt. In. Mil.

To Mr. Sheriff McMartin
and others.

From the President of the Board of Police.

Cornwall, 20th June, 1842.

SIR,—

The Corporation of this Town having understood that the Fifth Battalion Incorporated Militia under your command, is under orders to leave this place, unanimously resolved at a meeting held this day, that it was a duty incumbent upon them to express to you their unqualified regret at the removal of the corps from this place.

It is now about five years since the Battalion has been formed under your command, and although distributed at different times and under different names, it is to a great extent materially and in fact the same, being composed of a large majority of the same officers and men; during which period the orderly conduct of the men has been proverbial, so much so, that within the recollection of the Board, not a single charge or complaint has been made against any one of them. And it has been the happy circumstance of the officers and civilians of the place to cultivate the best possible intercourse between one another, while the former have been distinguished for a faithful and honest discharge of their duties to the wants and comforts, as well as discipline of their men.

To whatever quarter it may please providence to send you, you carry with you our best wishes, which please convey to your officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

On behalf of the Corporation,
I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obdt. humble serv't.
R. CLINE,
Presdt. Cornwall Board of Police.

To the Honble Philip Vankoughnet
Col. Comdg 5th Batt. In. M.

ANSWER.

Cornwall, 21st June, 1842.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, in which the Board of Police have been pleased to express to me their unqualified regret at the departure from this garrison of the Battalion under my command.

I am indeed happy and proud that during a service of five years, the exertions of my officers and myself to assist in the good government of the town by preserving order and peace in the Regt. have been so successful as to have merited on this and a former occasion the public acknowledgements of the authorities; and I can assure you that an additional inducement has been thus given to all in the Regt. to persevere in this our good course. I shall not fail to communicate your letter to both officers and men, and from them and myself I beg that you will accept for the [illegible] our warmest thanks.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obd't humble servant,
P. VANKOUGHNET.

To R. Cline, Esq.
Presdt. Cornwall Board Police.

The following Address was presented to Captain Richey, on the 23d inst., the day of his departure from Presque Isle to join his Regiment, after being stationed at that Port for the last two years.—[Cobourg Star.

To Captain Wellesley Richey, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Company of the 4th Battn. Incorp. Militia, in the Station at Presqu Isle.

We whose names are hereunto subjoined, Inhabitants of the village of Brighton and vicinity, having learned that it has been thought most subservient to Her Majesty's Service, that a change should take place which will result in your leaving this Post, beg leave to express to you our high sense of the very orderly, upright, and decent deportment you have so faithfully maintained while stationed so long among us, and to assure you, that conduct so honorable adds much to our esteem for those who, in times of danger were among the first to step forward in defence of our beloved country.

We hope and pray that the blessings of a benign and merciful Providence may continue to rest upon you wherever your services may be required, assured as we are that the same integrity will solicit and call forth the same respect both from our fellow subjects and Her Majesty's Government, in every Post it may become your duty to fill.

(Signed) By 96 Inhabitants of Brighton and vicinity.

To which Captain Richey politely returned the following Reply:

Gentlemen,—In the name of myself, Officers, Non-Commissioned and Privates, I thank you for this Address.

I assure you I am highly gratified by the kind expressions you have offered for my future welfare, and most happy to receive from you the assurances that my conduct here has merited your approbation.

I beg you will believe that I shall retain in grateful recollection the friendship of the inhabitants of this place and vicinity, and I trust they will be assured that I entertain the warmest wishes for their happiness and prosperity.

Believe me, I remain,
Gentlemen,
your very obed't serv't.,
WELLESLEY RICHEY.
Captain, Commanding Detachment, 4th Batt. In. Militia.
Presqu Isle C. W., 23d June, 1842.

Queen's College.—The first Session of this Institution terminated yesterday. The next Session will commence on the 1st of October, and will extend to the 1st of July, 1843.

The Revd. Principal Liddell has gone to Scotland for his family, and is expected to return soon with additional instructors for the College.

We understand that the Rev. Professor Campbell will reside in Kingston during the vacation.

The Money Market.—The pressure in the money market is generally and severely felt, and especially in the Commercial circles. The managers of the different Banking institutions, have doubtless good and cogent reasons for adopting the stringent course which they have for some time past pursued, but it is certain that this contraction of the circulating medium has forced upon persons formerly opposed to it, the consideration of the propriety of establishing a Provincial Institution, by which the sudden expansions and contractions at present experienced might be avoided.

A numerous Meeting of the Licensed Carters of Kingston, took place last evening at the Town Hall. On motion of Mr. Edmund Boyle, His Worship the Mayor was requested to take the chair. The chairman explained to the meeting that he had solicited their attendance that evening in order that [illegible] if each licensed Carter would be willing to subscribe one day's work, with his horse and cart, towards improving the Road leading to Government House, for which purpose a subscription had been made at a recent public meeting. The carters present having considered the subject, resolved unanimously, that they would each give a day's work, and the names of more than 30 were taken down for the purpose mentioned. There is no doubt that every carter (107 in all) will subscribe. This spirited conduct of the carters reflects great credit on this useful, industrious, and deserving class of people.

Rhode Island.—The troubles among the Rhode Islanders have again broken out with more violence than ever. Governor King has issued a proclamation placing the State under Martial Law, and warning all persons against any intercourse with the "TRAITOR, THOMAS WILSON DORR, or *his deluded adherents*." It would appear that Dorr is encamped at a place called Chepachet with about 1000 followers.—Major General William Gibbs McNeill had assumed the command of the State forces under Governor King.—His men were marching on various points with a view of surrounding the enemy and preventing the escape of the Insurgents to Connecticut.

[illegible] *of Fundy.*—We observe it stated that the Board of Admiralty in London, have appointed Captain W. F. W. Owen, R. N. of Campo Bello, to the command of the Steam Ship Avon, for the purpose of making a nautical survey of the Coasts and Harbours in the Bay of Fundy. It is supposed that the Survey will commence about August next, and occupy five years in it's completion. From the well known and acknowledged talents of Captain Owen it is expected that his labours in the present undertaking will give great public satisfaction.

The London [illegible].—Mr. Hiram Weeks, the former well known and much respected Landlord of this extensive establishment, has again resumed its management, Mr. [illegible] without having retired. We understand that Mr. Cartwright, the proprietor of the property will very soon make additions and improvements on a large scale to the premises. We wish Mr. Weeks much success.

The election for [illegible] County of Oxford will commence on Monday next, and it is confidently stated by the friends of Mr. Hincks, that he will be returned, probably without opposition.

It is mentioned in Lower Canada papers that William Walker, Esq. will oppose Col. De Salaberry at the approaching election for the County of Rouville.

The Weather [illegible] [illegible] extremely favorable to the [illegible] [illegible] Since yesterday [illegible] [illegible] have been falling [illegible] plants of abundance [illegible] [illegible] in the ground.

The Steamer "Prince Edward" left yesterday for the River Trent on a pleasure trip with the Stockholders on board, and intending to call at the various landing places. She is neatly and elegantly fitted up, perfectly free from crankness. She went at the rate of twelve miles an hour, at the first trial, and her speed may be expected to increase after a few trips.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Herald.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

SIR,—For the information of the East Oxford School Commissioners, I, at their request, submitted a number of queries to the Superintendent of Education; having received answers to them, and believing that they contain information which will be interesting to others, I beg to hand you a copy of them for insertion in the Herald.

I am, Sir, your most obedient,
GEO. HENDRY.

Woodstock, June 22, 1842.

QUERIES.

1st. In what manner will the Government Appropriation for Education in this Municipal District be divided? Will it be divided by 103, the number of School Divisions into which the District is divided, or by the number of Schools in actual operation?

2d. Are Females eligible for Teachers? Can they draw the Government Money?

3d. What provision is made for Children residing in School Districts where no School House is erected; and, consequently, where no School is kept?

4th. Is the *whole* of the Municipal District to be taxed for Education; or only such School Districts as have Schools in actual operation?

5th. What is to be understood by the term, "religious faith," in the 11th section of the School Act?

6th. In the case of individuals having contributed towards the erection of a School House, and that School House being placed, by the operation of the new system so that they have no access to it—have such any claim upon the building?

7th. In the case of those who have been Trustees under the old system, or others, refusing to give up to the Commissions the deeds, titles, and other documents connected with any School House—what course is to be pursued?

KINGSTON, June 18, 1842.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., containing queries respecting Common Schools; in reply, you have short answers to the several questions which you have proposed.

ANSWERS.

1st. The apportionment of the School Fund to the several School Districts, within each Municipal District, is a duty devolved by the School Bill upon the District Council. The data upon which the apportionment is to be made, is clearly pointed out in the second clause of the 5th section of the Bill, viz.: in proportion to the number of children in each School District, between the ages of five and sixteen. For this year, in proportion to the number of children in each, under sixteen, according to the census of 1841. The Act does not countenance the subdivision of the apportionment to the District, either by the number of School Districts, or by the number of Schools in actual operation within the District. But, for the present year, it would appear reasonable to divide the moneys obtained from the Common School Fund among the Schools in actual operation, in proportion to the average number of children attending each School. However, District Councils are left to determine this point.

2d. It does not appear that the School Bill ever contemplated Female Teachers in the Common Schools. The masculine pronoun is invariably used in the Bill when speaking of Teachers. This is clear from the third clause of the 7th section. Besides, if they are to receive any of the public money, they must be examined before the Commissioners as to learning and ability.

3d. The Act does not provide for such cases; but, as they must occasionally occur, the plain, common-sense view appears to be, that the children in such District, should attend in any other School District the choose, either in that or the immediate adjoining Townships,—the School Commissioners in the Township, where the School is vacant, paying to the Teacher or Teachers, whom these children attend, the proportionable share of the School Fund, Tax, and Fees, which should have been given to the Teacher in the vacant District.

4th. It was never intended, by the Act, that any School District should be exempted from paying the School Tax, excepting in the case of poverty. District Councils are not only required to apportion the School Fund among the several School Districts, but also to direct, that an equal sum be raised within their District, for the purpose of this Act; whatever, therefore, is the amount apportioned to any School District, from the School Fund, the same is the least amount of the School Tax upon that District.

5th. The term, "religious faith," in the 11th section of the Act, in so far as Christians are concerned, applies only to Roman Catholics and Protestants. I believe that Jews might also avail themselves of it.

6th. It does not appear reasonable, that any Act of subdividing into School Districts should deprive individuals of their personal right in School property formerly acquired. Such claims should be considered as debts due upon the School House, and should be paid by a Tax upon the School District in which the House is situated. But, to do justice in such [illegible] [illegible] the original cost is to the present value, so is the sum paid, to the money to be returned.

7th. It is scarcely possible that any body of Trustees, under the old School Act, should refuse to give up the titles, &c. belonging to any Public Common School. The law which granted them power has ceased to exist, and with it, their right to hold the property has also ceased.

But it is evident that there may be cases, so materially altered by peculiar circumstances, that no general rule can apply to them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT MURRAY.

GEO. HENDRY, ESQ.
Woodstock, Brock District.

CHEERING PROSPECTS IN CANADA.

Extract of a Letter dated St. Catherines, June 8, 1842:—

"By the way, I met Edwin Thomas at the falls, himself and brother (late of American) are looking out for a snug farm on this side. The prospects in Canada are better than they have ever been. The new Corn Laws, in connection with the improvement of the Welland Canal, (which is now in the hands of the British Government, having bought out the Company, when completed will admit vessels of almost any size,) in giving an impetus to trade, greater than was anticipated by those best acquainted with the province. The small town I am now in has 4 mills with 19 run of stones, and surplus power for twice as many more. The machinery is of the very best description, and the St. Catherines brand stands No. 1, not only in Montreal, but in Liverpool. The admission of *Wheat* from the United States *duty free*, gives the Canadian miller an advantage over the American, the latter having to pay 2s. sterling per barrel on flour. *Even* now, with the present duty in England, flour can be sent from hence at a profit—and as there is every prospect of a reduction in the duties, they are expecting to drive a capital trade—the Montreal Merchants are relinquishing the Timber Trade (which has not paid them for a long time,) and investing all their Capital (which is not trifling) in grain and flour. The millers have the power of drawing upon them *to any amount*—and the houses are so staunch, that the Banks readily discount the paper. This, in combination with other favourable circumstances, has produced a demand for good farming lands, and I sincerely hope will be the means of enabling you to make a good sale of yours. Many respectable emigrants are arriving, and there is a bright prospect ahead. I had a ride this morning down to Port Dalhousie, where the Welland Canal connects with Lake Ontario, there were a great many schooners there and on the way—yesterday and to-day I have counted twenty to thirty—the farms are beautiful, and finer crops I never saw. As to fruit, the prospect for all kind surpasses any thing I ever saw.

Solicitor General.—The report that H. Sherwood, Esq. Mayor of this city, has received a summons from a high quarter, relative to his acceptance of office as Solicitor-General, is we understand correct; and that with reference to it, Mr. Sherwood will shortly proceed to Canada East to have an interview with Sir Charles Bagot. As chief magistrate of Toronto, Mr. Sherwood has, by his energy and the impartial discharge of the duties confided to him, gained the approbation of all parties; and should he accept office, there is no doubt he will evince, in a higher sphere, that aptitude for business that may be expected from his talents and experience.—[Colonist.

Launch.—On Saturday the [illegible] inst., was launched at Port Hope, a very fine schooner, called the "[illegible]," burthen about 120 tons, the property of Messrs. Marsh and Sexton. She darted into her *native element*, inside the harbour, in good style, in the presence of a large concourse of admiring spectators.—[Communicated.—Cobourg Star.

Opinions of the Press.—The course pursued by the Governor General is variously estimated by the *Press*—some openly denouncing it, while others are no less ardent in its defence. The probability is that his Excellency merely obeys orders from Downing Street; and if so, nothing can show more clearly that Toryism in 1842 is quite a different article from that of half a century ago. Toryism, now-a-days, identifies itself with conciliation, moderation, and a peaceable far-sighted policy, instead of adopting the high-handed, fierce, oppose-me-if-you-dare course of acting which old Tories used to delight in, and which still lurks in the bosoms of a certain class of old-fashioned politicians. As applied to this country the terms Whig and Tory have no definite meaning, and indeed are of very little use. That policy which protects and cherishes Colonial interests, whether it springs from a Whig or Tory ministry, is the best policy for Canada, and so is it with that of the Governor General. His acts and course of conduct will have far more weight in establishing in men's minds the degree of credit or discredit, of confidence or of suspicion with which his administration ought to be viewed than will the reputation of being a Tory or all the support he can derive from the ministry at home.—[Montreal Transcript.

TORONTO CITY.

King's College—The Avenue—Gas Lights, &c.—*Strolling* on Monday last through the College Avenue, that beautiful public walk; we were agreeably surprised upon arriving at the site of King's College, to find upwards of thirty stone-cutters busily at work. The east wing, it is said, will be erected this season. The stone for the foundation is from Kingston; for the other part of the building from Hamilton. We are glad to have it in our power to furnish a market for any supplies at the disposal of the latter. The gas we also perceive has extended its ramification as far as Lot Street—A perfect blessing we should say to the inhabitants of that quarter. We have sometimes thought while crossing in muddy weather from street to street; that a plank communication, say even a single one, would be a great improvement. At present after rain, it must be fatal to the thin shoes of the ladies. This is the mode adopted in small towns, and we think it might with advantage be applied here, without any encroachment upon the dignity of the city. On the whole, however, Toronto, taking the beauty of its position, its wealth, its wide and sweeping streets, its beautiful avenue, which if equalled, is at least not surpassed in British America; together with the rows of gas lights, that faintly remind us of distant scenes; combined with the tranquillity that every where prevails;—will, we feel convinced eventually become as conspicuous among the cities of the American continent as it was attempted at one time, to render it insignificant and contemptible.—[Colonist.

Canal Accident.—Yesterday, while the Steamer Prince Albert was on her route to this Town from Kingston, at a sudden and narrow turn in the Canal a little above Ossian Hall, she unfortunately ran on board of a Barge called the Propeller, and sunk her. The Barge we regret to learn was heavily loaded with Emigrants and their Luggage, nearly all of which the poor people have lost—fortunately by prompt assistance the lives of the passengers were saved. We have not been able to learn if any carelessness was the cause of the accident but it is somewhat strange that such a collision should have happened in broad day light.—[Bytown Gazette.

It will be seen by another column in our paper that Mr. Attorney General Draper, has given an opinion, to the Home District Council, upon the subject of the accounts and the duties of the Auditors. It will be gratifying to the Inhabitants of this district to know, that the system adopted here, is in strict conformity with that opininon. The Justices in Quarter Sessions, as heretofore have entire control and auditing of the ends for the Administration of justice.—[Belleville Intelligence.

Advice.—Speak to a child—any child—in a calm positive, clear voice, and he will be sure to obey you, if you speak once, and only once.

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS IN ASHES.

By the steamer Queen, information has been received, that Sir Robert Peel sanctioned a further reduction in the duty on foreign Ashes entering the English ports.

The first tariff effected a reduction in the import duty, from 6s per cwt. to 2s per cwt. on foreign Ashes—the subsequent tariff, recently promulgated, further reduces the duty from 2s to 6d per cwt.

This law will come into operation next October—at that period, the discriminating duty between Canada and American Ashes, will only amount to the above mentioned sum of 6d per cwt.

The Duel.—A slip from the office of the Philadelphia North American, states that the long expected meeting between James Watson Webb, of the N. Y. Courier, and Thomas F. Marshall of Kentucky, member of Congress, took place early on Saturday morning, near the Delaware state line, on the route of the Baltimore railroad. The parties fought with pistols at ten paces, and at the second fire Mr. Webb received his antagonist's ball in the fleshy part of the leg, a few inches below the knee. They then separated. The wound bled profusely, but it is not considered dangerous. The parties conducted themselves on the ground with great coolness. No reconciliation took place.

OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF AGENT FOR EMIGRANTS IN CANADA.

QUEBEC, 25th June, 1842.

Number of Emigrants arrived at this Port, during the Week, ending this date:—

From England,		775
" Ireland,		2135
" Scotland,		219
" Lower Por's,		11
		3140
Cabin passenger, not included in the above,	7	
Previously reported,	320	18961
	327	22101
To corresponding period last year,		16071
Increase in favor of 1842,		6030

A. BUCHANAN,
CHIEF AGENT.

NATIONAL INSITUTION.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1842.

Dear Sir: Having recently received from abroad some articles which may be of interest to some of the members or correspondents of the institution, I take great pleasure in presenting the following:

Seed beans from Chili, for table use.
Watermelon seed from Chili, } very
Custard apple seed from Chili, } supe-
Nectarine and Damascus seed from Chili, } rior.
Nankeen cotton seed from Ecuador.

Mineral earth from Chili, which my correspondent describes thus:

"The mineral earth is called *Huano*, and is much esteemed in England for fertilizing soil. This is a Chilian product, lately discovered. The last price of this article in England was $92 per ton. Apply it to your flower pots and garden in small quantity to each plant, say a pinch with three fingers, and fifteen days after you will be astonished at the effect."

The seed beans I can safely recommend, having used them at my table for some days past, and found them very far superior to any thing of the kind raised in this country.

The cotton is of remarkably deep color, but the staple is short; this would probably be improved by careful cultivation.

I am gratified to find that the Institution has opened its doors to the whole people of our country and to the world at large. Under such a system it cannot fail to flourish, and to that end each citizen would cheerfully contribute his mite.

With much respect your most obedient servant,
JAMES H. CAUSTEN.

Francis Markoe, Jr.,
Cor. Sec'ry National Institution.

Sheep Frozen to Death in June!—We alluded, the other day, to a statement, which we could hardly credit, made to us of the death, by frost, of a number of sheep in Genesee and Livingston counties. The number stated as having thus perished, was between 4 and 500. We did not give the number, because we could not fully credit the report. We have since been assured, from various sources of its truth; and the Buffalo Commercial, in alluding to it, mentions the fact, that one farmer in the vicinity of that city, lost 20 out of a flock of 200, within a few days, from cold. We doubt whether the past furnishes a parallel to this. Five hundred sheep *frozen* to death in June! We might defy Greenland or Siberia to beat *this*! But America's a great country.

During the last two days, the gun from the big ship off the Battery, have been sounding salutes. John Hay, commander of the Warspite, visited the North Carolina yesterday morning, when four [illegible] were fired. As we saw this gallant officer in full uniform and [illegible] hanging, step from the barge at the Castle Garden, it brought to mind the thrilling incidents of the late war. Captain Hay was a mid-shipman on board the Shannon, when she captured the Chesapeake, commanded by Captain Lawrence, who, with the brave Ludlow, died fighting on the deck. This same officer now returns after a lapse of nearly thirty years, himself a Post Captain, and anchors his battle ship in our very waters, in friendship and in peace.—[N. Y. Herald.

KINGSTON MARKET.

		s. d.		s. d.
Flour per Cwt.	from	15 0	to	16 6
Oats per Bushel,	do	1 3	do	1 6
Indian Meal,	do	2 6	do	3 0
Peas,	do	2 6	do	3 0
Beef per Lb.,	do	0 3	do	0 5
Mutton, do.,	do	0 3	do	0 5
Veal, do.,	do	0 3	do	0 4
Eggs per Dozen,	do	0 6	do	0 7
Potatoes per Bushel,	do	1 0	do	2 0
Butter per Lb.,	do	0 6	do	0 9

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Thursday, June 30.

Flour.—The price of Canada Fine reached 35s. on Tuesday, at which rate a sale was made on the customary terms by a large dealer in the article.

The quantity sold was not large, but the quality was one of the choicest in market.

Sales of inferior mill brands were made the same day at much lower prices, but these transactions do not afford a correct index as to the actual value of the best descriptions of Canada Fine.

It may have been remarked that a preference has been shown for Flour manufactured from Ohio Wheat, and some holders of this description will not sell below 35s., a price which they have some prospect of obtaining, when it is borne in mind that the total stock now in port and open to purchasers, is limited to 7 or 8,000 bbls. of Canada fine—this stock includes mill brands of various denominations, including that ground from Ohio wheat as well as Canada Wheat.

When the market opened in the spring, we gave utterance to the opinions of those most conversant with this branch of the trade, and when flour was selling at 32s 6d, we then stated that some of the principal millers held back for 35s—at that time freights were current at 3s—they have since declined to 2s 3d a 3s per barrel—and Exchange during the same period has advanced from 9 to 11 per cent. premium; these alterations would, of themselves, justify the present rise, apart from all reference to the actual quantity at the command of shippers, but each day confirms more conclusively, the calculations to which we gave currency: that the receipts this spring would exhibit a falling off as compared with last year. Some parties are willing to sell at 33s 9d per barrel.

Wheat.—The only parcel in market open to buyers was held at 7s per 60 lbs., a rate which was obtained, terms cash.

The stock on hand does not exceed 11,000 bushels, the whole of which is in second hands preparatory to its shipment.

Ashes.—The price of Pots is moderate at 28s a 28s 6d—when the present rate of freight, 25s per ton measurement is taken into consideration.

The Stock, however, of both Pots and Pearls is very trifling, and affords speculators no opportunity of operating.—[Times.

BIRTH.

Yesterday afternoon, the wife of Doctor Hallowell of a daughter.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

MAILS for England will be closed at this Office on the following days, viz, via Halifax on Friday the 8th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. [illegible] P. M.

R. DEACON, P. M.

Post Office, Kingston,
2nd July, 1842. 1ii

Profitable Investment.

THE Proprietors of the Chronicle & Gazette Establishment, (one of the oldest in the Country,) being desirous of retiring from the business, offer for sale the premises, corner of King and Brock Streets, which is considered the best business stand in Kingston,

ALSO

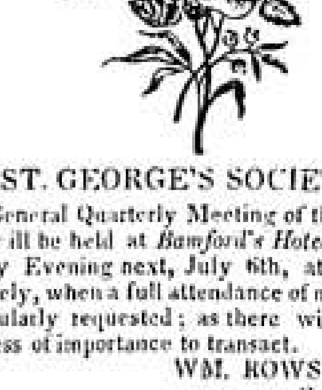
The PRINTING OFFICE, and the good will of the Chronicle & Gazette, the oldest *Newspaper* in Canada West. The office comprises a good assortment of Job and Fancy Type nearly new, and the circulation and advertizing patronage of the paper exceeds that of any other in the town.

ALSO,

The BOOKBINDERY, which is well furnished with every article used in the trade.

The Establishment taken as a whole is not equalled in Upper Canada, and will be disposed of on very reasonable terms. The premises will be sold separate if desired.

Kingston, July 1, 1842.



ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY

A General Quarterly Meeting of the Society will be held at *Bamford's Hotel*, on Wednesday Evening next, July 6th, at 7 o'clock precisely, when a full attendance of members is particularly requested; as there will be business of importance to transact.

WM. ROWSELL,
Secretary.

Kingston, July 2nd, 1842. 1di

FOR SALE

BY the subscriber at his store in Quarry Street, from 1 to 100 Barrels of Liverpool and Onondago Salt, low for cash.

D. McINTOSH.

Kingston, July 1, 1842. 1ui

NOTICE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT,
TO WIT:

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and District Court, in and for the said District, will be holden at the Court House in Kingston, on Tuesday, the 12th day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M., of which all Coroners, Bailiffs, Constables, and all others concerned, are required to take notice.

ALLAN MACDONELL,
Sheriff, Midland District.

EXTENSIVE GROCERY SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 12th inst., and following days, will be sold at the stores of the subscriber, a complete and well selected assortment of Groceries, Liquors, Wines, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Fruits, Tobacco, Spices, Sauces, Sole Leather, Oils, Grass and Cradling Scythes, Crockery, Glassware, Onondaga and Liverpool Salt, with a great variety of other Goods; the whole of which are now arriving and comprises one of the best assortments ever offered in this market, and well worthy the attention of the trade in general.

Catalogues will be distributed a few days previous to the day of Sale.

HUGH CALDER.

Commercial Wharf,
Kingston, 1st July, 1842.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the subscriber on or before the 11th inst., from any person or persons willing to contract for the performance of all and every the artificers' work, required to be done in making alterations, repairs and additions to the Church at Bath, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of

G. BROWNE.

Kingston, 1st July, 1842.