curacy, and to prove the important fact, that there are no large because a large area of the bay which has hitherto been frozen, masses of shifting shingle on that part of the Lake shore, and has during the past winter been constantly open, and it is a rethat so far as their observations extended, very little change markable fact which was exhibited in cutting the holes in the was effected. There are as might be expected, three distinct ice, that it diminished in thickness as it approached the current banks of sand and gravel formed at nearly equal distances from formed by the new wharf, from about 18 inches to 51 or 6 very little change from the gale.

A line of soundings was also made in an easterly direction on the lake the entire length of the marsh; and extending to the further extremity of Asbridge's Bay, by which it was made apparent that a greater depth of water than 16 feet cannot be obtained within 300 yards from the shore.

It next became necessary to examine the March, and very many observations were repeated for this purpose

It was unfortunate that our investigations did not commence earlier, as we should in that case not only have made some other examinations of the Bay, but also of the marsh, so as to have ascertained the exact quantity of the marsh which was reclaimable. We were prevented from doing either so much as was desirable, though we remained till two of our men fell through the ice.

In stating the result of these o'servations, I shall leave out the fractional parts of lengths of inches, as they rather tend to confuse; and it must be obvious, that the variations to which the marsh is subject from wind and rain, would necessarily produce effects more than equal to such minute divisions.

Ten observations were made on two separate days, which shewed that the water in Asbridge's Bay is higher than the water of the Lake. That the rocky ground in the marsh is higher than the lake at different places, varying from three to fourteen inches.

That the ice in the bay is 3 4-10th inches higher than the water of the lake. In the holes made in the ice, the water flowed to within 33

inches of the level of the surface of the ice. The clear water in the bay is 6-10ths higher than the water

The distance across the Peninsula at the Narrows, (the place at which it is proposed to make the cut,) is 280 feet, and the greatest elevation of the land is 5 ft. 6 ins. 6-10ths.

Many other minute observations were made, but the above will be sufficient to give a correct idea of all the material points necessary to understand the localities.

It is also ascertained that there is now no outlet at the extremity of Asbridge's Bay into the Lake. Though it is quite obvious that there has formerly been one, sufficient to confirm a tradition of the Indians, that they formerly entered the bay from the eastward in that direction, passing through the marsh-doubtless, out at the mouth of what is called the 'Great Don.'

It follows, therefore, that all the water brought down by the Don river, as well as from the tributary streams and springs which break out between the Don and the extremity of the bay, run into the marsh, and ultimately into the harbor, sometimes bringing with it large portions of muddy deposit, and always more or less of the exudiness of the marsh. In proof of which the day the ice left the bay, after several days of thawing, a strong current flowed out at both mouths of the Don, there being a light breeze from the north in the morning, and during the day a fresh breeze from the east.

The state of the marsh was once more examined, and the levels carefully repeated, and the results corresponded precisely with the preceding observations.

Having thus obtained all the data which appeared necessary to form an opinion upon the points submitted for our report, and having understood that many respectable individuals were of opinion that the new opening should, if possible, be made through the marsh, and out at the extremity of Asbeidge's Bay, the respective localities were properly examined, with a view to give opinion on that point also, which will be found towards the close of this report.

It is impossible that the foregoing facts, as they regard the harbor, should not excite feelings of satisfaction-they all combine to represent it as a beautiful, natural formation, admirably adapted to public convenience, and possessing within itself the means for its own preservation.

Its peculiar and basin-like form, with its sloping sandy beach in the inner part of it, and its abrupt bank of sand on the and nearly an hour of time, and consequently the fuel burnt in southern side next the Peninsula, show most clearly that it going that distance. owes its form and depth to an under current brought in at the mouth of the harbor, when by the force of certain winds, the bay. waters are driven up towards the head of the lake, and which and by this means create the current to which the harbor of the

Notwithstanding, however, that the harbor has been thus The principal points which required attention, are the exudations from the marsh, the deposit brought down by the Don. as well as by the small rivulets and land springs, and last, tho not least, the wash of the city; all of which find their way into the hay. These various causes are producing deleterious effects-in the first place, by lodging deposits of mud in the harbor, and secondly; by rendering the air of the city impure and mawholesome.

The deposit brought down by the Don is of two kinds: it first consists of materials of which the surrounding soil is composed, and which are of different degrees of density, according to their state of pulverization, from a coarse grit to an impalpable powder, so fine that the sense of touch can scarcely distinguish it, and also of undecomposed animal and vegetable matmeet with obstructions from some power running in an opposite direction, and then by a well known law of nature, they obey the influence of neither, but fall to the bottom at the point of contact, and by this mode, and dependent upon this principle, are all the bars formed which are found at the mouths of rivers-and if these heavier materials meet with no such opposing influence, they go on and form the sandy beaches by which our lakes are surrounded: the lighter particles of vege. table and animal matter are carried about by the slightest impulse, till they find a place of rest, where they gradually de- eity, compose and communicate to the surrounding atmosphere in a state of gas, their deleterious influence.

If these injurious consequences follow from the supply af-So soon as the frost breaks up, or after a heavy rain, a vast quantity of water loaded with those impurities, rushes down to the deep part of Asbridge's Bay. Indeed the present cut the streets and the numerous drains that are made to empty called 'Bolton's drain,' if widened would nearly answer this themselves into the bay.

Great quantities of soil are also detached from the cliffs and washed into the bay. The quantity of earthy matter so dislodged is enormous, but that of animal and vegetable matter must be so great as sensibly to affect the health of the city, more especially as it is observable that by far the greater part of these impurities are deposited near the shore on the city side, as is demonstrated by the great accumulation of mud, which on examination will be found to be of the most offensive kind.

The obvious remedy for these evils is to form a common sewer from one end of the city to the other, into which all drains shall empty themselves, and to discharge itself into the Don or marsh, and also to slope away the cliffs of the lake to an angle of about 30 degrees, when they will be covered with beneficial, that they would gladly pay a sum fully equal to the herbage, and no longer be subject to the wash they are now exposed to. The earth which would be removed in making this slope, as well as that which would be obtained by forming the sewers, may be officially and economically employed in filling up the various water lots along the shores, which it is strongly recommended should be done, to such a distance as will give a continuous wharf with 5 or 6 feet of water, which will get rid of the unhealthy deposit now lying at the bottom of the water-and instead of that, and the stagnant water, which is frequently so offensive, the city will have the benefit of clear water, constantly changing by the current of the bay, and a valuable property will be created, inasmuch as instead of a lot of useless muddy water, each proprietor will possess a va- out foundation, and that Kingston was never in a healthier state loable piece of land of 300 or 400 feet in depth, with a double frontage of 66 feet, one of which will face the bay, and the other will form the south side of Front-street, which as that etreet is left one hundred feet wide, must become most valua-

Each of these lots will be worth far more than it will cost to make them, especially if the whole be made simultaneously so town, is best known to themselves; but that they were actuatas to render unnecessary any side work to the respective lots; ed by a sane or worthy motive we very much doubt. If, as and it is suggested to the attention of the corporation, that if bu such lots be made, they will be worth at least 15s. to 20s. per foot as ground rent, producing a rental sufficiently large to pay the interest of the money necessary to complete them, and in a very few years to pay off the principal. And it is further sub- report knowing it to be false, and under the expectation of obmitted that it would be possible so to Legislate on the subject that the present proprietors may derive an important advantage, and that the water lots which remain unsold may be made

a source of revenue to the city. The present entrance of the harbor is a subject which should also engage the attention of the public: there is as will be seen by the chart in the deepest part only 14 ft. 6 ins. of water, (& from the present low state of the water of the lake there is not so much,) whilst near the wharf the soundings indicate only 10 feet. If this entrance could be deepened, it would be extremely desirable, and probably there would be less difficulty in doing so than is generally imagined. It will be observed on reference to the chart, that the north side of the channel is covered with mud and gravel, whilst the other and deeper side is

a rocky bottom. The breakwater proposed by Capt. Bonnycastle leading from the Peninsula to the buoy, would by increasing the rapidity of the current, have a tendency to remove the deposit and deepen the shallow part of the channel. Whether however, it would by narrowing the opening, prevent so large a quantity of wa- no period in any great vital danger. He had been attacked for from entering the bay as is now found to do, and by that with the common cholera morbus, and being of a remarkably means diminish the rapidity of the under current round the ilay, and whether the proposed breakwater would not by conpers incident to its leaving the bay, are questions deserving purpose of the Board, who from their actions, appeared to anec. reat consideration. Nor is it on the other hand a less imporont question, whether if the proposed cut through the narrows who in case of afterclaps could shelter themselves (as it ap-, was effected, together with this projected breakwater, the rapidity of the current of the waters of the lake would not pre-

Drve an open channel throughout the severest winters.

The next subject for consideration is the march; as was before observed, the elevation of a considerable portion, perhaps one half of the match, is above the level of the water in Asbridge's Bay from 2 to 14 inches, and as the water in that bay is about 4 inches higher than that of the lake, a direct communication between the two would lower the water of the former to the level of the latter, and leave a much larger portion of the marsh dry, and also improve that which is already so.

It is therefore recommended that a proper connection b made between the bay and the lake, so as to reduce them both to the same level, and that the outlet should be so constructed, that whilst it would permit the water in the bay to escape, it would keep back that of the lake, when by storms or other causes it should be temporarily raised above its present level. It is also recommended that the mouth of the great Don should stopped by gates, to permit the use of the navigable water of

It is believed that by this means a large tract of the finest pasture land would be obtained, which as the government has assured the select committee, should be placed at the disposal of any stockholders who should effect these improvements, would prove an important source of revenue, and be of inestimable benefit to the inhabitants of the city. Nor would the expense of reclaiming be great; a few surface drains leading into Asbridge's Bay properly attended to, and instead of the mischievous practice of burning the flags, if they were cut twice in the year, and left spread on the surface, would soon form a crust of vegetable mould sufficiently strong to carry the heaviest cattle; indeed even without the cutting, if this practice of burning had not existed, a much larger portion of the swamp would already have become dry pasture.

The preceding observations naturally lead to the main object of this report, namely, as to the practicability of making the intended cut; and whether when made it would be detrimental to the harbor. The foregoing remarks show that there will be no difficulty in making the cut, and of adding an additional entrance to the barbor if necessary, considerably deeper than the present entrance.

The depth of water inside the Peninsula is exceedingly propitious; the distance across it is only 280 feet, and there would be no difficulty in getting down a sufficient depth, whilst the cartle excavated might be sent across the bay to assist in filling up the water lots.

Two piers outside would be indispensable, extending 300 ards into at least 16 feet water, and it those were judiciously placed, they would not fail to afford a safe entrance and a com-

However such a cut might be prejudicial to the bay without the protection of gates, it is agreed on all hands that with gates no danger can be apprehended : as a safeguard therefore, gates should be erected; and in order to effect an easy communication with the western end of the Peninsula, a floating bridge would probably be found the best adapted for that purpose. This projected cut would be productive of the following im-

portant advantages to the city. 1st. By admitting the clear waters of the lake, those of the bay would be purified.

2d. It would add to the healthfulness of the city.

3d. It would enable schooners which get only half a loading at the head of the lake to come to this city to complete their loading without the risk of being detained by a westerly wind, which is now the case, and it would enable schooners to leave the port at any time.

4th. It would enable boats and scows to go into the lake with safety, to supply the city with fuel, sand, gravel, &c. which now they dare not attempt. It would have a tendency for some years to keep down the price of cord wood, and greatly add to the value of the land on the lake shore east of the city. 5th. It would save to steam-boats a distance of some miles,

6th. It would probably increase the quantity of fish in the

7th. And there is good reason for believing that it might prome ting in their progress with the various head lands which bably preserve an open channel through the bay all the winproject into it from the Garrison Point upwards, flow buck, ter, or at all events would tend to open it much earlier in the

It only now remains to consider the comparative advantages and disadvantages of a cut through the beach at the extremity endowed by nature, it is susceptible of injury-and unless due of Asbridge's Bay, with those of a cut through the narrows of regard be paid to the circumstances by which the mischief the Peninsula. The distance across the beach at both places may be prevented, the consequences will be most detrimental. is very nearly the same; nor will there be any material difference in the quantity of digging through the beach in either

In order to get permanently into 16 feet of water, it will also be necessary in both cases to carry out the piers to the distance of 300 yards. The expense therefore, so far, will be nearly equal. The facilities for the entrance of vessels from the lake too, are upon the whole nearly balanced; probably if the advantages preponderated at all, it is in favor of Asbridge's Bay; but within the bay the advantage is decidedly in favor of the cut at the Peninsula.

To make an outlet at Asbridge's Bay would involve the additional expense of a canal wide and deep enough for schooners-and if for steam-boats, the sides must be protected in a way which would cost a considerable sum of money, the dister, whose specific gravity is nearly the same with the water. tance being full 3 miles. But what is probably a still greater The heavier materials are rolled on by the current till they objection to this plan, arises out of the following view of the

The river Don with all its impurities, as well as the exudadations from the marsh, &c. would all find their way into the canal; and it would therefore be improper even to permit the water of the canal to come into the harbor, which it would be in some degree perhaps difficult to prevent; whilst none of the pure lake water would be admitted by this opening into the bay, as it would do if the cut were made across the Peninsula, and would consequently defeat one important advantage to the

There can be no doubt that a canal cut through the marsh which would admit boats or barges drawing 3 or 4 feet of water would be advantageous as well to the neighboring properforded by the marsh and the Don, they are greatly increased ties as to the marsh itself, as it would help to drain it; and such by the more noxious matter supplied from the wash of the city. a canal would be made for a small sum of money, as the crust purpose; and if a pair of gates were placed at the mouth of the little Don, with a swing or floating bridge, all the purposes

would be accomplished. The foregoing suggestions embrace a variety of improve-ments, which if effected, can hardly fail of proving of vast advantage to the city.

It is presumed that taking the value of the marsh into account, the stockholders would receive from the new entrance

That the proposed wharves would amply repay the outlay of the money necessary to complete them; whilst the common sewers, independent of the advantages derived by the inhabitunts in the healthfulness of the city, would be so otherwise JAMES CULL.

City of Toronto, April 5th, 1835.

From the Toronto Courier.

THE CHOLERA .- A report was currently circulated about the Government office from the Secretary of the Kingston Board of Health that several cases of Cholera had occurred in that Town. It turns out however that there was no foundation for the Report. The Kingston Chronicle of Wednesday 8th July (six days subsequent to the date of the letter which gave the alarm) assures the public that the reports are utterly withat this season of the year, than it is at the present.

REMARKS .- What motive the Kingston Board of Health, acting perhaps under the dictation of their medical members, might have had in forwarding to the sent of Government the false intelligence of the Cholera's having broken out in this we have presumed, they were led by the nose by interested individuals, they are to be blamed chiefly for suffering their fears to get the better of their judgment; but if they made the taining money to squander upon favorites, what have they not to answer for to their townsmen? When it is recollected that the alarming intelligence was accompanied with an application to the Government for a sum of money to be placed at their disposal, this knowledge coupled with the fact, that no disease did exist, or by intelligent men was believed to exist; surely the inference would be, that the Board of Health wanted the money, and were not scrupulous at the means used to obtain

it. The solitary case of Jean Babtiste Pecor was the only one that could by any forced means be tortured into one of cholera. Granting that a medical man was found sufficiently wicked or ignorant to give an erroneous report of this man's complaint, that should not have influenced the Board to alarm the country so prematurely; for at the time of the report's being made, this very patient was in a state of convalescense, and had been at gross habit of body, the symptoms with him were more than usually severe. But the case came apropos to serve the present pears they have done, ) under the idea, that they did all for the It is quite certain that the new wharf has had this tendency, be blamed and not they. During the period of our public life calculating scoundred, who would the lady merely for her mo-

we have never known so wanted an act of public dereliction of ney; and yet the jury gave the follow \$1000 damages. They duty, then examplified in this application for money, at the should have dragged him through a horsepond, as an example expense of the summer's trade of a whole town. How much better would it not have been to have begged the money privately from door to door? Oh! Kingston! when will your unnatural children know their buty and their real interest?

FACTS AND SCRAPS.

BARKER, of the British Whig, Kingston, does not approve of Americans visiting that place on the 4th of July, especially, if they have the assurance to fire cannon, play Yankee Doodlo, and otherwise manifest an independent spirit. In his zeal to o'clock, a heavy hail storm was observed to pass of a Nation -a day which established the principles of Civil & Religious Liberty on the most permanent basis-the brave addition of the township of Kingston, and fall about hearts and powerful arms of mel resolved to be free—the Doc-tor falls into an error, (by which he does himself and others ve-way to market, he was surprised to find the ground be closed by damming, whilst that of the little Don should be stopped by gates, to permit the use of the navigable water of Chaff," is an "American national tune." The fact is, and we use his own words. "In bushed could be great a quantity, that to speak it with all due deference, we have good reasons for be. | use his own words, "a bushel could be gathered in lieving the said air to be exclusively Canadian; and as it res- | the space of a few square words." Some of the pects "Yankee Doodle," it was composed by a British officer hailstones after remaining 12 hours on the earth, expressly for the American Peorle, and the band of the Black Howk were only proving to the Kingstonians that the favor was not forgotten. The American "pleasure party," there-fore are exonerated from the churge of impropriety, or con-immediate vicinity. ducting in "bad taste," as they were merely complimenting the good people of Kingston, who, undoubtedly, duly appreci-

Doctor Barker is something of a wag, as well as a scholar. band of the Black Hawk, when they next visit Kingston, may play and - so they but leave at home their cannon, that's

the rub-can't bear the smell of powder, hey? In the above morcean, which we have extracted from the Watertown Eagle, our Yankee veighbour attempts to be facetious, and as usual with all these semi-demi withing, at our ex- has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment. pence. Heaven bless the simple soul! does he think we were born in a wood to be scared by an owl? Does he poke his fun at us, and hope to escare unpunished? By the immortal memory of our great ancistor, (he who was hanged at Pontefract by old Noll,) we have ten minds to annihilate the Eagle and its Editor, and by three dashes of our pen bring ruin and dismay upon the Jackson party in Jefferson County for ever and a day. It is however the attribute of the powerful to be compassionate, and this humine feeling prevents our vengeance from taking its full swipg. But let not this offender respass once more upon our marciful temperament, for should he be so presumptuous, we'll by down upon him, to use one of his own Yankeeisms, like a 'greased thunderbolt.' Oh! ye Gods, that men would but know when they are well off!-EDITOR WHIG.

A very tolerable joke at he the tedious delays experienced by persons having busines at the Crown Lands and Surveyor General's offices wasperpetrated in Toronto a few days ago. One morning when the clerks went to open the offices, the following placard wis stuck on each door. LECTURES ON PATIENCE.

Practical Lectures on Patiente will be delivered here every day, by the Hunble. Peter Robisson, His Majesty's Commis rioner for the Sale of Crown Lads, and S. Hurd, Esq. His Majesty's Receiver General for Upper Canada.

CF Our "Trip to Hamilton" is postponed, perhaps sine die. A multitude of small malters sopress themselves upon our at tention, that we cannot find the necessary time to prepare the account of what "we saw and leard" during the six days ab sence from our duties. Let notour readers be too disconsoate; -- perhaps they are spared an infliction. When a man prates about his own "sayings and doings," 'tis ten to one he is more interesting to himself than to other people:

The British Whig of this morning is in order maximus! as that it was not Mi. M'Lean the ex-speaker, who met Mr. M'Donell, it was his brother Mr Alexander M'Lean .- Corn-

At any rate we were not wrong in ascribing the bloodless battle to our far-famed acquaintaice, Æneas Pius, an individual as noted for piety as for valor - Ep. WHIG.

T' Currents, both red and write, are so plentiful this sea son, as to be selling in Kingston darket at 6d per gallon. Fruit of all kinds promises to be plentful and excellent. The price of Flour still ke us up in the New York Mar-

et, being from \$7 to \$71 per bertal. On the 14th inst. a calamitous fire occurred in Montreal destroying the Dry Goods store of Messrs. G. & N. Ducondu, and the Auction rooms of M1. L. Pinsonaut. Damage was

done to the amount of £7,500. EX PEDE HERCOLEM. - A new science, styled Pedeology, as started up in opposition to Phrenology. It pretends to explain the propensities of humanity from the confirmation of the foot. The back woods of America are said to the Alma mater

of this interesting discovery. THE LADY'S BOOK .- The July number of this charming companion to the female toilet made its wonted appearance last week, but being then too much occupied with Phrenology and the development of our own pumps, to think of anything less exciting, we laid it down unread upon our table. Since then we have contrived to give it a hasty perusal, that has more than compensated for the recessity intermission in our new craniological pursuits. There is a monthly improvement, although we must confess somewhat imperceptible, in each of the succeeding publications of the Lady's Book; now and again we meet with a number that is inferior to its predecessors, but as if aware of the falling off, the editors usually contrive to more than compensate fis the deficiency, in the excellence of their next attempt. The concluding number of the last volume, (that for June,) we did not altogether approve of, while the number now before us, (the commencement of the 11th vol.) is altogether as much above par as the other was below it. The pieces that have pleased us in particular, are "Experiences of Richard Taylor, Esq." "Manners of the Court of Charles If" and "Munside Maggie." The other articles are generally interesting, and the original tale of "John Turleton" not the least effective.

THE KNICKERBOCKER FOR JULY .- After an intermission f several months, this Magazine has reappeared on our table. We are always happy to welcome it, and give it the slight criticism, the taste of our readers and the extent of our limits will allow. This periodical is different from the Lady's Book, inas-much as it is devoted to subject of subjects of subjects of sitem. ture, and has the advantage, (if all antage it be, ) of being entirely original. Among the contest of the present No. will be found, highly worthy of a perual. "The Downfall of Nations," "Sebago, a passage of History," and a delightful Tale by the Rev. T. Flint. The literar notices in the KNICKERBOC-KER are very creditable to their coppiler, and the general character of the Magazine approximers more to the European, than every Englishman will admit. This periodical, like the Lady's Book, is to use a technical erm, well got up. May it

We notice again, and with egret, that the editor of the Correspondent calls upon all Upper Canada Reformers to subcribe to the Vindicator of Montrest. Our voice is not so potent as that of our Toronto contemporary, but we raise it in opposition to his. We call upon all persons, who value their reputation as honest, consistent, constitutional reformers; as British subjects, de-irous of perpituating the connexion betown a few days ago, founded on a communication received at tween Canada and the parent state to have nothing to do with the Vindicator. It is conducted it is true by men of talent; but they use their gifts, not to enlighter but to mislead, and whose aim is revolution not reform.

An able letter upon the Banking institutions of the country, from the pen of Mr. Mackenzee, will be found in the num-ber of the Correspondent last published. Among other details, the writer enumerates the number of suits in the Court of King's Bench, bought by each of the three banks in the Home District alone, during the year 1834. The Upper Canada Bank instituted 278, the Commercial Bank, 96, and the Agricultural 53, independent of Confessions of Judgements and other less costly proceedings!

The Provincial Parliament of this Province has been prorogued until August 8th.

Judge Sherwood and the Attorney General will attend

TO PHRESOLOGY,-On Friday and Monday evenings, Mr. Parnell delivered two more Lectures on this interesting science to small but select audiences. He was listened to with absorbed attention from beginning to end, and on his announcing on Monday Evening, that in consequence of the want of that patronage he had anticipated, he should make this lecture his luation is quite familial, and depends altogether uplast, a general feeling of regret and disappointment was manifested. Every thing in Kingston goes by fashion. Had half a dozen individuals, whom we could name, condescended to attend these Lectures, all the world and his wife would have crowded upon their heels, as a flock of sheep follow the bellweather; but as these gentlemen chose to withhold the light of their countenance, all those who were fearful of losing caste copied their example, and the hopes of a highly scientific and unassuming gentleman became blasted. Mr. Parnell does not however want the Kingston mark of approbation stamped upon his forehead, to make him passcurrent in the world, his suc- locations for industrious settlers may easily be processful labors in Quebec and Montreal have long ago introduced him to the acquaintance of the intelligent in every part of this province; and we have every confidence that in Toronto, and elsewhere, where encouragement is given to men of edu cation and scientific attainments, that he will be more appropriated, and consequently more successful. Dirty Jack has presumed to call this gentleman an adven-

turer;-if this being is unable to discriminate between men of knowledge and pretenders to science, he might at least have the discretion to hold his tongue and thereby conceal his ignor-

The Americans have strange notions of Justice. Some few days ago, a merchant of New-York by the name of Barnard, brought an action against a young lady of Hudson, named Power, (since married) for breach of promise of marriage. It

to all such sordid wretches.

to It is an old saying and a true, there is nothing like a woman for business. Kingston affords seven proofs of this adage in the persons of as many ladies, who having lost their better halves, have demonstrated to the world how highly deserving they are of obtaining successors. Did the Kingston merchants, as a body, possess one tithe of the spirit, perseverance or energy of their widowed competitors in trade, there would not be half as many of their shops closed, nor half as much occasion for complaint.

One of our subscribers related to us the following occurrence :- Yesterday afternoon about six over his farm in the 7th concession of the western use his own words, "a bushel could be gathered in measured two inches in diameter. Much damage, our informant states, was done to the crops in the

Novel Species of Robbeay. - One of the gravediggers for the parish of Charles, Plymonth, Engand it will be seen in the squining of a Lean pole, that the land, was lately committed to gool on a charge of stealing coffin plates, &c. from the graves and vaults. He appears to have carried on this plunder for several years. Several coffin plates and handles were found at his residence when apprehended. He The prisoner had sent his wife to sell a silver plate, when she was detained, which led to his apprehension and the discovery of the robbery.

Anonymous .- "Have you ever thought of salvation," said a clergyman to a young man who was in a "desput taking" to get married-"Sal Vation," says Jonathan," "who the thunder is she?"

A canawler one day asked his captain what A. M. stood for after a man's name? to which the captain answered, with a look of great sagacity, 'why, Antimason, you darned fool!

No MISTAKE!-"Sambo! where does Squire Peter live?" said a traveller to a negro lad, who sat grinning and balancing himself on a rail. "Turn up dat street; den pass dat pond, den turn to de right, den to de left; den 'trike off de old farm, 'side marm Shed's house, and keep going on where you see Phillis in de field, and you can't help missing

A HUGE LIZARD .- A skeleton of a gigantic animal of the lizard kind, known to naturalists as the Ichthyosaurus Platyodon, has been discovered by Miss Mary Anning, an indefatigable geologist, near Lyme Regis, in England, in the lias deposit. From the size of the bones found, it is thought that the animal must have been thirty-five feet in length, and of proportionable bulk.—

The British Museum not long ago rejoiced greatly in the possession of a monstrous skeleton of the Ichthyosaurus-declared to be the largest ever seen, although considerable smaller than the one above mentioned. Unhappily it was discovered, after a time to be a cheat-having been ingeniously constructed of wood and plaster of Paris. So far as we can learn, Miss Anning's discovery is ge-

A FAIR HIT. - The Siamese Twins, whose levees, like the President's, attract all sort of visitors, are not unfrequently the scene of much amusement.-Among the thousand questions asked, many of course are very simple ones, and as the Twins like a joke, they sometimes venture a sly hit like the following, which occurred one day last week:-

Visitor-Are you endowed with separate, or influenced by the same mind? Twins-Our habits of thinking are very similar,

but we undoubtedly possess distinct minds. Visitor-I was led to suppose, from your striking similarity of thought, taste and inclination, that your

minds were identical. 2nd Visitor-(who had been somewhat rude before,) "That is d--d likely! They have got two podies, and if there is but one mind, one of the bodies must be without a mind."

Twins--(bowing to the last Visitor.) Such a thing is not impossible Sir. In our travels we have occasionally seen bodies without minds!

SEA SERPENT AGAIN .- We understand his honor. the Sea Serpent, is paying a visit to our coast, and was seen reconnoitering our bay between this place & Harpswell the day before yesterday. Whether he is visiting our State for the mere love of travelling, like other fashionable tourists, or has come among us to spend some of the hot summer months for his health, or is on his way down east to explore timber townships, we are not informed. He was however seen the day before vesterday by Mr. Edward lograham and his lady and others, in a vessel coming from Harpswell to this place. They were within a few rods of him and had a fair view of him. He carried his head six or eight feet out of the water, had the bunches upon his back and exhibited the undulating motion and all the appearances that have usually been ascribed to him-

Mr. Ingraham had before been an unbeliever in the existence of these monsters, but now has no doubt on the subject .- Portland Courier.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH WHIG.

SIR,-For the information of emigrants, I would be thankful for your giving this communication a place in your journal. I have travelled over and examined the lands in all parts of both Upper and Lower Canada, and some parts of the United States, and from attentive observation, I should say, that as good land can be found in the Midland District, as in any part of this continent. Owing to the interested publications of the Canada Company, the emigrant before he lands, fancies there is no land in Upper Canada worth locating, save and except what can be found to the westward; but I can assure him that in his way to the place of his ambition, he will pass much better soils than any he will find on his

In the western Districts of this province, land usually averages from 25 to 50 per cent, higher in price than in the more eastern sections of the country, and yet the distance from a market is much greater and the price of produce materially less. This vaon the existing prejudices engrafted in the minds of all comers, from the tales they have been told at ed. home. For instance, in the Midland District the soil is better adapted for wheat than any other in Upper Canada, and yet the lands are neglected & almost of a nominal value. Within a few miles from Kingston, on the borders of Loughborough Lake, a lake abounding with deer, fish and fowl, excellent THAT the West part of Lot No. 13 in the 10th cured, and yet no one thinks of turning his attention thither, - all crowd to the west. On this lake, which intersects the Rideau Canal, there will probably soon be steam-boats running, and should the intended canal to Kingston be cut, it must become of considerable importance. Many other situations equally eligible, could be pointed out.

Wheat is sold in the western parts of this province for only half what it will fetch in the eastern. The emigrant asks, why? My answer is, the purchaser has a long land carriage to bring it to the lake shore, and then has to encounter the dangerous and expensive navigation of the lake, thereby run- Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, ?

districts, he has nothing to do but put his freight on board a durham-boat, and it is sufe at Montrest.

I know a number of respectable emigrants who proceeded to the westward, and yet returned and purchased in the Midland District, where they found by experience that the yould obtain good land for half what they were asked in more favored situations. I therefore recommend all persons into whose hands Mr. Editor, your paper may chance to fall, to reflect and look about them in this part of the province, before they waste their substance in travelling farther to the westward.

DANIEL RUTTAN. Kingston, July 20th, 1835. . Land Agent.

Commercial.

REMARKS ON THE MONTREAL MARKETS

Montreal, July 17th, 1835. The foreign wheat, ex brig Isabella, from London, was yearlorder sold on the wharf, by auction—of which 500 bushels realized 5s is the truminder, about 5,5000 bushels, were purchased at 5s. by Messus. Mittleberger & Pistt. On Wednesday Flour was in demand, and a few sales were effected. F00 bbis U. C. fine, principally choice brands, were sold at 25s 6.1 cash, and 1300 bbis. at 25s 31—90 days. The only transaction in Asia was been sold at 25s 31. tion in Arbes we have heard of, is about 90 bbls, at 22s 3d per cwt.
The cargo of the Mary Elizabeth brought the following prices at acciden

sale on Wednesduy:—

47 boxes Candles, English, 7d
6 do. bunch Muscatel Raisins, 12a
7 do. Bloom do 13s 7d a 7 1-9d 1 case Liquorice.

24 pipes White Brandy,

71 qr. casks Sherry Wine, do. Mountain 12 cases Claret, 17s 6d a 10s 1 pipe Benecarlo Wine, 61 15s 5s 4d a 5s 6d 2s 6d a 2s 7d

100 bags Corks, 1 blid. Salad Oil, ARRIVALS AT THE COMMERCIAL BOTEL

July 13. Lewis N. Heath, Toronto; O. Hancox, Bath; Mr. Daming & Lady, Oswego; Mr. Dutcher & Lady, do. Revd. Mr. Marcus, James Millar, Hallowell; B. A. Paraell, Boston; Thos. Phillips, Montreal.—

12th. Dr. & Mrs. Wood, Oswego. 15th. J. D. Judson, Ogdensburgh; A. McDonell, Esq. Peterborough. 16th. Alex. Fergason, Esq. Capt. Whipple, Montreal; W. L. Whiting, do. J. W. Cochrane, Mr. Damming & Lady, Oswego; Mr. Maynard, Brockville. 17th. J. Anderson, J. Innes, Toronto; H. Marshall, London. 18th. E. Room & Lady, New-York; H. Rathbous Lady and Child, Cayuga; R. D. Rathbon & Lady, do; N. Rathbon, Lady & Child, Wm. McCullock, Mr. Hows, Miss Rathbour, Jefferson County, N. Y. J. C. Grant, Eeq. Montreal; J. D. Dix. Albany. 19th. Win Bacon, Ogdensburgh; Dr. Wood, Brockville; H. Fhillips, Jamaica; J. D. Myers, Dublin. 20th. Lt. Col. Cameron & Family, Edinburgh; Miss Cameron, Allan Bank, Rosshire; Mrs. S. T. Cumingham, Edinburgh; Mr. Lamb, Montreal. 21st. D. Taylor, R. N. & Lady, Ernestewn. ARRIVALS AT THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL

## RIDEAU CANAL.

ARRIVED.

July 19. The steamer Thomas McKey, Chambers, with goods and passengers. Consignees—S. Morley, E. C. Binley, Kingston; D. Allen, Napance; G. McKenzie, Fort Eric. July 21. The steamer Rideau, Bowen, with barges Iroquois and Hawkesbury in tow. On board the Hawkesbury, a detachment of the Royal Artillery from England, minimunition and Ordnance stores. On board the Iroquous, 60 passengers and luggage. Consignees—D. Me-Nabb, Hamilton, B. F. Davy, O. Hancox, Bah; W. Warren, Darling-ton; J. B. Warren, Whitby, H. State, Port Colborne; J. Rowan, New-burg; S. Morley, Jane McLeod, T. Macnider, Kingston; G. Savage & Co. Wm. McCormack & Co. Teronto.

July 18. The steamer Bytown, Robins, with barge Clara Pisher in tow. July 20. The steamer Thomas McKay, Chambers, with barge Emi-

## PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVALS. July 13. Brig Gleaner, 21st May, Plymouth, Bark Belonn, 1st June, Liverpool,

Brig Jane, 17th June, Newfo Brig Sarah 27th June, P. E. Island, 41 settlers. July 14. Brig Luna, 15th May, Rotterdam, Schooner Nautilus, 9th June, Sydney, 147 set. Schooner Charles, 28th June, Sydney, 2 settlers. Bark Cambrian, 29th May, Liverpool, Bark Fairfield, 14th May, Liverpool, Brig Thomas, 27th June. Newfoundland, Brig Ann, 18th May, Bordeaux,

July 15. Brig Shakspeare, 1st June, Liverpool,
July 15. Brig Lalla, 31st July, Greenock,
Brig Nancy, 23d June, Newfoundland,
Bark London, 20th May, Liverpool, 5 settlers. Bark Thames, 26th May, London, Bark Victory, 25th May, Hull, 159 settlers. Bark Ronnilous, 28th May, Greenock, 109 settlers. Bark Wm. Harrington, 37th May, Liverpool, Brig Granger, 16th May, Plymouth, 9 settlers. Brig Eleanor, 26th May, Whitebaven, Brig Carricks, 24th June, Newfoundland,

Brig Shannon, 1st July, Newfoundland, Brig Camilla, 25th June, Newfoundland, Brig Donegall, 30th May, Maryport, 69 settlers. July 16. Ship Celia, 6th June, Liverpool. Bark Ranger, 27th May, London. Bark Cottingham, 26th May, Dublin. Brig Hercules, 17th June, Newfoundland. Schooner Lark, 24th June, Halifax. Brig Speculator, 7th May London. Brig Transit, 24th June, Newfoundland.

Brig Corsair, 1st June, Liverpool.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Toronto, July 13th, 1835. His Excellency the Lichtenant Governor has been pleased to constitute a Board of Health Officers at and for the Village of Waterloo and vicinity, and to appoint the undermentioned persons Members thereof, viz: Messieurs Horace Yeomans, William Beamish; James At-

kinson, Albert McMichael, Samuel Rees, Adolphus Sparham, John Dunlap, David Purdy, jun. and Stephen Khight. Clerk Crown Chancery Office, 8th July, 1835. County of Huron, District of London, Member returned,-

ROBERT GRAHAM DUNLOP, Esq. S. P. JARVIS, Clerk C. Chancery.

A VALUABLE EFBRARY OF ABOUT

3000 VOLUMES, Of new and second-hand English London Printed

BOOKS, Which will be sold by Auction, at the Subscriber's Auction Room, commencing on Friday Evening, the 34th inst. and to continue every Friday, Saturday, and Monday Evenings until the whole are disdisposed of, among which are many scarce and curious Works,

CONSISTING OF An assortment of Ancient and Modern Publications by distinguished writers in Divinity, History, Lives, Voyages, Travels and Adventures; Astronomy, Philosophy, Physic, Surgery, Chymistry, Military and Naval; Agriculture, Planting and Gardening ! Poetry and Plays, with a large collection of choice Novels and Romances, and other Miscellaneous Literature, not to be met with in Canada; together with a variety of Portraits, Views, and scarce Prints, some by eminent designers, painters and engravers. R. JACKSON,

Kingston, July 21st, 1835.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given for a General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank on Thursday the 20th day of August next, for the purpose of electing a Director, in the room of the Hon. Alexander Macdonell, who has resign-

By order of the Board, THOS. G. RIDOUT,

Auctioneer.

Bank of Upper Canada, July 8, 1635. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Concession, in the township of Adelaide, in the London District, contaming 100 Acres, will be offered for Sale by public Auction, at the town of London, on Wednesday the 29th day of July. instant, at the upset price of 10s. Currency, per Acre, upon condition of building a Saw-Mill within two years from the day of Sale, provided a sufficient Mill Site shall be found there-

The terms of payment will be one-fourth of the purchase money down, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with Interest upon each instalment as it becomes due.

Toronto, July 10th 1835.