THE BRITISH WHIG,
AND
General Advertiser for Canada West,
PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY,
Every Wednesday and Saturday Morning,
BY EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.
AT THE ATHENÆUM,
Bagot Street, next door to the Lambton House.

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The British Whig being a Journal of the largest Canadian Circulation, no discount will be allowed on advertisements on any pretext whatsoever.

All Letters to be post-paid.

The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

"OPIFER PER ORBEM DICOR."

VOL. XVI. KINGSTON, CANADA, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1847. NO. 55.

The Athenæum Book Store,
IN BAGOT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE LAMBTON HOUSE.

AT this well known Establishment are sold all kinds of *Stationery & Blank Books*, School Books, including those of the Irish National Education Society, Bibles, Testaments, Common Prayer, Catholic Books of Prayer, and Methodist Hymn Books. Also, all kinds of New York Cheap Publications, together with stereotyped English editions of Standard Works; and all Burke & Spencer's editions of Ancient and Modern Works on Free Masonry. English Newspapers procured.
BOOK-BINDING & RULING done to order. Deeds and Law Blanks, Court of Requests Blanks, always kept for Sale.

JOB PRINTING.
ALL Descriptions of JOB PRINTING tastefully executed at the Athenæum Printing Establishment, with despatch and moderate prices.
Posters, Handbills, Circulars, Bill Heads, Cards, Bills of Lading, Steamboat Bills, Blanks of all kinds, Funeral Cards, &c. &c.
Printing in Colours neatly executed.
☞ The assortment of Job Type is entirely new, and of the very best description.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

J. A. McDowall, Furrier & Hatter, Brock Street, Kingston. Furs made up to order on the shortest notice. Furs of every description, Bought and Sold.

W. Noden, Tailor, &c. (opposite Mr. William Wilson's,) Wellington Street. All Work in his line, executed with neatness and dispatch.

Matthew Drummond, Grocer, Wine & Spirit Merchant, Wellington Buildings, (next to Mr. W. Wilson's, Kingston, C. W.

F. & B. Kayler, Coach Builders, and Carriage Makers, Princess Street, Kingston.

Robert McCormick, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Wines, Spirits, Teas, Groceries, &c., Princess Street, Kingston.

Messrs. Macdonald & Campbell Barristers & Attorneys at Law, Princess Street, Kingston.
JOHN A. MACDONALD,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

James McMillan, Teacher of Music. Piano Fortes Tuned. Address Wm. McMillan, Auctioneer.

Thompson & Carey, General Importing and Commission Merchants, 51, Broad Street, New York.

A CARD.
CANADIAN DRAWBACK LAW.

Orlando Ware, Commission Merchant, and General Agent, No. 105, Water Street, New York.

Macdonald's Hotel, late Stone's, opposite the City Baths, King Street, Toronto.

Francis V. Carey, M. D., Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c. &c., Newburgh, Camden East.

Edward Stacey, Merchant Tailor, nearly opposite the Montreal Bank, King Street, Kingston.

John Blackiston, Sail Maker, No. 4. [illegible] Buildings, Ontario Street.

Walter Eales, Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger, Rideau Street, Kingston.

INCOMPARABLE
BLACK JAPAN INK
MANUFACTURED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE
Athenæum Book Store,
KINGSTON, CANADA WEST.

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE,

BELONGING to the Estate of the late Archibald McNeill, Esquire, Lot No. 40, and the West half of Lot No. 39, Concession A, or broken front of the Township of Tyendinaga, in the Victoria District, containing 310 Acres of Land, the situation of the above Farm, on which there is a large improvement, is most desirable and advantageous, being on the Main Road, leading from Kingston to Toronto, on the Shore of the Bay of Quinte, within a mile of the Church on the Mohawk Tract, a few yards from the Steamboat Landing known as Culbertson's Wharf, and within six miles of the flourishing Village of Napanee. There is on the premises a valuable Mill Site.

—ALSO,—

70 Acres of the West part of Lot No. 14, in the 11th Concession of Hungerford, Victoria District.

The West Half of Lot No. 24, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Madoc, Victoria District, containing 100 Acres.

The East Half of Lot No. 7, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Loboro', in the Midland District, containing 100 Acres.

Apply (if by letter post paid.) to
SAMUEL CLARK,
THOMAS DOWNEY, or
JOHN A. MACDONALD, Executors.
Napanee June 7, 1847. 46-m

ICE.
W. H. ALEXANDER,

BEGS respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Kingston that he is prepared to supply families every morning at their own residences with ice. The quantity given will be from 14 to 20 lbs. The charge for the season will be six dollars. Strict punctuality will be observed in the delivery. Orders left at Mr. Robert McCormick's, Princess Street, will meet with prompt attention.

W. H. A. takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to manufacture his celebrated STOUGHTON BITTERS, in bottles at 1s 3d. each.

Also,—CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED CIDER, a superior article, always on hand at 6s. 3d. per dozen.
Kingston, 17th May, 1847.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A LARGE FRAME HOUSE, situated in the vicinity of the Town, near the Artillery Barracks, on the Montreal road. The House is a very convenient one, containing Eight Rooms. Possession given immediately.
Apply at this office, or to
MRS. CORNALL,
Wellington Street.
Kingston, June 8, 1847. 46-tf

GOVERNESS WANTED.

WANTED in a respectable English family in the Country, a Young Lady, to instruct and take charge of four or five young children, and to assist with the needle work. Respectable references will be required. Apply to the Editor of

FRESH GROCERIES AT THE CITY STORE,
CORNER OF KING & PRINCESS STREETS,
KINGSTON.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from Montreal and New York, their Spring supply of fresh
Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Fruits, *Liquors, Wines, &c.*
all of which are of this Season's Importation, and on inspection, will be found equal in quality, and lower in price, than any yet offered in this Market. The following comprises part of their new Goods, viz:—

TEAS:
100 boxes Young Hyson, various qualities,
60 " Twankay do
5 " Old Hyson, very fine,
20 caddies Ex 6th do do
5 boxes Gunpowder do
20 caddies Ex. 6th do do
5 chests Souchong, good,
20 caddies Oolong Souchong, fine flavour,

SUGARS:
10 hhds. Bright Porto Rico,
10 barrels Refined Crushed,
10 " Yellow Havannah,
4 hhds. Refined Loaf.

COFFEES:
25 bags Laguyra,
4 " Java,
3 " Mocha.

TOBACCOS:
20 boxes Cavendish, 16's
10 " Honeydew, 5's, superior,
10 " do 8's,
5 " do 5's, chewing,
50 doz. Cut Honeydew, pressed for chewing,
20 jars Superior Maccaboy Snuff,
2 kegs Scotch.

MOLASSES:
34 hhds. Cuba.

LIQUORS.
2 hhds. Cognac, "Martell's,"
2 do Bordeaux Brandy,
2 do Hollands, "De Kuyper,"
2 do Gin,
20 bbls. "Smart's" Port Hope Whiskey,
2 hhds. "Hunt's" Port,
5 Cases do do in bottles,
1 hhd. "Taylor's" Madeira,
5 cases do do in bottles,
2 pipes Benecarlo Wine,
2 hhds. White Wine,
4 cases Claret, "St. Julian Medoc."

FRUIT.
100 boxes Muscatel Raisins,
50 drums Figs, (in fine order)
50 Fancy Boxes Prunes,
5 bags Filberts, (fresh.)
5 do Walnuts.
5 do Soft Shell Almonds.

SUNDRIES.
4 Tierces Rice,
10 bbls. Pot Barley,
10 boxes Starch,
10 do Fig Blue,
1 Case Indigo,
1 Chest Cassia,
2 Boxes Ground Cinnamon,
4 Bags Pepper,
2 " Pimento,
2 Bbls. Jamaica Ginger,
1 [illegible]
12 Boxes Lemon Syrup,
2 " Sarsaparilla do,
6 " Pepper Sauce,
6 " Pickles,
4 Baskets Salad Oil,
20 Jars Mustard,
20 Doz. Corn Brooms,
10 " " Whisks,
4 Kegs Saleratus,
10 Boxes Fancy Soap.

With a variety of articles in the Grocery line too numerous to mention.
THOMAS HENDRY & Co.
Kingston, June 11, 1847.

SPRING AND SUMMER NEW DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers are selling by Private Sale a well selected assortment of
British Dry Goods.
Just imported from Liverpool, per *Coeur de Lion* consisting of
Drab and Grey Nankeenets,
Fancy and Tweed Drills,
3½ a 36 in. Grey Twist Domestics,
White Lawn and Regatta Shirtings,
Cotton Sheets,
Black, White, and coloured Italians,
Navy and two Blue Prints,
Fancy fine style do.
Checked, enamelled, Fancy, and Black Satin Vestings and Vest Patterns,
Bengal Stripes,
Blue and Madder Britannia Hdkfs
Madder, Chintz Red, spotted Orange and Blue Spun Pocket do.
India Silk Corahs,
Paramatta and Black Satin Bows,
Albert and Satin Falls,
Improved L. R. Chintz, Cotton, Worsted, edge and other Braces, &c. &c.,
with a large assortment of Ready-Made
TROWSERS AND VESTINGS.

ALSO:
A consignment from London direct, per "John Bull," and just arrived here,
15 cases superior Velvet Napped
PARIS AND LONDON HATS.
OLIPHANT & WATT.
Kingston, May 31, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken out License as an
Auctioneer,
takes this method of informing his Friends and the Public, that he will be most happy to attend all calls in that line; and they may be assured of strict attention to all Orders, and punctuality in handing over the Proceeds of Sales entrusted to him.

All Orders left at the Office of Mr. Hugh Calder, corner of Ontario and Brock Streets, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.
JOHN S. CLUTE,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, 1st June, 1847. tf.

WHISKEY.

100 BARRELS CANADIAN WHISKEY, will be sold low, for Cash only, by
WILLIAM J. MARTIN,
Market Square.
Kingston, 4th May, 1847.

TO LET,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN

THE SHOP and Premises, forming one of the best stands for Business in Kingston, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Gillespie, next door to the Lambton House.
For particulars apply to

GEORGE SPANGENBERG,
JEWELLER & SILVERSMITH,
KING STREET, KINGSTON,

WOULD respectfully tender his thanks to his Customers, and to the Inhabitants of Kingston generally, for the very liberal support they have extended to him since his commencement in business and begs to intimate that he has just received, in addition to his former extensive Stock, a large assortment of
WATCHES, JEWELLRY, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Together with a large variety of *Fancy Articles*, to which he invites their attention; and all of which he offers to sell on reasonable terms.
June 18, 1847. 49-1m.

LAND FOR SALE.

400 ACRES OF LAND for Sale, in the Township of Seymour, Newcastle District, being Lots Nos. 17 and 18 in the 9th Concession; 40 Acres of which are cleared, and has a large Log House, and a Frame Barn, 50 feet by 30; Outhouses &c., and well watered. It will be sold in one Block, or in Lots, to suit purchasers.

Terms moderate. For particulars, apply at this office, (if by letter, post paid.)
J. B. GEARY.
Kingston, June 16, 1847. 49.1wtf

JUST RECEIVED,
DIRECT FROM LONDON AND NEW YORK,
At the Sign of the BEAR, Brock Street,

TWO large Consignments of Hats, comprising Best Beaver, Fur, Silk Palm Leaf, and Leghorn
SPRING & SUMMER HATS,
of the very finest quality and fabrics, which he is authorized to sell at very low prices.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
☞ Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the articles now advertised.
J. A. McDOWALL.
Kingston, 11th June, 1847. 47-1m.

JOHN VANSTONE,
Veterinary Surgeon.

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Kingston and its neighborhood, that he intends to Practice in Kingston, and having devoted a considerable portion of his time to the study of the Profession, at the Veterinary College, London, he flatters himself that with his usual care and attention to business, he will give the utmost satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands.

Application to be made at Mr. Bamford's Hotel, Princess Street.
Kingston, June 15, 1847.

BLACKSMITHING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the Premises lately occupied by THOMAS PAUL, Princess Street, directly opposite H. Smith's, Esq. M. P., where by strict attention to business, hopes to enjoy a share of public patronage.
JAMES HOBBS.
Kingston, June 15, 1847. 48-

CANADA AND NEW YORK EXPRESS.
T. ALLEN & Co.

WILL despatch one of the Firm, to New York, every week, making the trip between Kingston and New York, as regularly as circumstances will permit. All Parcels, Commissions and Messages are to be left with the Subscriber, at Greer's Wharf.
EDWARD HARVEY,
Agent.
Kingston, June 18, 1847. 49 3m

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
And Jewellry.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in Business, begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just received a splendid assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Consisting of Leavers, Lepines, &c., which he offers low for Cash.
—ALSO,—
About 40 Cases of American Clocks,
Which will be sold Wholesale and Retail.
A Rich assortment of Jewellry, Plated Goods, &c., of the most modern patterns.
WM. HURDLE.
WANTED—An Apprentice to the Watch Making Business. W. H.
Kingston, June 15th, 1847. 1m

NOTICE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the partial destruction of our Forwarding Premises by fire, we beg to announce to our numerous Correspondents, that no interruption to our business will take place. Our Craft are all in active operation, and we have made such arrangements in the Port, as will enable us to receive and give despatch to our up and down freight.

We have already commenced the erection of a spacious block of Fire Proof Buildings, which will be ready for the Fall Business; these with an increased number of first class Barges, now building, when added to our powerful Tug Line, will enable us to do business in a safe and expeditious manner.
JOHN H. GREER, & Co.
Kingston, 4th June, 1847. 1m.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF PETER McGRATH, who emigrated to Canada about last Fall; when last heard from, he parted with his Comrade in the vicinity of the Rideau Canal. Any information from him will be thankfully received by his Brother Michael, who is now residing in Kingston, C. W., or Michael Fahey, Taylor, Kingston, C. W.

INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS.
From the Toronto Colonist.

The increasing inquiries made to the Canada Company for information upon Upper Canada from the various parts of the United Kingdom and the United States, by intending Emigrants, have influenced the Company to arrange those questions, and to print them in a form for general circulation; believing, that as the data are furnished by intelligent and experienced gentlemen, who have readily contributed their assistance, the information herein given, in a succinct form, will prove very useful and interesting, and at the same time form a ready means for the transmission of information from settlers to their friends at home who may be anxious to join them.

Query No. 1.—*Situation of the Company's Lands, particularly as to Roads, Navigable Waters, &c.?* Answer.—The Company have Lands in almost every part of Canada West; they consist of scattered Lots of 200 acres each and of Blocks: the principal block of 1,000,000 acres, is the Huron District, situated on Lake Huron, with a lake frontage of sixty miles, intersected by two grand leading roads, on which more pains and labor have been bestowed than any other roads of the same extent and magnitude in the Province. (See account of the Huron District, given in the separate memorandum upon that District, and the Company's Prospectus for this year (1847,) which may be had at their offices.)—The other blocks, of from 3,000 to 9,000 acres, lie in the Western District, and are, in most cases, within six to eight miles of navigable water. The roads in the Western District, and are, in most cases, within six or eight miles of navigable water. The roads in the Western District, owing to the proximity of navigable waters, have not hitherto been so closely attended to as in many other parts of the Province; excellent plank-roads, however, are in actual progress. The scattered lots contains from 80 to 200 acres each, and are to be met with in almost every Township in the Province, and generally surrounded by settlements.

Query No. 2.—*Price per acre, of the Company's Lands?* Answer.—The prices of the Company's Lands vary considerably, but the following may be considered as near the average, in the several portions of the Province:—

	Currency per Acre.				
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Huron District	12	6	@	20	0
Western District	8	9	@	20	0
London, Brock, and Talbot Districts	20	0	@	30	0
Gore District	11	3	@	20	0
Wellington District	11	3	@	25	0
Home and Simcoe Districts	8	9	@	17	6
Newcastle, Colborne, Midland, and Victoria Districts	8	9	@	15	0
Johnstown District	2	0	@	15	0
Dalhousie District	[illegible]				

Some few Lots in each District may be higher in price than the above quotations.

These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneficial terms, to suit the means or views of Settlers of every description.—Most of these lands may be had by way of lease for *ten years—no money being required down.* The Rents payable first February in each year—being equal to about the interest upon the present value of the Land. The peculiarity of the Company's Leases is, that *under them the Company's Settler has secured* to him the entire benefit of his improvements, and increased value of the Land,—as he is guaranteed the right of purchase of the Land, at a fixed price named in the Lease, at which he may at any time during the *ten years* demand the Deeds for the Freehold:—thus, for example, by paying the moderate Annual Rent and no more, he secures the use of the Land for Ten Years, and *then*, if he choose, he may purchase at the price stated in the Lease, or reject it altogether, as he may find it to his advantage—*the option being entirely with the Lessee.* The Company will, however, make liberal deduction upon the price, if the Settler requires to purchase the Land before entering the Tenth year of his Lease, and by so doing, he will of course save all future payment of rent.

SETTLERS' SAVING BANK ACCOUNT.

In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident settlers, the Canada Company will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which the Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, on *deposit*—and allow interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an account which is termed "Settlers' Provident or Savings' Bank Account,"—thus affording to the prudent Settler every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the Land which he Leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of *ten years*; but should bad harvests or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with interest accrued at his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account are confined to the Company's actual Lessee Settlers, during the continuance of their Leases.

Query No. 3.—*The Price of Clearing Wild Lands, and how Cleared?* Answer.—The clearing of wild land is always to be understood as clearing, fencing, and leaving ready for a crop in ten-acre fields, the stumps and roots of the trees alone being left to encumber the operations of the farmer. The price varies greatly according to circumstances, but may be quoted at $10 or £2 10s. currency, in moderately timbered land in old settlements, and increasing, according to remoteness of the settlement, to £3—and even to £4 10s. per acre. The payment at these prices is always understood to be made in cash, except a special written bargain to the contrary is entered into. The plain lands being very thinly timbered, cost less for clearing, but require a more expensive mode of tillage; although *plains* farmers, or those farmers who improve upon that system, generally get a return for their labour in a much shorter time. Plains are generally sandy, and yield regular, average and certain crops without reference to the seasons. It requires a larger capital to commence operations on plains than on timbered lands.

Query No. 4.—*General Rotation of Crops, and Mode of putting them into the Ground?* Answer.—As Wheat (the boast of Canada) succeeds best on a new fallow (newly cleared and burnt land being so called,) it is always the first crop. Farmers with capital, seed the fallow down with grasses, and wait five or six years; but the farmer with limited means, puts the land into crop the next year either with potatoes or Spring grain; then follows wheat again, every alternate year, until he has power to clear enough new land for his wheat crop each year,—when the old land is laid down in meadow, and otherwise cropped, without much attention to the usual general rules of good farming, until the stumps rot sufficiently to admit of the free use of the plough. The best English and Scotch farmers men adopt the customary three or four field system, or otherwise Wheat and Winter and Summer fallow, each alternate year: The first crops are always put in with the harrow alone.—positively in reply to this question, as it seems to be quite a matter of convenience, or perhaps, caprice, as to the manner in which the cultivation shall proceed. We have farmers from all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Europe, and the United States, and each person assimilate his practice, as much as possible, to the customs to which he has been used—or thinks best for the country.

Query No. 5.—*Produce of Crops in average years, per Acre?* Answer.—The produce, per acre, of all crops varies much from year to year in Canada, owing to the late and early frosts. It is, however, generally considered that the following is a fair average of ten years: wheat 25 bushels; barley, 30 bushels; oats, 40 bushels; rye, 30 bushels; potatoes, 250 bushels, per acre.—Swedish turnips, mangel wurtzel, and other roots of a similar kind, are not generally sufficiently cultivated to enable an average yield to be given; but it may very safely be said that, with similar care, culture and attention, the produce will not be less per acre than in England. Flax is sometimes cultivated on a small scale for the seed; but although many parts of the Province are especially well adapted for an extensive and profitable production, little of either flax or hemp is yet grown, although there is little doubt that it will soon attract attention.

LAKE SUPERIOR—ITS OUTLET—KEEWENAW POINT AND BAY—SCENERY—THE SAUT—SHIP CANAL—OBSTRUCTED BY U. S. TROOPS—NAVIGATION, &c.
From the N. Y. Tribune.

Lake Superior, June 13, 1847.

"Once more on the waters!"—and this time on the great "Father of Lakes," the largest body of fresh water on our globe, whereon I have often wished, yet hardly hoped, to be.—We left the Saut in the Propeller Independence, at 11, A. M., yesterday; the steamer Julia Palmer followed at 5 P. M., the day being fair and fine, with a gentle breeze from E. S. E. favoring us. Above the Saut, we do not directly enter the lake proper for several miles, but the strait, or outlet, gradually, irregularly widens from a mile to twenty, and then thirty, until at length Whitefish Point is passed, and looking Westward, the deep, blue water looms shoreless and on each side. And now we are indeed on Lake Superior, Grand Island and Pictured Rocks, a hundred miles distant in the South-west, Point Keewenaw and Manitou Island directly before us in the West; beyond them the famed Mineral Region on both shores of the Lake, though a smaller field of Copper and a wonderful wealth of Iron have been discovered on the misnamed 'Dead River,' not more than 60 or 80 miles South-west of the Saut, and a still narrower development on Silver Creek, south of Huron El Dorado major, however, stretches south and west of Keewenaw Point and Bay.

Our fortune thus far on this Lake is nearly a repetition of what we experienced on Huron. Our East wind blew us up a rain-storm, wherewith night closed, and when morning broke, not only were we enveloped in fog, but the fickle wind had changed, and now blew from the West directly in our teeth. Though not very violent, it was a sore cross to our craft, depending in a good degree on her sails, besides beginning to rock her unpleasantly for ill-balanced land-lubbers. But as it freshened, it [illegible] and we ran down into Keewenaw Bay, were [illegible] stood for the passage between the Point and Manitou Island; but, to our grief, the wind and waves were by this time (4, P. M.) so boisterous that our captain decided that to have them outside would be a useless folly, so he ran back behind the Point and anchored.

The Julia Palmer, now a few miles behind us, attempted to hold on her way to Copper Harbor, only 12 miles distant, but after looking through the Strait, took 'the sober second thought,' came round and dropped anchor a cable's length from us. Thus we both lie, (10 P. M.) the wind blowing fresh and the sky partly clouded, though the rain has ceased, and the Lake rolling smartly even here, under the shelter of a wooded promontory to windward, not half a mile distant. I suppose we are settled here for the night at all events.

This point is in lat. 47° 30' North, very nearly, and is covered mainly with a growth of low evergreens—stunted cedars apparently. A boat-load of the passengers have been ashore and gathered from the beach a peck or so of pebbles, including some rather pretty Agates, Cornelians, &c. Keewenaw Bay stretches some 30 to 50 miles south of us; on its west coast a cluster of log cabins are visible, being those, I believe, of the Clinton Mining Company;—almost, if not quite, the first settlement on our shore west of the Saut, a distance by land of over 200 miles. Across the Bay, 40 miles S. S. W. of us, the inconsiderable Huron Mountains were visible while day lasted; Copper Harbor (invisible of course) is some 8 miles W. S. W. of us in a direct line, though 15 by water. We hope to see it early to-morrow, wind and weather permitting.

One of the most noticeable features of this Western world, from the Mohawk to the Mississippi, is the absence or scarcity of mountains. Even hills of considerable elevation are rarely seen from Cleveland to the Saut.—In the rocky region of St. Mary's, and the North end of Lake Huron, with their thousands of islands often rising sheer out of the navigable water, the general uniformity of elevation seems unnatural. Yet from the Saut de Ste. Marie, as from the brink of Niagara, no considerable eminence is visible. The magnificent basin of the Great Cataract, and the wild, gloomy chasm through which the river runs for seven miles below, redeem the spectacle from insipidity, but not wholly from incongruity. To be in perfect keeping, the eternal snows of the Alps or Andes should tower in the distance, and the roar of the mighty torrent should be fitfully echoed by the crash of falling glaciers. But at the Saut every element of sublimity is wanting. Neither the Lake above nor that below is visible; no mountains are seen; no chasm, no cascade even; the lake above has narrowed, beyond the reach of vision to a Strait; the Strait becomes a River, (about half as large as the Niagara;) and the River becoming a rapid, goes brawling, chafing and fretting over a bed of loose, round, desultory rocks for a space of three-quarters of a mile, falling some 20 feet in all, without dignity or beauty, into an insignificant basin below, thence running rapidly in a blind, narrow, tortuous, rocky channel for some miles, though its bed is usually widened by shallows to half a mile or more. The island scenery below is magnificent, but the Saut itself can never be an object of pervading interest or admiration.

The case wherewith a Ship Canal may be constructed around the Fall cannot well be conceived by those who have not examined the ground. In the first place, a mill-race was dug through it many years since by the U S. troops stationed here, in order to turn a grist mill now no more. Not a particle of rock excavation was required to bring the water in full current across the American side by a course shorter than that of the River; and Lieut. Wilkins, who now commands the few U. S. troops here, informed me that a Ship Canal on the British side may be even shorter, [illegible] of this Canal which has hitherto practically shut the Superior region against emigration and settlement, now greatly embarrasses the development of the Mineral wealth of this region, nearly doubles the cost of transportation, while it greatly delays and renders irregular all travel and communication. It must and will be constructed ere long, unless the Federal Government persists in the insane policy of which the Harbor Vetoes form a single feature. Several years since, the State of Michigan authorized and commenced this Canal as a State work, the American shore being a part of the territory thrust upon her on her admission into the Union. Forthwith the U. S. soldiers here, in pursuance of an old order from Washington, drove off the State's peaceful laborers at the point of the bayonet, crushing in its outset this most necessary work—and especially necessary for the very Government which arrested it. A Company has just been chartered by the State to make this Canal; but I understand that the intelligent and gentlemanly officer in command of the post will feel constrained by his orders to resist any prosecution of the work, by force if necessary. His principal business as yet is that of pulling down the fences from time to time erected by the residents at the Saut to enclose the several patches of ground which they have cleared and wish to cultivate; for though Nature has decreed the existence of a focus of trade and industry here, the Federal Government seems determined to thwart her if possible. It refuses either to sell the lands not needed for Military purposes or to adjust the claims of those assuming to hold them by a French title anterior to that of the U. States; those who build or improve do so only on sufferance; and, while a steamboat wharf above the Fall is greatly needed, none can be built; all vessels must lie at anchor in the stream, and their passengers and freight be ferried to them, a distance of half a mile or so, in row boats. Such is the *protection* afforded to Saut Ste. Marie by the Military force there stationed. Heaven grant me to see the day when Internal Improvements shall be everywhere and Standing Armies nowhere!

There are something like fifty or sixty dwellings, ranging from tolerable to execrable, scattered about on our side of the Saut, and perhaps as many on the British side still more scattered. The wharves and the new buildings are all on our side; I presume most of the trade is ours; though the Indian and the Fur trade I infer is chiefly with the British. There is little Agriculture on the British side and still less on ours, which is partially explained by the facts already stated that no man is allowed to own land or erect fences. The soil is cold, rocky, swampy in the main, but strong, and much of it very good for Potatoes, Oats, Grass, and many Vegetables. The cold spray and heavy dews caused by the Fall are said to kill even those Fruits that would otherwise brave [illegible] which is prolific at Mackinaw, is barren at the Saut. The Grape and the Peach are of course unknown through all this region. Necessarily, the food of the people is in good part flesh, or rather fish, in which the Lakes and streams abound, and which are caught abundantly at the Saut and elsewhere. The Indians are expert fishermen with the gill net.

Coming up from the Saut in the mild sunshine of yesterday, I was struck with a pleasant illusion which may be worth mentioning. Where the Strait has acquired the width of [illegible] gradually upward to a gentle elevation of perhaps two hundred feet at the distance of a mile from the water. This slope is timbered in good part with the dark Evergreens which prevail in this region, but at intervals with the Poplar, White Birch, &c., now just in the delicate light green of the early leaf, as I remarked on the isles of Lake Huron. The contrast between these two kinds of foliage, seen here at the proper distance, gave vividly the appearance of an intermingling of forest with glossy glades and grain fields, such as is exhibited at this season on the Hudson, Delaware, or Connecticut; and I looked at first earnestly for the farm houses and barns which should dot this scene of rural industry. I need not say there were none such within many a weary mile, and that I gazed but on the rugged scenery of a sterile and solitary region, transiently softened by the gentle though tardy influence of Spring.

To-day has been admirably adapted to great coats; but for the wind which still bellows, we should have a smart frost in the morning. It was something after 8 when the sun went down; it is now midnight, and daybreak is but two hours off. Let those who choose, bark their shins in climbing the North Pole; I do not care ever to be a degree nearer it, at least on this Continent. The Winters, though long, are comfortably mild here on the Point, nearly surrounded by deep, unfreezing water; but farther down, and back from the Lake, I hear that the late Winter was even perilously stern; the mercury remaining many degrees below zero for weeks, rendering out-door labor almost impossible. Here the snow lay long and deep; but the cold was not excessive. Still, there is a time for all things, and either or the Clerk of the Weather has made a mistake, for I intended to come here in Summer.

P. S. Tuesday, June 15.—My hope was grievously disappointed. We lay behind Point Keewenaw 28 hours, during most of which the breeze ahead was just such as a North River sloop would have delighted to sail against. At last, about 6 last evening, even this wind lulled, and we weighed anchor; but now our smoke-pipe was choked, our engine did not work for some hours; what little breeze we had was still ahead; and we crawled slowly by Copper Harbor, and this morning by Eagle Harbor, and are now going into Eagle River ahead of us. We who want to land at Copper or Eagle Harbor will have the pleasure of a voyage back so far, wind and weather permitting.

These trifling details are given that the public may have some idea of the wants of the West in the matter of Harbors, &c. All the land on our shore of Lake Superior, with the Islands, belongs to the Federal Government, which has set a large price on a good part of it, and expects to sell it at that price. But on the whole lake there is not a Light House nor any other Harbor than such holes in the rock bound coast as Nature has perforated. Not a dollar has ever been spent on them; nothing done but to prevent individuals improving at the Saut. The facilities for travel are such as might be expected in such a region; and these apologies for Harbors can only be entered when the wind favors. Ought not the Government to spend a small part of the money which citizens stand ready to pay for these lands, as they are ready for sale, to render them accessible. Is not this the dictate alike of Policy and of Duty? H. G.

Bank of British North America.—From the published account of G. De B. Attwood, Esq., Secretary, we find that the Debts of this institution at the close of 1846, were £1,237,928 12s. 0d. The assets amounting to £2,292,084 3s. 3d.

In the month of December last the Bank had in circulation, notes amounting to £428,495 0s. 0d. Specie, £210,680 11s., and notes of other Banks, £30,175 6s. 0d.—

IMPORTANT INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.
St. Louis, June 20, 1847.

The war fever, so prevalent for the last year or two among the white and the olive races of this continent, seems at length to have pervaded very generally the red, until it has become obvious that no treatment short of a little blood-letting, can be successfully resorted to in arresting its progress. Taking advantage of the almost constant travel, across the plains, of small parties of white men, the wild rovers of the desert have availed themselves of the opportunity to commit depredations, until the evil has become such a crying one, that government, if it have a view to a general peace with the border tribes, can no longer delay in punishing the aggressors. Those tribes which continue friendly, or rather who have not yet committed open aggression, taunt their agents by saying—"Here are our brethren of the Plains—they have plenty of white men's guns and saddles, and some of their scalps, and you do not punish them, but send them presents; we remain at peace with the whites, and are poor," &c. &c. Thus evincing that the salutary dread of the power of the white man is fast passing away.

There is a band of Pawnees living on the south side of the Big Platt, called the Grand Pawnees, who have always been unfriendly to the whites. Last fall this band attacked a train of government waggons and robbed it, after killing one man, a Mr. Dougherty, of Pittsburgh. At that time they drove off one hundred and sixty head of mules. About three weeks ago, Major McElroy, the overseer of the Pawnee farms—for these wretches are enjoying the patronage of government—had a talk with the principal men of the band, in relation to the restoration of the animals. He was told by Siracherish, the principal chief, that if his father, the President, wanted the mules, he would have to send a force and take them, "but," added he, "tell your father if he sends at all, to send plenty of men and guns, or otherwise we will kill his men and take their guns."

About six weeks ago, a large party of Oregon emigrants, driving a number of cattle, left the north western extremity of Missouri, and struck across on to the head waters of the Kanzas river, to fall into the great Oregon trail. A day or two after they left, a war party of the Grand Pawnees was raised, ostensibly to go against their enemies, the Jatans. Among these was a northern Pawnee, a friend to the whites. The latter returned to the agency at Council Bluffs, a few days since, and gave information that the party instead of going against the Jatans, had pursued the emigrants, and after extorting presents from them, had killed about one half their stock and brought off a number of horses and mules.

Mr. McElroy, above mentioned, writes that seven of the horses had been brought in. Small parties continued to hang on the rear [illegible]

I conversed last evening with Major J. Miller, just arrived from Council Bluffs. He is the Indian agent for that region, and what he says can be relied on. He informs me that the state of affairs in that region is becoming such as to render a military force necessary. When he left, the friendly Indians, and even the whites, were in daily expectation of receiving a hostile visit from the Sioux. It seems that early in the spring a party of Yancton Sioux had a difficulty with the Otoes and Mahas, two tribes who live in the vicinity of Council Bluffs, and a number were killed on either side. Some of the scalps taken by the Otoes were brought to Belleview, a trading post, and injudiciously exhibited by the traders as trophies of bravery of their friends, the Otoes. This gave mortal offence to the Sioux, who have declared vengeance against the whites of the frontier, as well as their red enemies. When Major Miller left, preparations were making to meet an expected attack. One hundred Yancton Sioux had taken up arms, and expected to be joined by some two hundred more Sioux from the various bands, Ogallalas, Santes, Saours, Unepapas, Tetons, &c. They were to leave the Yancton village on the 15th June, and at once come down on the unlucky Council Bluff people.

A gentleman, who arrived here last evening, from Weston, informs me that Mr. Barclay, the conductor of a government train of waggons, who had just arrived at Fort Leavenworth, reports having lost one of his men, an American, near the scene of Mr. Thorp's murder, at Walnut Creek. The American and a Mexican were riding in advance of the waggons, when they were assailed by a large body of Indians. The first was shot dead, and the other pierced with arrows. Both were scalped and left for dead. When the train came up the Mexican was found to be alive, and in this condition, minus his scalp, he was brought in to Fort Leavenworth! The Indians took the guns and mules of the two men.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE CROPS.

Extract from a letter dated Simcoe, (Talbot District) 29th June, 1847.

In passing through the country from Hamilton, I have been enabled to collect some reliable information, respecting the Crops. The Fall wheat from Dundas to Guelph was so injured by the frost, that not half a crop is expected. A great deal has been ploughed up about Guelph. In Dumfries, Waterloo, Wilmot, and Blenheim, it is generally much destroyed in spots, and about *two-thirds* of a crop is the most that is expected. The Hessian fly has also begun to do much injury about Galt, and in the neighborhood of Brantford. There is also about here a small [illegible] or which bores a hole in the stalk of the wheat, just above the ground, and causes it to droop and die. From information I obtained from some gentlemen I saw in Paris, Engineers who have lately come from Detroit through the country, I find the Fall wheat is about the same west of this. The Spring Wheat, though backward, is strong and healthy. The Oats are generally looking well, but short at present; the warm weather we are now getting will materially assist them. Potatoes are sown in very small patches; a rare thing to see one-quarter or one half a field sown, and very backward. There have been great quantities of peas sown and in general are looking healthy; some just beginning to flower. Indian Corn and Buck Wheat have been sown largely about Brantford. The Corn looks very small and weakly. The Buck Wheat in many cases has taken the place of the injured fall wheat. The grass crop is abundant and if the weather should be fair, hay will be plenty,—but the knowing ones say it will be all wanted, before Cattle can help themselves in the spring, as there are promises of a long and severe winter.
British Colonist.

Homiliating Position of the Ministry.—Last evening Mr. Cayley's Customs Bill came on for a second reading when Mr. Baldwin read the hon. gentleman a severe lecture for not having previously submitted resolutions to a committee of the whole House according to English practice. Mr. Sherwood fought hard for his colleague but the speaker decided in favour of Mr. Baldwin, and the consequence is that the whole proceedings will have to be commenced *de novo.* It may be recollected that Mr. Baldwin had to set Mr. Robinson right on the same point a couple of years ago.—*Pilot.*

Robert Kerr, Esquire, has been appointed [illegible]

Provincial Parliament.
From the Montreal Herald.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
Friday, July 2, 1847.

Mr. Aylwin gave notice of his intention to inquire of the Ministry as to what means were taken to proceed against the bail of Jas. Fidler Ready.

Mr. Att. Gen. Badgley introduced a Bill to amend the Law of Elementary Education in Lower Canada.—Read a first time, and ordered for second reading on Tuesday next.

Mr. Prince enquired of the Ministry whether it intended to bring in any measure, during the present Session, for altering the Constitution of the Court of Chancery, by adding a Judge or Judges thereto, or otherwise; and if so, how otherwise? And also, if any, and, if so, what measure, for changing the Constitution of the Court of Appeals? And also, if any measure for dividing the practice and profession of Barrister and Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor, in that part of the Province formerly constituting Upper Canada?

Mr. Att. Gen. Sherwood said it was not their intention to do anything this Session.

Mr. Bertrand enquired whether any measure will be introduced, during the present Session, to protect the Timber and Wood fit for building purposes, in rear of the settlements in the County of Rimouski; and to secure the reservation of the said Timber, &c., for the use of the inhabitants; and also the sale of it to them, in small lots, on an easy system, conformably to the petition of Benjamin Dionne, and others, presented to the House during the present Session.

Mr. Papineau replied in an audible manner.

A conversation then occurred relative to the Yonge Street Road, Toronto, on the motion of Mr. Price for an Address to His Excellency, praying for documents relative to the said road. It seemed to be admitted on all hands that the road was a very bad one; but there was a difference of opinion as to whether there was fault arising from that circumstance, and whether, if so, it attached to the Board of Works. A sharp discussion grew out of this as to the management of public roads, in Upper Canada, before the establishment of the Board; but it was not conducted in such a manner as to render it intelligible except to persons acquainted previously with a great number of details to which the large mass of our readers must be strangers. The Address was granted.

Mr. Daley brought down the Estimates for 1847.

A motion of Mr. Dewitt to suspend the orders of the House with respect to a Bill for [illegible] Public Lands.—

Mr. Sherwood, Attorney General, moving the second reading of this Bill, remarked that it was merely a copy of a Bill of last Session, which was sent up too late to pass the Legislative Council, and was therefore necessarily brought in again that day. It would be recollected that a number of persons had received grants for public services in the American War in Upper Canada, and that, after many years, a certain time was fixed—after which, no further claim could be received. That time was two years; but the order which was advertised eventually, fixed the time, by some accident, at one year. [illegible] had been already corrected in Lower Canada and the present Bill was intended to do same thing in Upper Canada.

Mr. Aylwin would vote against the Bill were it not for the necessity of doing justice to both parts of the Province. As Lower Canada, therefore, had got this extension of time, he would be prepared to give the same to Upper Canada. He would boldly say, however, that giving this land in [illegible] Canada was a gross [illegible] political corruption, which had [illegible] deserved to fail. A time had been fixed which no demands of this kind [illegible] received; and, that time being [illegible] was issued to satisfy these [illegible] strength of a legal opinion [illegible] to be a bad one—an opinion [illegible] stand on; but which answer[illegible] the corruption which gentle[illegible] attempting to carry on.

Mr. McDonald of Stormont [illegible] the Bill, which he thought a most [illegible] The faith of the Government was [illegible] pay off those old U. E. claims; [illegible] not because the claimants lived [illegible] and could not be made acqu[illegible] expiration of the time w[illegible] ought to apply, that they were [illegible] of their rights.

Mr. Baldwin declared that the [illegible] Ministry, in direct opposition to the [illegible] would, in former times, have cost them [illegible] heads.

Mr. Sherwood stated that the [illegible] having been found out, as to the time for making these claims, the Govern[illegible] ceived that it was bound, if possi[illegible] to rights. An opinion was there [illegible] Mr. Quesnel, Q. C., who, he [illegible] admitted to be an honest man [illegible] lawyer. Upon his opinion the [illegible] acted.

Mr. Merritt was opposed [illegible] any more of the public land, and [illegible] give the £20 000 for these claims [illegible] the Provincial Treasury. He [illegible] lands that were left should [illegible] to Common Schools and Dist[illegible] In the way they were now [illegible] lands were being literally [illegible] instead of the Crown [illegible] yielding a revenue, it [illegible] receipts to carry it on.

Mr. Papineau said that it was no[illegible] the Department cost large sums of [illegible] carry it on, because the public [illegible] handed over to the Provincial Go[illegible] charged with numerous debts, wh[illegible] be paid before any great balance [illegible] derived from them. With regard to the [illegible] of corruption, he said it was entir[illegible] founded. The land was given [illegible] whom it was due, in pursuance of [illegible] opinion.

Mr. McDonald of Stormont [illegible] the hon. member for Niagara, [illegible] had not been out in 1842, and did not get lands for going out? (Mr. Merritt.—Yes!)—Well did gentlemen think those lands we[illegible] away? Now, he was surprised that [illegible] member should oppose a measure [illegible] others that which he was so w[illegible] to himself.

The Bill then passed a second [illegible]

On Mr. Cayley moving the [illegible] of the Custom's Bill, Mr. Bal[illegible] out to the Speaker that this [illegible] been commenced by moving [illegible] arately in committee of the [illegible] the course universally tak[illegible] in Canada, and it had [illegible] Speaker when Mr. [illegible] General, that it [illegible] be admissible.

The House [illegible]