mind was pretty well assured what was coming, whereas now so universal is the uncertainty that scarcely any three people are in the same tale as to the main features of Lord John's scheme, save that every one appears to take for granted a serious augmentation in the present rate of the Income Tax, while many believe that the import will be laid on all incomes above £100 a year.

Still another Tory split took place on Wednesday, which D'Israeli, for the first time, joined the morbid fanatics in resistance to the removal of some absurd and impossible statutes against the Roman Catholics, though Bentinck had always supported their abolition. Bentinck and D'Israeli are, therefore, opposed on a question regarded by some of the old Tories as not less vital than the Jew affair, and where unanimity is now to be looked for it would puzzle the most astute of political sages to determine. The extremely liberal tone adopted by Gladstone, on Wednesday, in speaking of the Catholics, is regarded as significant of his intention to take the wind out of the sails of Lincoln, and to progress in the new and healthy course he has recently begun to act upon. That dressing he got in the affair of the late Sir Eardley Wilmot, seems to done him infinite good; and when he has had a few more similar castigations, there is a promise about his last exhibition that he will begin to leave off thinking like a monk, and will talk like a man. As if to perfect the chaotic perplexity of party bewilderment, there voted for this measure on Wednesday, many of those that have hitherto passed for bigots, such as Lords Drumlanrig and Newry, as well as Young England Canterbury Smyth, and the nondescript Mr. Urquhart; while the Liberal Sir Frankland Lewis, Peel's Poor Law Baronet, voted against it, his son, Cornwall Lewis, the member for Herefordshire, voting for it! Mr. Schofefield being in the House, it need not be added that his name figures on the side of common sense, a commodity that is likely to be more in vogue in polemical matters for the future than has hitherto been the case, now that the second reading of Lord Lansdowne's bill for diplomatic relations with Rome was carried last night, without a division, notwithstanding an amendment vainly moved by the Duke of Newcastle.

WHAT TO DO WITH BOLD LITTLE IRISHMEN.

"There was a little man,
And he had a little gun."
Nursery Rhymes.

After a long discussion in the Dublin Rotunda, a place long sacred to all the humbugs, it has been decided by a majority of 126 states-boys that the "brain-spattering and wind-pipe slitting" system of Messrs. Reilly and Mitchell is to be postponed to a more convenient season. The present state of the law is considered unfavorable to a practical development of the rifle principle; and thus all the Young Ireland artillery ends in a display of fireworks in a round room, and a squib or two in a weekly paper. However, on a division, there were 188 wild Irishmen, or wild asses, whose bray was "still for war;" so that it is fearful to think what danger the state might have incurred had there not been so large a majority to support Mr. Smith O'Brien, who was so gracious as to bray peace at so critical a juncture.

We cannot make any zoological distinction between the animals who divided at the Rotunda.—Blockheads are blockheads, even when not as silly as they might be; just as a rogue is always a rogue, though he is not always picking pockets.—This split in the Young Ireland party has not shown one section to be wiser or more respectable than the other; it is merely the breaking up of a synod of the long-eared animals just alluded to.—One troop scampers off to the right; another trots away to the left; and there are two "confederations" of donkeys instead of one. If there is a distinction to be made, it is in favor of Mr. Smith O'Brien and his tail; by which we mean to say that they exhibit the asinine character in greater perfection; for if men will make asses of themselves, they must be judged like asses; and certainly Mr. O'Brien made the most foolish figure of all the assembled asses who bray'd and voted upon the occasion.

As to the war section, they are asses in lions-skins; and here is the attempt at raising made by the finest of them, Mr. Devil Reilly:

"Mr Devil Reilly contended that it was their duty to make the people prepared for warfare, in order that hereafter they might not be broken and divided as they were at present immediately on a struggle. It had been argued as if it were his (Mr. Reilly's) intention to go out immediately on the hills. He had no so such thing in view. But he would tell them what he was at just at present. He was getting up a Rifle Club, (cheers,) in order at least that some of the Young men of Ireland might be fit to use arms in the course of time when they would be called on to do so. The speaker maintained that the landlords were at present in arms against the people."

Even such a lion as this might stage-manager Bottom "bring in among ladies" without much danger to their nerves. There needs no "prologue" to tell that these young Irish lions are not lions; they do not even wear the assumed hide with tolerable cleverness; they would not fright a mouse of any mouse-hood, much less an island, "from its propriety."

Now, who cares the tithe of a decimal of a farthing whether Mr. Reilly goes out "on the hills," or stays in the valleys? Or whether he goes mountaineering to day or to-morrow? Mr. Devil Reilly on the hills suggests a thousand ideas, but all of a comic nature; nay, the image is ludicrous enough to make a Minos laugh on the judgment seat. We should see a thousand Devil Reilly's on the hills without a fear for the stability of the British Empire. The French "mountain" was something formidable; but the Irish hill-party would scarcely excite apprehension in the kingdom of Lilliput, much less in a country of grown men—to say nothing of the women, who, without being Amazons, might be left to settle the question with such big small man as the heroes of the Confederation.

As we have given a bray from the war party, we ought to do the same justice to the party of peace, the professors of "baloney boldedeah," as Mr. Mitchell calls them. Thus, then, brayed Mr. Doheny:—

"The example of America has been referred to. America! When America spoke, she struck alone. The first voice that startled England was the ringing of her musketry, and she read her determination by the sabre's gleam and the cannons' flash. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) Oh! if the same circumstances present themselves here, or anything like them—(vehement cheering!—it is not for me to say what the people ought to do—the memory of 700 years would shape their course. (Repeated cheering.)"

And thus, with a yet more asinine roar, the eloquent Mr. Meagher of the sword:—

"Is an insurrection probable? If probable, is it practicable? Prove to me that it is, and I for one, will vote for it this very night. (Tremendous cheers.) You know well, my friends, that I am not one of those tame moralists who say that liberty is not worth a drop of blood. (Hear, hear, hear.) Would to God, sir, that we could take every barrack in the Island this night, and with our blood purchase the independence of the country.—(Renewed and rapturous cheering.)"

Is there any comment but laughter for such heroics as these? Is there any feeling but of pity or contempt for the silly fools that utter or applaud them?

The only thing embarrassing about such opponents, as we have intimated, is their prop erty in littleness. People may be troublesome, without being in the least formidable. We should like exceedingly to put footsteps upon the entire Confederation, the majority and minority alike, and set them to stand in some corner of the kingdom, like Mithank, or Spike Island; not with the hope of making them wise, but to hear no more of their cheeky pemoueness, and cease to be pestered with their pop guns.

Another appropriate discipline for Title repealists would be the wholesome exercise of the tread-mill. The revolutionary offence would thus receive a revolutionary punishment, a fitness of things to satisfy *Candide* himself.

SERIOUS AFFAIR AT GLASGOW

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday one of these collisions took place between the students attending the University and the police authorities, which have on former occasions spread no small consternation over the central quarters of the town, owing to the license taken, in the lawlessness of youth, by the one belligerent party in its conflicts with the other. As usual, the disturbance originated in one of the most trifling possible circumstances, being neither more nor less than the running down of a puppy by a carriage on the South Bridge, opposite the College gate, where knots of students, contrary to the inaugural admonitions of Principal Lee, are always assembled. It appears that a policeman, having challenged the conduct of the coachman driving the carriage, whom the students who were looking on as self-constituted arbitrators, considered to be blameless, the parties thus came in contact—the policeman attempting to capture the driver and the students rushing to the rescue. It is also stated that the students standing on the College steps were considerably exasperated by a workman throwing the dead dog at them, and that the return of the compliment on their part was the principal cause of the row. The day patrole having been called on to apprehend the students, a general engagement ensued, in which the use of sticks and stones was liberally resorted to, and with such effect that in the shape in which the report first reached our office it was stated that no less than 14 of the police force had been removed disabled to the infirmary; but it turns out that only two were severely injured, whilst 29 of the students have been taken as prisoners to the police office. Whilst the stones were flying about in all directions during the heat of the battle, the shops in the neighborhood of the scene of action were entirely closed, and, for the most part, continued to be so during the evening. Dense crowds have filled the streets in the vicinity during the day; with the descent of night a cessation of hostilities has taken place on either part, but from the number of students congregated near the office apprehensions even yet prevail, as we write, that the outbreak may be renewed. It is suspected that the students are arming themselves with sticks and bludgeons, preparatory to a renewal of the onset to-morrow. It is to be hoped, however, that effective measures will ere then be adopted by calling out the special constabulary, or otherwise for the preservation of peace. A number of pickpockets were apprehended harvesting in the crowd.—*North British Mail of Saturday.*

MURDER OF SIX ENGLISHMEN NEAR CANTON.

On Sunday, the 5th December, six English residents at Canton, Messrs. Small, Bakwill, Bellamy, Brown, Rutter, and M'Carlie, embarked in a Hong boat about two o'clock in the afternoon, with the intention of sailing a few miles up the river, landing for a walk, and returning to dinner. They had no guns with them, and unfortunately only two took the precaution of carrying pistols. They proceeded as far as Hwang-chu-kee, a village about four miles above the factories, directing the boatmen to wait their return.

After landing they proceeded into the village through a stone archway. They had scarcely entered when the gongs were sounded, mud was thrown at them, the people shouted "Faukwei" (foreign devil), and at last hoes and farming implements were put into operation. A large crowd had soon assembled, who fought furiously with the Englishmen, and, overpowering two of them, continued to strike them after they were down. The other four fled, covered with wounds, but were captured, and brought back to the village. They were then confined two days and two nights, kept without food, beaten, and butchered. This was all done, it is believed, with the full knowledge of the local authorities, and without any serious attempt on the part of the viceroy at Canton, or any other of the Government authorities, who must have known perfectly well what had happened, to rescue them from the hands of their barbarous captors.

The bodies, after being recovered, were examined by Dr. Marjoribanks, who was of opinion that they could not have been put to death for twelve hours at least after being flogged. Marks of the cane were visible upon four of them, as well as of the cords by which they had been strangled.

A party of British residents proceeded up the river the next day, but the commander of the party, Dr. Marjoribanks, would not allow them to land. However, they hired a steamboat for the purpose of again proceeding, and only for a proclamation from the consul would have carried their intention into effect. This proclamation was issued, it is said, to prevent any attack upon the factories at Canton.

SPRING TREATMENT TO WHEAT.

From the Agriculturist.

It seems to be the opinion of every farmer with whom we have conversed, that the Fall Wheat will be seriously damaged by the effects of the present winter. Still we must not give up in despair, but resort to all those means which the practice of our own and other countries has been the best adapted to counteract such evils. If the Hessian Fly should be found generally to prevail, we know of no remedial measures, and we believe that there are none that can be applied to the *present crop*. We take the following extract from that standard work published by the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, entitled "British Husbandry," and written by the eminent author, Youatt. From this it appears that the practice of harrowing is general in Poland, a country which produces as good wheat as any in the world.

"Although wheat generally supports the rigors of the winter, yet the uncertainty of the temperature in our northern climate is such as to sometimes expose it to hazard. On the return of spring it is, therefore, occasionally found in such a state as to afford no prospect of a crop; this particularly occurs on poor soils, lying in a low situation which have not been sufficiently drained; and it has thus become necessary to break up the land, in order to resow it with Lent corn. This, however, should not be hastily done; for after a few days of warm weather, the plants are frequently seen to shoot forth, and tiller with great luxuriance. Spring wheat has also dibbled among the crops, and both species have ripened at nearly the same time with such little difference in the quality, as to render the plan advisable.

"Strong adhesive clays also frequently become hide-bound after a wet winter; in which case many farmers resort to harrowing the ground in spring, in order to loosen the surface, and others invariably resort to it when the crops are thin, with a view to encourage them to shoot out and fill up the vacancies: it has, however, been objected to by some intelligent men, as occasioning mildew, and others would dread the destruction of their crops by the tearing up the roots of the plants. The practice is, therefore, by no means general in this country, and evidently can only be carried into execution with propriety on land which has been sown broad cast; but, throughout many parts of Germany and Poland—with which countries the writer of this is intimately acquainted, and in which he had, during three years, the occasional management, though only as an amateur, of a fine arrable farm consisting of 900 acres—it is universal. There on the first return of the fine weather, the harrows are immediately passed freely over the wheat; so freely, indeed that the whole field wears the appearance of having been newly sown, for the plants appear buried under the soil thus freshly stirred, and an ample top-dressing is thereby given to the crop. The crust formed upon the surface of the soil is thus broken and the ground is rendered more pervious to the external rest of the plants, which, in a week or ten days spread and tiller with strength. This operation is performed upon every kind of soil, of course with harrows of a weight proportionate to the tenacity of the land, and not heavy enough to tear up many of the roots, though, if a large quantity be destroyed, it is considered immaterial; and any farmer who omits harrowing is thought unpardonably negligent. It should be executed when the crop begins to re vegetate; which necessarily depends on the climate and the state of the season; here it usually occurs, in good soils, some time in February, and in those of a poorer kind, rather later. Attention is requisite to this; for if the work be done while the plants are in an inactive state, they may be rooted, and if, when they are too forward, their growth would be checked.—It must also be observed, that it should never be resorted to when the crop is root-fallen; for in that case, the roller, and not the harrow, should be passed over the soil."

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AND

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SUGARS.

Loaf and Muscovado.

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Muscovado, Superior Moist, East India do., Double Refined, Crushed, Molasses.

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Kingston, Aug. 21, 1847. 67-y

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Kingston, June 29th, 1847.

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Syrup of Horehound

AND ELECAMPANE.

FOR the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood Whooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Consumption, Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Pains and Soreness of the Breast and Lungs. Bronchitis, a disease that is sweeping hundreds to a premature grave, under the fictitious name of Consumption, can be cured by this medicine. The usual symptoms of this disease, (Bronchitis) are cough, soreness of the Lungs or Throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, Asthma, Hectic Fever, spitting up Phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is nothing more than an inflamation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes, or air vessels which run through every part of the Lungs.

The peculiar virtues of this compound have for a long time attracted the attention of the medical profession and public; and a lively interest has recently been directed to the developement of their active powers and pulmonaric qualities, which the proprietors are now able to gratify, and present this medicine to the public with full confidence of its being the most safe and valuable remedy ever discovered and adapted to all diseases of the Lungs, when any of the functions do not perform their natural or healthy action.

It is universally believed that God, in his Providence, has not afflicted His children with pain and disease, without at the same time giving them something in the garden of nature that will not only medicate, but in many cases entirely relieve them. With these views strongly impressed on our minds, every one should feel a great desire to investigate, to the utmost of his power, the great arcana of nature, and to draw from that source that instruction which the wisdom of man has failed to attain.

In presenting this article to the public, the proprietors were influenced by the hope that a medicine prepared with much care and strict regard to the chemical properties of its several ingredients, should taketh place of thousands of irresponsible nostrums of the day, with which the country is deluged.

☞ The use of one bottle of the Syrup will be sufficient to convince the most sceptical of its beneficial effect.

Prepared and sold by J. Winer, Hamilton, Canada West; and John Winer & Co., 83 Maiden Lane, N. Y.; for sale at the Atheneum Book Store, N. Palmer's, and C. Heath's, Kingston; and by all respectable Druggists throughout Canada.

WINER'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES.

THE following Medicines are kept constantly on Sale at the Atheneum Book Store Bagot Street Kingston, viz:

WINER'S ARCANUM EXTRACT—For the speedy and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

WINER'S PECTORAL SYRUP OF HOREHOUND & ELECAMPANE—For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, &c.

WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE—The best remedy ever yet discovered for Worms.

WINER'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS—A certain cure for the Tooth Ache.

WINER'S CAMPHORATED NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rhumatism.

WINER'S FAMILY OINTMENT—For the cure of Scrofula, White Swellings, Rhumatism, Ringworm, Cancer, Itch, &c.

WINER'S CHEMICAL PILE OINTMENT A speedy, safe, and effectual remedy for Piles.

Together with an extensive variety of Genuin English and American Patent Medicines

Nov 6, 1846.

COPAL VARNISH

FOR SALE at the Atheneum Book Store, superior COPAL VARNISH, in Pints and Quarts, by the dozen or single bottle. Country Merchants supplied on reasonable terms.

Kingston, April 13 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the

COLUMBUS MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Is now prepared to take Marine Risks of every description, at moderate rates of Premium.

THOMAS BRIGGS, Jun.,
Agent.

Ontario—Princess Street, Kingston. 82-tf

CLIFTON'S HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

THE Undersigned having removed from the Caledonia Springs to Montreal, takes leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has made arrangements with the Proprietor of that

SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT

So well known to the Travelling Community as

RASCO'S HOTEL,

(AND LATE DALEY'S,)

For opening the same. The house is now being thoroughly cleaned, and put in the best state of repair, and will be ready for the reception of Visitors by the 21st instant.

The high reputation enjoyed by this Hotel for so many years, renders it unnecessary to say anything relative to its situation, internal decorations and comforts; and the Subscriber pledges himself that the BILLS OF FARE, WINES, and ATTENDANCE, shall not be behind any seen in this Hotel before, and that his whole attention shall be given to render those who may honor him with their patronage in every way comfortable.

H. CLIFTON,
Late of the "Canada House,"
Caledonia Springs.

Montreal, Feb. 10, 1848. 13-3m

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of John Heaslip, deceased, at the time of his death, to satisfy John Fraser, a certain sum in said writ mentioned, which the said John Fraser had lately recovered against James Williamson and William Ferguson, Executors of the last will and testament of John Heaslip, deceased: I have seized and taken in Execution part of Lot twenty-four, in first Concession, township of Kingston, purchased from Hilary Dupuy, Esquire, by the said John Heaslip, formerly in the occupation of one Thomas Cornet. Part of Lot twenty-four, in first Concession township of Kingston, conveyed by one Thomas Howe, to the said John Heaslip. Part of Lot twenty-four, in first Concession, Township of Kingston conveyed by one Louis Lapourte, to the said John Heaslip. West half of Lot number thirty, in the second Concession of the township of Camden East, 100 acres. Part of Lot number forty-six, in seventh Concession of Camden East, 150 acres. Part of Lot number forty-three, in ninth Concession of Camden East, 80 acres, and part of the East-half of Lot number forty-one, in first Concession of Camden East.

All which lands and tenements I shall offer for sale, at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, on Saturday, the Twenty seventh day of May next, at Twelve o'clock, Noon.

T. A. CORBETT,
Sheriff, M. D.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, City of Kingston, M. D., February 23, 1848.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit: } ON SATURDAY, the fifteenth day of April next, at Twelve o'clock noon, will be sold at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, the undermentioned Lot of LAND, with the TENEMENTS thereon, Seized by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued following suit, viz:

WILLIAM C. CLARK,
vs.
CHARLES JOHNSTON.

Lot number 167, in the City of Kingston.

T. A. CORBETT,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Midland District, Kingston January 11, 1848.

Sheriff's Sale.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the LANDS and TENEMENTS of JAMES FRASER, at the suit of HIRAM B. SMITH, I have seized and taken the Northerly half Number 4, and North-Easterly quarter of Number 3, in the 4th Concession of Ernestown; also, the West-half of Number 24, in the 5th Concession Fredericksburgh, Midland District.—All which Lands I will offer for Sale at the Court House, in Kingston, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of MARCH NEXT, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

T. A. CORBETT,
Sheriff Midland District.

Sheriff's Office, City of Kingston, Midland District, November 30, 1847.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE above Sale is Postponed until SATURDAY, the 1st day of April next, at the same hour and place.

T. A. CORBETT,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, City of Kingston, Mid. Dist., March 7, 1848.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

Midland District, To Wit: } ON SATURDAY, the 6th day of May next, will be Sold at the Court House, City of Kingston, at noon, the undermentioned Lands, Seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of

JAQUES ADRIEN PIERRE BARBIER,
vs
GEORGE CAVANAGH.

West quarter No. 9, in the 2nd Concession Pittsburgh.

T. A. CORBETT,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, January 20, 1848.

Oysters! Oysters!!

AT THE NELSON SALOON

Princess Street.

December, 1847.

ROWLANDS

UNIQUE PREPARATIONS.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY "THE QUEEN," HIS R. H. PRINCE ALBERT, THE ROYAL FAMILY AND NOBILITY OF GREAT BRITAIN. AS WELL AS THE SEVERAL SOVEREIGNS AND COURTS OF EUROPE, AND UNIVERSALLY PREPARED AND ESTEEMED.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

IS celebrated throughout the world for its genial and nourishing qualities for the *Human Hair!* It produces and restores *hair; stops it from falling off or turning grey; restores Grey Hair to its original color; frees it from scurf and dandruff*, and renders it *soft, silky, curly*, and *glossy*. For CHILDREN, it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR: and rendering the use of the fine-comb unnecessary. Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to 4 small,) 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

To Messrs. Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton Garden, London.

GENTLEMEN,—I consider it almost an imperative duty to state the efficacy of your excellent MACASSAR OIL. For the last fifteen years I have been bald, occasioned by a dreadful fever whilst in India. I have used almost every means to procure a head of hair again, but all my efforts seemed fruitless, until accidentally a friend advised the use of your valuable "Hair Restorer" (I can give no better name,) and after using a 3s. 6d bottle, every symptom of a new head of hair began to show itself, to the surprise