stitutes, after an animated discussion, the preliminary vote for going into Committee, was carried amid loud cheers, by a vote of 214 to 111.

The events which have occurred in Guiana and Ceylon, have also been the subject of a long debate.

Mr. Bailey supported by the Protectionists made a fierce attack upon Lord Grey, but was met by a very sensible reply from Mr. Hawes and Lord John Russell. From this statement, it appeared that the insurrection of Ceylon, was not occasioned by the imposition of the new taxes, but that it had its origin in events long antecedent to Lord Torrington's ordinances.

The affairs of Ireland have occupied as usual a large portion of the time of Parliament since the Session commenced. The necessity for the continuance of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act has been admitted by overwhelming majorities; and even the ultra-Irish members made but a feeble resistance to its passing the Commons. The Bill will pass the House of Lords with little or no opposition. The additional grant of £50,000 for the relief of the Irish poor has also been sanctioned, but has given rise to a variety of debates, all hinging upon the question of what is to be done with Ireland.

INDIA.

The news brought by the overland mail from India is of the highest importance. The dates are from Bombay to the 19th, Calcutta to the 8th, and Moultan to the 1st January.

Moultan had been captured, after having been battered and bombarded for nine little week; but the citadel held out. The Bombay troops having arrived before the city on the 22d Dec., the entire besieging army amounted to 62,000 men, of which 15,000 were British troops. Our artillery amounted to 150 pieces of heavy ordnance, of which nearly one-half were of the largest calibre. The defence of Moultan seems to have been one of the most obstinate on record. On the 4th the columns moved to the attack, and storming the suburbs, established themselves within 500 yards of the wall. Here batteries were erected, and on the 29th a terrific bombardment commenced.

On the 29th the heavy guns were advanced to within 80 yards of the ramparts. On the 30th a fort containing 800,000 lbs of powder was blown up by a well directed shot. The devastation was horrible. The Dewan's mother, accompanied by his relatives, with many of the sirdars together with a great number of the troops and people were blown into the air, and the destruction of mosques and buildings around was most extensive. The lucky artillery man was rewarded on the spot by Sen. Whish, who followed up his success, and on the eve of the 30th a breach was made and a second on the following day. The Moultaneers made a sortie on the 31st, but were driven back and the cannonading continued incessantly the two first days of the year. On the second day the breach being deemed practicable, the assault took place. Col. Franks at the head of 3 regiments pushed forward to the breach at the Delhi gate, but found the enemy too strong on that side, so he joined the Bengal columns on the other side where the breach was complete. The fusileers entered first and speedily placed the British standard within the walls. The Bengal column and the city was in our possession at three o'clock. Moolraj determined to defend himself to the last retired to the citadel which was being mined, but still held out on the 7th January, the last date.

Overtures had been made by Moolraj, but nothing except his unconditional surrender would be listened to. Our troops had suffered from the mines which had been sprung upon them; but the casualties do not appear to be very great. The destruction of property has been immense.

The news from the army of the Punjaub is of a very serious character.

The intelligence has reached us by mail, that our old enemies, the Affghans, with an army of 12,000 men and 14 guns, under the command of Dost Mahomed's nephew, has advanced towards the Scinde frontier. The invading army has, it is said, already traversed the Khojuck pass, and is actually marching on Shikarpore.

Lord Dalhousie has fixed his head quarters near the field of Sobraon, close to the scene of Gurkha [illegible] settlement of their disputes with Sicily.

IRELAND.

The prisons and workhouses are filled to repletion. Reports of deaths from starvation are to be found recorded in all the local papers. The clearance of the peasantry and of Emigration are as active as ever.

The stock of Provisions are plundered in all quarters.

Catholic Chapels are being closed, and the destitution of the Roman Catholic Clergy, is very great. Apathy and misery seem universal in that unhappy country, the condition of which is without parallel in the history of the world.

Mr. Duffy's trial is commenced. During its progress, one of the jurors very obstreperously exhibited his party feeling by clapping his hands at some of the sentiments of the Council. Mr. Meagher appeared at court by Habeas Corpus, to give evidence, and was loudly applauded. After the senior Judge Bull, had addressed the jury, they retired to consider their verdict, but although locked up, on the night of the 21st they were discharged on the following morning. Mr. Duffy meantime being sent to prison until the 7th of April, when he will again be tried.

ENGLAND.

Mr. D'Israeli, has given notice that on the 8th March, that he would call the attention of Parliament, to the present condition of the Agricultural interest, with a view to the equitable apportionment of the taxes to which it is subject.

WILLIAM LYON McKENZIE.

From the Montreal Herald.

In justice to the writer, we insert the following communication. Whatever may have been Mr. McKenzie's political crimes, it certainly would appear that he is no more personally responsible for the death of Col Moodie than is Mr. Papineau, or any of the other misguided demagogues who urged their political followers into rebellion. We cannot, at this time of day,—when a general amnesty has been unanimously asserted to by the Legislature,—view Mr. McKenzie's letter in any other light than that in which he puts it—namely, the vindication of an individual accused before the public of a great moral crime, of which he feels innocent. The charge having been made by members of the Legislature, and reported in our columns, we feel bound to afford him their use, in making his reply:—

THE DEATH OF COLONEL MOODIE.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

Sir,—But for the transactions of 1837-8, I would have been the oldest Editor in Canada, since Messrs. Neilson and Bevan's death—poor one. The first article I ever wrote for the Canada Press appeared in your journal, when under the control of Mr. Carfrae. Since November, 1837, no letter over my signature could properly be addressed to the conductor of a Colonial journal, until now, and I call myself of a restored right, in respectfully submitting the following remarks, with the hope that you will lay them before your readers.

Some years since, I met with Sir Richard Bonnycastle's work upon Canada, and finding that I was there loudly charged with having killed Col Moodie, near Toronto, I instantly addressed a letter to Mr. Gladstone, the Colonial Secretary, stating that there was no truth in the assertion, and offering to go over at once to Toronto, and be tried before any judges or jury on that issue.

Even year to year, this false and unfounded charge was reiterated in Canada, and I had no other means of meeting it, than by demanding investigation at the hands of the government, which I did repeatedly. The result is an answer, recommended by the Queen, passed without a dissenting voice in the Legislature, and at once approved by the Governor General. Under this invitation I have returned Canada to settle my pecuniary affairs, but have made no claim for services rendered in political matters, sought no office, nor come before the public, the Legislature, or the Executive, in any manner whatever.

Yet, in recent journals, your own I believe among them, I find the following passage in the reported speech of a member of the Legislative Assembly, delivered during a debate on the 20th ult., nearly a month after that member had voted to indemnify rebels for their losses:

"He had heard a great deal more said against Sir Francis Head, than against McKenzie, who had robbed the mail and murdered Colonel Moodie!"

Did the gentleman who said this, seriously mean to charge the whole country, represented in Assembly, with inviting Lark, by a free pardon, and restoring to all his civil and political rights, a deliberate murderer? Did he mean to assert that the numerous applications of public men which he (the speaker) in Canada, were bestowed on an assassin? Language like the above, said on the floor of the Legislative Assembly, and circulated far and wide through the press, has its influence. It affects not myself, but also my family, friends, and connexions, yet it is utterly devoid of truth.

That I was one of many who turned out to make common cause with the Lower Canadians, whom their messenger—who was a Magistrate of this District, and now holds a confidential office in the Government House, here—called upon us to make good a well known public pledge, I freely admit; but I held no office, had no Military control, and never called upon a man of the party who were on Yonge Street, at Montgomery's, on the day that Colonel Moodie lost his life. Nor was I consulted by those who required their attendance.

I was one of a party of four who volunteered to risk their lives, by going down to the city, that evening, to ask the leading men there, (three certainly who had called out Mr. Lount and his neighbors,) what ought to be done. On the first [illegible] we met shot; I had Mr. Powell's pistol pointed upon my breast, but it misses fire; and it was not likely that men in arms at Montgomery's Hotel, would willingly allow armed opposers to follow and arrest us, and thus frustrate the object of rising. I am told that every possible effort was made by Mr. Lount to prevent harm to any one, but when the Colonel fired his pistol amongst the men assembled, they fired back. Of this, however, I know nothing: for, when Colonel Moodie was wounded, it can and will be proved, that I was miles distant, within the liberties of Toronto; and I am well assured that had not the [illegible] of Canada and England been well assured after the most careful enquiry into the facts, that it was untrue that I had "murdered Colonel Moodie," they never would have agreed to the terms of the Amnesty Act. The language applied to me, therefore, is alike insulting to them.

In a few days, I expect to be at Toronto, when I will proceed to the very neighbourhood where Colonel M's family resides. Many acts of most unworthy force become subjects of regret, and daily did I lament his and Mr. Anderson's untimely fate; but I had no hand in their death. No human being entitled to a shadow or belief on any subject, ever charged me with killing Colonel Moodie, except on such hearsay evidence as the speaker I quote, or for political effect; and even now, in such a case, I had rather be the slandered than the slanderer.

Lord John Russell told the House of Commons in January in 1838, that the insurgents of Upper Canada . . . . . "commenced the outrages by murdering a military officer who had retired from the service after having greatly distinguished himself in war, was living with his family, and was murdered on his farm."

On which the London *Spectator* correctly remarks—

"The fact is, that Colonel Moodie, finding himself cut off from joining the loyalist militia at Toronto, by the insurgents of the insurgents, determined with several others to try to get out past them, and fell by the fire which was opened on them in consequence."

Captain H. Stewart, R. N., one of his fire companions, was taken prisoner at the time that Col. M. was fired at; and the Captain's relative of the transactions is in these words:—

"We were thus joined by another person, making our number six. On arriving at Shepherd's the farm next to where we were, and some prisoners and that a number were lodged at Montgomery's tavern. We passed on along the macadamized road, with great speed, until we came in sight of Montgomery's tavern, where we consulted out in what suggested by Col. Moodie, that we should arrange ourselves in close order, three abreast—Colonel Moodie on the right in front, myself on the left in front, and a gentleman whom I did not know, in the centre between us—Bridgeford behind Colonel Moodie, and Mr. Lawrence behind him and Mr. Geo. Reid between them.—We rode on just in the order described. Colonel Moodie said "*If they have a guard, we must gallop through, whatever be the result.*" I said agreed; and it appeared we were all agreed; and we rode off at full speed. On nearing Montgomery's guard armed with muskets, who called to stop, we they would fire. We kept on steadily right though them, they at the time making a great noise, and halloaing to the second line of guards. On finding ourselves through the line, I looked for our companions, and found only Colonel Moodie by my right side, when I marked that we were alone, but putting his left hand on my right arm he said "Never mind, push forward, all right as yet."—About 120 men were then about the front door of Montgomery's, and a voice called, "as we were passing," "Guards fire!" We got past the house, and about of two rows, standing close together to the right, there were posted a strong guard in close order. We reached them, when pikes or bayonets were presented to our horses' breasts, wounding each slightly, which stopped them. Our horses' bridles were then laid hold of by several. Colonel Moodie said "who are you, who dare stop me on the Queen's highway?" "The reply was, "you will find out in time." Colonel Moodie then fired his pistol in a horizontal direction—I think, intended to intimidate—the moment his pistol went off, three guns were discharged at us. I think they were rifles. They were fired from the right of Col. Moodie, and one fired from the left of me. They were so close that their muzzles were touching our clothes. My eyes were directed to the right, I saw by the flash of the gun, the face of the man nearest to Col. Moodie, who had fired. Colonel Moodie leaned over to the left and said "Stewart, I am shot, I am a dead man." I assisted him on his seat, and asked him if he could sit a short time. He replied "yes." They turned our horses towards Montgomery's house, and separated us. They took hold of me by the legs, and pulled me off my horse, and kicked and abused me lying on the ground, calling me all the name they could invent, in the most brutal manner. They then dragged me into the front entrance, and there allowed me to get upon my legs. I said "You scoundrels, I am a man, treat me like one." They then commenced shaking and striking me in the most brutal manner, and allowed me to face them my stature, when a gentleman, dressed in a blue jacket and trousers, and a bonnet of a color light brown, whom I afterwards found out was Nelson, took charge of me, and got me clear of the men who were abusing me, and told them what a shame it was to treat a prisoner in that manner. I was put into a room, where there were about six persons, all said to be prisoners, under a strong guard. It was then about a quarter to 12 o'clock. About ten minutes afterwards Mr. McKenzie came in other room, and asked for me by name. I answered. He said "there are troubles ahead yet." I replied "Yes." Where were you going? He replied "to meet the Governor." I replied, "if such was my errand, it was my duty." "What are your conjectures as to a conference to free his people?" He did all in his power to intimate those who were committing such an outrage on the laws of his country." "Well, he better suffered." I asked, "Was he alive yet?" He replied, "Yes."

Col. Bridgeford escaped and galloped past me at full speed, not far from Richardson's road—Mr. Archibald Macdonald, the wheelwright, in his letter of January 29, 1838, states that in a Mr Powell's he heard that Col. Moodie was shot before the latter killed Anderson. After my interview with Powell, I met Macdonald prisoner on a second time, and we went back to Montgomery's, a distance of more than two miles, where I first heard of the Colonel's situation. How I could have started for Toronto with Bridgeford and Anderson without knowing that Col. M. would follow me, take Powell and Macdonald, send them back with Anderson, when Powell killed, and returned with Macdonald in ten minutes, or in five times, passes comprehension. There was not a shot present with Mr. Lount when Col. M. lost his life, but knows that I had started for the city more than an hour before he was fired at.

The idea of coupling my name with Col. M's death was an after thought. At first it was asserted that my friend Lount had ordered the men to fire. On this, the Toronto *Examiner*, of July 22, 1838, says:—

"If the rebellion had been justifiable and admitted to be so, did Lount and Matthews do any thing deserving censure? The death of Colonel Moodie, however deeply lamented, was, we understand, admitted by himself to have been the consequence of his own rashness. He was ordered more than once to stop or he would be fired at, and instead of doing so he fired himself first.—However, there was no proof that Mr. Lount ordered the men to fire, or that he was in any way concerned in the matter, beyond his holding command in the insurgent force. The death of Col. Moodie would have been quite justifiable had the warfare been justifiable. The death of Lieut. Weir (as reported) would, under any circumstances, have been found a murder."

If Mr. Macdonell knew from Bridgeford that Col. M. had been wounded he assuredly did not tell me. He and I and young S——, and a messenger from the Magistrates whom I intercepted on the road, reached Montgomery's Hotel together; and I was there ushered into the room where, for the first time in my life, I saw Col. M. as he lay on the bed. He told me he was dying and was pleased to add that he had brought it upon himself. Intended to write his will, and sent off for Dr. McNaughton (as any effort to send any one of our own number would have been the height of folly) and I really felt at a loss what to do. Bonnycastle, who knew nothing at all of the matter, loudly asserts that Col. Moodie, "was killed by McKenzie's orders, in cold blood."—Capt. Stewart, R. N., who was on the spot, tells us that he said at the time, that . . . . "the pistol was not fired at the man but in the air; and if the man who shot Col. Moodie was present, he would confirm what Lieut. stated. A man about 5 feet 9, square built, and a broad face, rather large dark whiskers, a drab colored great coat, with large white buttons, and a black hat, said—"I shot Col. Moodie;"—the face brought to my recollection the man I saw by the flash from the gun and I have no doubt but he was the man I discovered in the act of firing."

If I, who had no military command at all, or any friend Lount, whom his neighbors had elected in their Colonel, deserve the epithets given us, what degree of responsibility attaches to our Lower Canada neighbors, at whose orders we moved!—But for the troubles below, there would have been no outbreak above. Time of us who moved were faithful to a pledge. I risked every thing, and all was lost save fame. That that was saved is really a miracle.

All men who come before the public must expect to be misrepresented, and should patiently bear it if they would be useful. In nine-tenths cases out of a hundred it is best to bear slander silently. When I get to Toronto I will call for the direct testimony of some of the most respectable inhabitants of the surrounding country, in the neighborhood of Col. M's death; and it after that, and the investigation which ended in the recent amnesty, any man be found in this community mean and cowardly enough to reiterate the falsehood of which I complain, I shall not seek to guard my reputation by an action of libel.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Montreal, March 6, 1849.

For the British Whig.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF LOT No. 24.

Two things are now pretty certain. The first is that Lot No. 24 must very soon embark in the same bottom with the City of Kingston, and the second, that the City of Kingston, aided by Lot No. 24, must clear off its debt. Although you and I cannot regard either the one or the other in the light of a profitable speculation, still it will be our duty to make the best of a bad bargain, and to give every assistance in our power that the load may sit as light as possible on ourselves and others. In any scheme, based upon such design, it is but reasonable to conclude that the people of Kingston would gladly take the lead, and feel pleasure to find so good a disposition shewn by persons who lately appeared, as it were, in arms against them; but without doubting or assuming that this will be the case, I mean to test the sincerity of those gentlemen who talk so much about the "respectability of the City—the credit of the City—the prosperity of the City," and so forth, in order to discover whether they are in reality the great friends to "the City" they profess to be, or whether these are mere words of no other signification than that "the City" must take care of itself.

The affairs of "the City" are placed in the hands of twenty men of good repute, all of our own choosing, and so far, therefore, things might be expected to move like clock work; but whatever confidence we may have in their judgment and discretion, they cannot be expected to work miracles, nor should they, in fairness, have their hands too much cripped, so long as they avoid the culpable blunders of their predecessors, and pursue "the even tenor of their way" without danger of involving us in further difficulties. At the same time we cannot too often remind them, that as they hold their commission from us, we are they bound to keep our interest constantly in view, and in no instance to surpass the limits of ordinary responsibility without our consent. So long as they observe this rule, all will be right. Once off the beaten track, they, very properly, forfeit our confidence and support.

Man is the creature of imitation. In his most perfect state, ever varying, he has but few ideas that can properly be called his own. From an animal so formed, a consistent course of action, and sound practical judgment, are not always to be looked for, more especially where there exists a strong propensity for adopting the whims and oddities of his betters. The Corporation of Kingston, taken collectively, would seem to be affected in this way; for at the very seasonable hour of *two* in the morning, when all creation is wrapt in the arms of sleep; we find them nodding over a new scheme for raising £30,000 to pay off the City debt.—So much for sending deputies to take lessons from Reformers.

Of all the abortive measures that have been imagined for retrieving the ruined fortunes of the City, this appears to me the most hopeless. It calls to mind an anecdote related of an Indian who, trudging home wards after an unsuccessful winter days fishing, was tempted to try his luck once more, and while cutting a hole in the ice, muttered to his companions—"may he catch a salmon here—may he not." So with the Corporation—"may be this *bubble* do—may he not."

To our dull minds it cannot be expected that this wise invention should appear in the same favorable light as to intelligent citizens, and hence, perhaps, the difficulty I find in perceiving any great odds in the case, whether interest be paid to A or B—to the Commercial Bank or to some new creditor. But there is, I am told, a vast difference, and if true, the people of Kingston should look carefully about them before they "leap from the frying pan into the fire." As regards the Corporation, only for my the indignity of being tied down to the Commercial Bank, obliged to beg for every shilling they want. How much more useful they be if relieved from this check, and full scope given for the exercise of their talents; now that we find them unanimous for a wonder, and prepared to give "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together." And with respect to the Tax payers, all that they have to do is to treasure up the following words, and not lose sight of them—"I am glad that economy has, at last, been forced on the Corporation." What has happened might possibly happen again. A criminal extravagance has been practised by the Corporation of Kingston, and if at liberty, the same thing may occur another time—"may be not?"—"They don't want the money just now, but only power to borrow;"—power to do mischief is wanting, not the inclination. The people of Kingston, if wise, will pause ere conferring such a power. They are safe in the hands of the Commercial Bank—no thanks to the Bank for that—it can, and will cut away the "pound of flesh," but must not spill one drop of blood in the operation, while some new "Shylock," by a forthcoming law, may take the flesh and blood too. Let us suppose this £30,000 borrowed, payable, for instance, in ten years, and let us conceive it possible for our Corporations to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors, and at the end of ten years, like them, "have something to show for their money," but not a shilling to pay their debt—what would the creditor do? —"Get a Chancery Decree"—no such thing, but proceed against the Corporation in the Court of Queen's Bench, and having obtained a writ, as in a common case of debt, place it in the hands of certain officers for collection—"from whom"—from the Tax-payers—so that at the end of ten years, the people of Kingston would have to pay up every shilling of this debt—that is, provided we think it possible that what has happened may happen again, i.e. that future Corporations may be careless and extravagant, and the people of Kingston indifferent about their doings—things by no means incredible. This letter has reached so great a length that I must postpone my "test" till another opportunity.

Yours,

One of the Proscribed.

March 10, 1849.

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.

The following very important measure was introduced into the House on Thursday evening by the Hon. J. H. Price. It was received by all parties in the House with the highest satisfaction, and will doubtless be equally acceptable throughout the Province:—

BILL.

An Act to raise an Income of One Hundred Thousand Pounds out of the Public Lands of Canada for Common School Education.

Whereas it is desirable that an annual sum of one hundred thousand pounds should be raised from the Public Lands of this Province, for the maintenance and support of Common Schools throughout the province, and that so much of the first moneys to be raised by the Sale of Lands shall be invested or cast to create a Capital which shall produce the said annual sum of one hundred thousand pounds to set apart for that purpose: Be it, therefore, enacted, &c.

That all monies that shall arise from the Sale of any of the Public Lands of the Province, shall be set apart for the purpose of creating a Capital which shall be sufficient to produce a clear sum of one hundred thousand pounds per annum, which said Capital and the income to be derived therefrom, shall form a Public Fund to be called the Common School Fund.

II. And be it further enacted, That the Capital of the said fund, shall from time to time, be invested in the Debentures of any public Company, or Companies in the Province which may have been incorporated by an Act of the Legislature for the construction of works of a public nature, and which said Company or Companies shall have subscribed their whole Capital Stock, paid up one half of such Stock, and completed one-half of such work or works, or in the Public Debtures of this Province, for the the purpose of increasing such annual income which said fund and the income thereof shall not be alienated for any other purpose whatever, but shall be and remain a perpetual fund for the support of Common Schools, and the establishment of Township and Parish Libraries.

And be it further enacted, &c, That the Commissioner of Crown Lands under the direction of the Governor in Council, shall set apart and appropriate one million of acres of public Lands, in such part or parts of the Province as he may deem expedient, and dispose thereof on such terms and conditions as may by the Governor in Council be approved; and the money arising from the Sale thereof, shall be invested as applied towards creating the said common School Fund: Provided always, that before any appropriation of the moneys arising from the Sale of such lands shall be made, all charges thereon for the management of Sale thereof, shall be first paid and satisfied.

And be it further enacted, &c., That so soon as a net annual income of fifty thousand pounds shall be realized from the said Sale of Public Lands, the public grant of money paid out of the Provincial Revenue of Common Schools, shall for ever cease and cease; provided always, that in the meantime the income rising from the said school Fund so created as aforesaid, shall be annually paid over to the Receiver-General, and applied towards the payment of the yearly grant of fifty thousand pounds now appropriated for the support of the Common Schools; provided further that if the said annual sum of fifty thousand pounds shall have been taken off the Consolidated Revenue, then the income arising from the said School Fund, shall from any cause whatever, fall short of the annual sum of fifty thousand pounds, there shall and may be levied by the Receiver-General of the Province to pay out of the Consolidated Revenue, such sum or sums of money as may from time to time required to make up such deficiency the same to be repaid as soon as the annual income of the said School Fund shall exceed the sum of fifty thousand pounds.

A Sad Story.—We chanced, say the Mephis *Eagle*, upon one of those sin-stricken melancholy episodes in domestic life, which are not the less interesting from the fact that they seldom become public, though of frequently occurring. Of two brothers—Irishmen of this city, fine looking and gentlemanly men, one died suddenly on Friday. He was buried, and his living brother having been impressed with the idea that a project was on foot to take up the dead for dissection, watched over the grave on Saturday night. At 3 o'clock in the morning he returned home, complaining unwell, and at 10 o'clock of the same morning he too was a corpse. A subsequent number of the *Eagle* says, that the wife of the brother who died last went out and watched over the grave all the day subsequent to his burial, returned home, and the next day she too was dead. This is a singular and melancholy episode in life's history.

A model of the Aerial Steamer invented by Mr. Rufus Porter, was exhibited yesterday at Washington Hall, corner of Hester Street and the Bowery. The room selected for the exhibition was about fifty feet long by twenty feet wide. Mr. Porter himself was present. Mr. Robjohn, who constructed the model, superintend the exhibition, which was witnessed by about forty persons, mostly representatives of the press. The model steamer was eleven feet and a half long and twenty-five inches in diameter, with a saloon three feet by four inches. It is composed of two parts "float" or "balloon," built in the form of a cigar, underneath this is the saloon or "hoat," for conveying passengers, for the "steam engine," &c. Between the boat and saloon are two large propellers, somewhat in the form of the wheel of a windmill. The two propellers are constructed so as to operate the air in the same manner that a screw propeller acts upon the water. The air propeller, like the water propeller, is driven by a steam engine. The weight of the entire steamer is supported in the atmosphere by the buoyant power of hydrogen gas, with which the float is inflated.

In the model exhibited, the fans, or propellers, were driven by a small clockwork spring, as a substitute for a steam engine. On being inflated and set in motion, the little steamer flew rapidly round the hall, in every direction, as steered by the rudder.—No demonstration could be more convincing, and all present expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the exhibition of the model. The rate of speed was fifty-five feet in two seconds. A large Aerial, to carry sixty passengers, it is estimated, will travel at the rate of one hundred miles an hour in calm weather at the rate of seventy miles an hour against an ordinary breeze.—*New York Sun.*

Government Educational Measure.—A measure has been brought forward by the ministry, of very great importance, in relation to the education of the country. A resolution had passed the House of Assembly to set aside the public lands for the support of the country till the annual produce shall amount to one hundred thousand pounds. Till this sum is made up, the grant of fifty thousand pounds from the provincial revenue will be continued.—These sums will afford a permanent endowment of £30 per annum to 5,000 teachers.—The measure will doubtless be received with universal approbation.

The Emigration Act.—The New Act to regulate the admission of emigrants into the Province, has passed its second reading, and will doubtless become law. We observe with pleasure that the head money on emigrants has been reduced to 7s. 6d. on each person, excepting children below the age of twelve months. An increased rate is laid on any person not in the steerage passenger list; that but must contain the names, the heads of families, trade, country, destination, &c., and the number of his family. Effects of passengers dying on the voyage, if they have no friends on board, to be delivered over to the collector of the Port. If the medical superintendent at Quarantine shall find any lunatic, deaf or dumb blind or infirm person, on board any vessel, who does not appear able to support himself, the master must sign a bond and give security to the amount of £75, that the said passenger shall not become a burden on the community, or he may pay a commutation tax of £1; in cases where the passenger becomes a burden for whom the master has come under surety, the emigrant agent shall report to the Government, and the Crown shall then prosecute the sureties; when the commutation money is paid, the charitable institution which supports the infirm person is to be reimbursed out of the Emigrant fund of the Province.

Toronto Globe.

Robbery of seven thousand dollars.—Yesterday, at noon, a most daring robbery was committed in front of the United States mint. The firm of Ludlow and Beebe, South Third street, had occasion to send two bags of gold coin to the mint, in charge of a porter. While the porter was depositing one of the bags in the building, a man who evidently knew the contents of the bags, seized the remaining one, containing $7,600, and made off with it at full speed, concealing the plunder under his cloak. Fortunately two carpenters, employed opposite the mint, observed him in the act, and immediately raised the cry of "stop thief." He had only reached Broad street when he dropped the gold, and continued his speed, but before he reached another square he was captured, and handed over to the police. Subsequently, he was brought before Mayor Swift, who committed him to answer the charge. Upon his person were found a gold lever watch, a bunch of keys, six silver pencils, eleven pocket knives, pieces of candles, &c. The above robbery is certainly one of the boldest perpetrated in Philadelphia for some time. It is equal to the Chester County Bank affair.—*Philadelphia Inquirer. Feb. 21.*

A letter has recently appeared in the New York *Nation* from "John B. Dillon," one of the leaders of the late Irish Confederation, in which we have the following authenticated picture, of the "power" "resources" of that mighty phalanx when in its plenary state—"At no time (says the fugitive) to my certain knowledge, had Mr. O'Brien an armed force that could be rationally expected to stand a single company. About thirty rust-eaten fowling pieces, with an average of one round of ammunition for each, and some few auxiliary weapons, constituted the most imposing array of arms exhibited throughout the whole campaign. Of the many thousands of armed club men some of whom are probably now criticising Mr. O'Brien's conduct very freely—those who 'followed him to the field, fell short of a dozen men. He was met repeatedly in the streets and opposed by priests acting, I have no doubt, in strict accordance with the dictates of conscience. His orders and instructions were received by the people with respect—nay sometimes with cheers, but they were never obeyed. Dillon, it is said, had fair practice at the bar, and was but recently married, when he chose to fling to the winds all the prospects of an honorable career, to become aid-de-camp, in a campaign of treason.

The Sea Serpent again!—Wherever those horrid monsters come from, it seems they are nearly as plenty as herrings. Scarcely can a ship go out of sight of land without meeting one of the monsters coming towards it, with its "head about two feet out of the water." The following we copy from the *Bath Journal*:—Extract of a letter from an officer on board Her Majesty's ship *Plumper*, dated at sea, Jan. 1, 1849, to his relative in Bath:—"Yesterday morning I was at the mast head, looking out for the squadron, when what should I see but a long black thing in the water. I hastened on deck and told the captain. He looked at it, and found it was the great sea serpent. He immediately called the officers and men aft to see it. It came close to us, holding its head about two feet out of water, and we could see about fifteen or twenty feet a little out of water. It had a kind of frame on its back, and a white breast—a very ugly looking beast, very much resembling the picture in the *Illustrated London News*, only the head was sharper. Two artists have taken sketches of it, and I will bring one with me when I come home, I dare say you will think this all a hoax, but wait and read the papers, and you will see 'an account of it' in the papers. We are second Captain McQuhae."—*B. Colonist.*

A table knife was found firmly imbedded in the stomach of a cow which was slaughtered at Elgin, and which was in such good condition as to show that her health had not been affected by the strange morsel which she had swallowed.—*English paper.*

The following letter from Rev. HENRY WOOD, of Concord, N. H., editor of the Congregationalist, a religious newspaper of a high character, speaks volumes in favor of the good qualities of Wistar's Balsam:—

Concord, New Hampshire, March 2, 1846.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir: Two years ago the past winter, a sudden and violent attack upon my lungs by exposure to cold, confined me to my room and bed for several weeks; and when I recovered I was so much impeded by difficulty in breathing, that I was incapable of rapid walking and violent exercise, and often was unable to sleep or rest upon a bed by night. The suffering was frequently extreme, and yielding from the inefficacy of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry without the least confidence in its efficacy, or that of any other prescription, no one can fully understand my surprise and joy, when I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one bottle had been used up. Having a mortal aversion to medicine, and seldom using it in any form, nothing but sympathy with my fellow sufferers induces me to make this public statement, and recommend the article to others similarly afflicted.

With respect, yours truly,

HENRY WOOD.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by Chs. Brent, and N. Palmer, Kingston; and Druggists generally in Canada.

Giddiness and Dizziness.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the best medicines in the world for the cure of giddiness; because they purge from the body those stagnant and corrupt humors which when floating in the general mass in the circulation, are the cause of a determination or rush of blood to the head, giddiness, headache, loss of memory, disturbed sight, drowsiness, pain in the head, and many other symptoms of a loaded and corrupt state of the blood.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are also one of the very best medicines for the cure of indigestion, and therefore will most assuredly restore the body to a state of sound health.

The above Pills are for sale in Kingston by Chas. Brent, Princess Street, and Henry Mutton, Market Square.

Arrivals in this City.

AT MILL'S NATIONAL HOTEL.

9th.—Mr. Kearney, New York; Mr. Butterfield; Mr. Eder, Cape Vincent; F. Lawrence, H. Lawrence New York; Peter Mattreson, N. Y.; J. B. Hungerford, Dexter; Mr. Wilson, John Mott, Picton; John Wannacutte, Belleville; Capt. Baxter, do; D. C. Mellonson, Sackets Harbor; S. Luther, Bath; H. P. Cook, Oliver Cole, Picton.

10th.—Oscar Sullivan, Picton; Mr. Foreman, Sackets Harbor; Mr. Munson, S. W. Gunn, Dexter; P. Boynton, N. York; John Elmont, Mr. Lounsbury, H. Smith, New York; N. B. Gardner, Belleville; Mr. Shaver, J. Sisson, Cape Vincent; T. Hawkins, Lyons; I. Stone, Oswego; E. Gibson, Watertown; M. Ferrit, Fulton.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 6th inst., at the residence of the Bride's father, on Garden Island, Mr. Henry Joseph Cornish, of Cape Vincent to Miss Cornelia R. Calvin.

RYE & WHEAT WANTED

THE Subscribers are now paying cash for RYE and WHEAT, at their Stores, Garratt's Buildings, Ontario Street.

MACPHERSON & CRANE.

Kingston, Jan 11, 1849. w-3m

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the public that he has removed his

Engraving and Watch-Making

ESTABLISHMENT

to King Street, two doors below the Victoria Warehouse, and directly opposite Mr. Wm. Kennedy's.

The subscriber, thankful for the past favors he has received from the inhabitants of Kingston, and the public generally, hopes by strict attention to business to deserve a continuance of those favors.

N. B.—At the last fire which occurred, in the removal of his goods a few articles were mislaid; he would be thankful to the persons who may know any thing of them, to call and let him know where they may be found, and they will liberally be rewarded.

M. M. PEABODY.

Kingston, Feb. 22, 1849.

J. SWAIN & CO.'S

HYGEIAN BITTERS &

OR, WORSDELL'S

VEGETABLE RESTORATIVE PILLS,

FULLY established as the best Family Medicine now in use, by the astonishing success it has performed, under the blessing of an all-all-wise Providence, who has filled the earth with Vegetables suitable for the cure of every Disease incident to the Human Frame; and which, as Dr. Anderson says, "has been the means of sending thousands back to society cured, who had given up all hopes of being recovered."

J. S. & Co. having so successfully established their reputation, as regards these Pills, and having been solicited to prepare other Medicines, beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have, after long and anxious research, succeeded in preparing an excellent Stomachic, which they call

THE HYGEIAN BITTERS.

And which they have full confidence in recommending in all cases of Debility, whether arising from Nervous or other causes; in assisting Digestion; strengthening the Stomach and general System; curing Cramps, Cholic, &c; removing the obstructions to the Urinary Passages—proving a most useful auxiliary to the Pills, in renovating the System and purifying the vital principle of life—the Blood.

J. S. & Co. can now supply any quantity of their already celebrated Aoue Pills and Vegetable Herculean Mixture, which has been proved to be a safe and effectual remedy for the worst cases of *Fever-and-Ague.*

J. S. & Co. particularly recommend to Mothers their HYGEIAN UNIVERSAL INFANTS' RESTORATIVE as an efficacious remedy for Diseases peculiar to children, and also, for the Summer Bowel Complaint, both as regards Children and Adults, so common in this country, as well as in every case where a Cordial is necessary.

These Medicines are prepared only at the Hygeian Establishment, Mammoth House, King Street, Toronto; where also may be had Barks Roots, and Herbs, of every description, both ground and otherwise, and sold by the principal Druggists in every City and Town, and upwards of 600 Agents throughout Canada.

Any further information respecting any, or all of these Medicines, or advice on any peculiar Disease, can be obtained, by addressing a letter, post-paid, to J. Swain & Co., Toronto; and any case of peculiar delicacy, may be addressed to Dr Swain, care of J. Swain & Co., which will receive the most prompt and careful attention, and the utmost secrecy will be observed.

J. SWAIN & Co., *Toronto.*

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

R. Barker, C. Heath, Druggists, Kingston; Allen Turner, Dr Nunnes, Brockville; Mr. Levinson, Mr. Summers, Mr Chisholm, Druggists, Hallowell.

Toronto, September, 1848. 73-2

CORBETT'S UNRIVALLED COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA

THE subscribers having purchased of Dr. Corbett, of Cambridge, N. H., the exclusive right for the sale of this invaluable preparation, now offer the same to the public as the simplest testimonials as to its signal and efficacious qualities. It stands unrivalled in cures of most inveterate cases of Scrofula, and all diseases of the blood.

It also by its powerful alterative qualities, securely and permanently effects a full restoration to health in cases of Chronic Inflammation of the Digestive Organs, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Jaundice, Weakness and Sorness of the Stomach, Salt Rheum, all Cutaneous Eruptions, Erysipelas, &c. &c.

The fact is well established by medical writers, that Phthisic, Pulmonalis or Consumption, a disease most fatal in this country, most generally originates in a scrofulous state of the system.—Diseases of the Liver and Affections of the Biliary Secretions often originate with persons of Scrofulous taint. But before such diseases can be mitigated or arrested, this Scrofulous Diathesis must be removed. This the present preparation is warranted *effectually to do.*

The formula was laid before the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was there approved.—Dr. Twitchell, of Keene, N. H., who is personally tested its virtues, and approves and prescribes this medicine in his general practice, pronounces it, "THE BEST PREPARATION OF SARSAPARILLA EVER KNOWN," and cordially affords it his full encouragement.

Its virtues have been tested through a process of years in every form of Scrofulous Affections, &c. And it is designed as a permanent, substantial and Standard Medicine, and may always be depended upon by the Medical Faculty, and all others, to be just what it pretends to be.

The form of this preparation, its component parts, &c., have been placed with the most distinguished physicians of the country, among whom, in this city, are Dr J. C. Warren, Dr. J. M. Warren, D. J. M. Hayward, Dr. Edw. Reynolds, jr. Dr. John Jeffries, Dr. J. V. C. Sm