t his physic did not succeed, and
rphy was likely *to die of the doctor*,
. Howard then do? He actually
" he says, "to pass up the rec-
do not believe him when he makes
; and I am quite certain that his
be impugned, in consequence of his
a statement, by every member of
n throughout the length and breadth
Coming from Baron Munchausen,
rtion might pass, but coming from
an honorable profession it deserves
censure. What ridicule will be
n the Profession by our erudite
Punch" will most assuredly cerca-
one page will be represented Mr.
h a "woe-begone expression of
" about to proceed on his journey
um" with his *long tube* over his
s professional brethren gazing at
zement:—and on another page will
d Mr. Howard, after he has per-
reat feat, smiling like a daisy (but
quite so sweet.)—with Mrs. Mur-
titude of thanking him for making
nd happy" by relieving her of her
nt gas!!! If practitioners who
dical journals would learn to write
would subject themselves and their
ss to ridicule.
rd to the Recipes which Mr. How-
us, *ex cathedra*, as it were, as the
e mighty efforts of his genius for
edicines, not a single one of them is
itten. Mr. Howard appears to be
irely ignorant that there is such a
n as a genitive case. A boy who
e month in an apothecary's shop
amed to write such recipes as Mr.
es.
rd's LONG TUBE case is, in short,
cism; unless criticised with the
enting persons from compelling the
Montreal *Medical Journal* to wade
r trash. Even had Mrs. Murphy
treated, no intelligent practitioner
published such an every-day case.
inary to meet with persons laboring
ation of *five* days' standing! Does
imagine that the practitioners of
norant regarding the employment of
? Or does he read Medical Jour.
that there ever was such a man
irne, who wrote a work on defe.
Mr. Howard retire, Sir, from
Journals of the Province, and
security from which Nature never
he should have emerged.
re-publish the remarks I made in
the 27th, when reviewing, at your
Montreal *Medical Journal*; as it is
se remarks contain a libel against
Having made some general ob.
the duties of an editor of a Medical
the qualities required in the writer
rnal, I incidentally remarked:
ng at the list of original communi.
e table of contents of the second
e journal we have under notice, our
s arrested by the words, "Case of
N.—EMPLOYMENT OF THE LONG
HENRY HOWARD." On reading the
to, we found it to be, according to
t of the author, a case of Constipa.
g to a Mrs. Murphy, whom the au-
ng to his own showing, had most
relieved of a quantity of wind in her
e employment of a "long tube," al.
lled to give relief with *magnesia*, ol.
oil, "oil," mustard poultices, tur.
bread crumb. If such every-day
case of Mrs. Murphy, are to form
valuable stores of information" of
department of the *British American*
tremble for its success. Better is.
blank than trust to the support of
cannot even write a common mem-
ion, if we may judge by the speci-
us, (mica. panis, and aqua font, for

be asked: If Mr. Howard has dis.
ignorance as I have represented
displayed, why was his communica.
into the *British American Journal*
or to assign a reason. The Editor
al, Dr. Hall, seeing that he would
y pestered with the medico-literary
every aspirant to notoriety, happily
method of securing himself against
ities of such persons. He saw that
od to do so would be to publish the
ly ludicrous case which presented
ditorial box, so that the case might
n the particular section of the Pro-
hich it emanated,—and thus deter
troubling him with their crude and
oductions. If this surmise of mine
is editorial *ruse* of Dr. Hall shows
conduct a Journal of Medical and
ence; if it be incorrect, and if he
Mr. Howard's LONG TUBE case as
f the medical talent of this Town,
grossly insulted the Profession of
proved himself altogether incapa-
ting a Medical Journal. I feel con-
ever, from the manner in which I
Dr. Hall spoken of by members of
n in this Town, who are acquainted
lical and literary attainments, that
s correct.
or Mr. Howard. Let me now point
to the firm of Smith & Henderson.
ent," says Selwyn's Law of Nisi
a literary production, exposing its
rrors, and holding up the author to
not be deemed a libel, provided
t does not exceed the limits of fair
riticism, by attacking the character
, unconnected with his publication;
nt of this description every one has
blish, although the author may suf-
it. Such a loss the law does not
n injury; it is a loss which the par-
ustain, inasmuch as it is the loss of
fit to which he was not fairly enti-
Selwyn refers to the case *Sir John*
. *Hood and another*.
Carr had had conferred on him, by
honor of Knighthood, on account of
productions. He had written seve
ntitled "*The Stranger in France*,"
Summer," and "*The Stranger in*
The latter work was criticised and
d Sir John himself even caricatured,
ding he had the support of Royalty,)
lled "*My Pocket Book*." Sir John
ction against the publishers of "My
," for damage sustained by him in
of his having been prevented from
ir Richard Philips, Knt., owing to
on of "My Pocket Book," the copy-
ther work he had written, entitled
rough Scotland."
e, in reply to the arguments of the
he plaintiff, Lord Ellenborough said:
iter, in exposing the follies and er-
er, may make use of ridicule, how-
t. Ridicule is often the fittest wea-
be employed for such a purpose.
ation or pecuniary interests of the
led suffer, it is *damnum absque in-*
re is the liberty of the press if an
sustained on such principles! Per-
aintiff's *Tour through Scotland* in
ble; but is he to be indemnified by
compensation in damages from the
may have opened the eyes of the
bad taste and inanity of his compo-
ho would have bought the works of
Filmer after he had been refuted by
But shall it be said that he might
ed an action for defamation against
hilosopher, who was laboring to en-
ameliorate mankind! We really
mp observations upon authors and
They should be liable to criticism,
and even to ridicule, if their compo-
idiculous, otherwise the first who
k on any subject will maintain a mo-
ntiment and opinion respecting it.
tend to the perpetuity of error. Re-
ersonal character is another thing,
attack on the moral character of

intiff, or any attack upon his character
cted with his authorship, and I shall be
as any Judge who ever sate here to pro-
; but I cannot hear of malice on account
g his works into ridicule."
ATTORNEY GENERAL having addressed
on behalf of the defendants—
D ELLENBOROUGH said, that every man
blishes a book commits himself to the
t of the public, and any one may com-
on his performance. If the commenta-
not step aside from the work, or intro-
tion for the purpose of condemnation, he
s a fair and legitimate right. In the pre-
e, had the party writing the criticism fol-
he plaintiff into domestic life for the pur-
slander, that would have been libellous;
passage of this sort has been produced,
n the caricature does not affect the plain-
ept as the author of the book which is
d. The works of this gentleman may be,
ht I know, very valuable; but whatever
erits, others have a right to pass their
t upon them,—to censure them if they
urable, and to turn them into ridicule if
ridiculous. The critic does a great ser-
the public, who writes down any vapid or
publication, such as ought never to have
d. He checks the dissemination of bad
and prevents people from wasting both their
and money upon trash. I speak of fair and
criticism; and this every one has a right
ish, although the author may suffer a loss
Such a loss the law does not consider
a injury; because it is a loss which the par-
ht to sustain. It is, in short, the loss of
d profits to which he was never entitled.
can be conceived more threatening to
erty of the press than the species of ac-
efore the court. We ought to resist an at-
ainst free and liberal criticism at the
t."—" The CHIEF JUSTICE concluded
ding the jury, that if the writer of the
ication complained of had not travelled out
the work he criticised for the purpose of slan-
the action would not lie; but if they could
in it any thing personally slanderous
the plaintiff, unconnected with the works
given to the public, in that case he had a
cause of action, and they would award him
ages accordingly. Verdict for the defend-
ants."
Such is the law with regard to literary pro-
ctions; how much stronger would the case be
where the public health is concerned!
As Mr. Howard intends to bring an action at
law against the *Herald*, does he? If he seeks
justice by it he may thereby obtain it; but perhaps
it is a very *enviable* one. Let him, therefore, have
it from him the fear of being treated by the pre-
sent Judge as Lord Kenyon once treated a
barrister, by throwing his parchment at his head,
and dismissing him from Court with disgrace.
And I have libelled Mr. Howard, have I? The
man who shall say so, Sir, will utter a foul and
random calumny. I feel myself above libelling
any man. I have written with the sole view of
vindicating the honor of my Profession. Mr.
Howard and his puerile and ludicrous attempt at
medico-literary fame would have been beneath
my notice, did I not derive pleasure from watch-
ing over the interests of that Profession. A hum-
ble worshipper at the shrine of Medical Science,
I have endeavored to push aside the mock-idol-
ator. To what extent I have succeeded my
Profession are the judges.
I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN STEWART,
Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

KINGSTON HERALD.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1845.

THE CHRONICLE has put forth a kind of reply to remarks on him in our last, and says, in reference to his allusion to a former proprietor of the Herald, that he confined himself to the in-
efficiency of the "*newspaper*." What a silly
evasion this! Is the paper in itself a living,
thinking, acting being? Is it capable of inconsis-
tency and amenable to censure therefor? No,
more than it is capable of robbery and murder,
liable to trial therefor in a Court of Law.
The paper is nothing but the expression of the
mind that edits it, or the editor's voice, speaking
through it to the reader. Therefore when the
Chronicle alluded to the inconsistency of the pa-
per, it alluded to its editor and owner, and the
stigma of bad taste remains fixed upon him.
He endeavours to rebut the charge brought
against him for his truckling inconsistency in
attempting to throw the blame upon Mr. Baldwin.
Mr. B. who was "factious;" not the
Chronicle who was inconsistent! "He at first
approved the overtures held out to him and his
friends, and at this important crisis the Chroni-
cle, somewhat severely, censure Mr. Bald-
win's apparently factious conduct. In a few
days however, Mr. B. and his friends accepted
what the Chronicle approved." Of course,
it was Mr. Baldwin who was wrong, not the
Chronicle! How could any man be so simple
as to suppose that the *wise, honest, mighty*, and
immaculate Chronicle could err or be corrupt?—
Mr. Baldwin was the culprit, no doubt! "He
left office—the Chronicle censured him:—
he accepted office, and under the circum-
stances of the case the Chronicle expressed its
wonder."
The Chronicle is like the silly ostrich, which,
when hard pressed runs its head into a bush,
and thinks that nobody sees it. Did Mr. Bald-
win accept office on the same terms as were
offered to him when he refused it, as the Chron-
icle's defence implies? No, he did not;
he takes the ground taken by the Chronicle is
taken from under him at a stroke. He must
think that his readers have short memories, and
that none of them will be able to detect the fallacy
of this blundering and delusive defence. When
Mr. Baldwin was first offered office in 1842, it was
on a condition, as he supposed, that Mr. Og-
ilvie and Mr. Sherwood should be retained in
office, and he very properly rejected the offer on
these terms. It was afterwards explained that
Mr. Ogden was to resign, but should have a
seat in the Board; and Mr. Baldwin rejected the offer
when it was made to him upon these two
grounds, the retention of Mr. Sherwood, and the
seat given to Mr. Ogden. Now, did he yield these
points when he accepted office? No: the gov-
ernment yielded them, and gave him office on
his own terms. Thus, it was not Mr. Baldwin,
but the Chronicle and his masters that changed;
it is the Chronicle that supports its party
in "be they right or wrong," for he sup-
ports the government in requiring certain con-
cessions with its offer, and censured Mr. Baldwin
for accepting office with these conditions attached,
afterwards approved of his rejecting and de-
claiming them. This is a sore spot for the
Chronicle, and he thought to salve it over by
making all allusion to the difference between
the terms of the two offers when Mr. Baldwin
left office and when he accepted it; but if
the Chronicle has forgotten, or will not remem-
ber its Jim Crow leap which he made on that
occasion, others remember it; and although he
may wish that the charge is easily refuted, he never
attempted it, nor ever will.
He says that he supports "party men so long
as they make the welfare of the country the
subject of their ambition, and under no other
circumstances." He supports party men so long
as they support him, and under no other circum-
stances, and at their bidding he will condemn
or approve what he will approve the next, as he
condemned Mr. Baldwin for not acceding to cer-
tain terms, and next day approved of him although
he had rejected those terms.

Mr. Grieve, the member of Assembly for Three
Rivers, died on the 2d inst., and it is expected
that Mr. Viger will be returned for the borough
in his place. An opposition to Mr. Viger is talk-
ed of but he will most probably take the elec-

A meeting was held at Toronto on the 6th inst. to decide measures respecting the Toronto and Lake Huron Railway. A deputation from Hamilton was present, and after a good deal of discussion it was decided to unite the proposed company with the company for the Great Western Railway, from Hamilton to Lake Huron, and to have the two charters altered for that purpose. It was obvious that two rival railways through that part of the country could not prosper, and the union of the two companies was the only course left. By the resolutions which were passed at the meeting, the construction of the railway is to commence simultaneously at Toronto and Hamilton, and be continued to a point suitable for their junction, and then pass on with one track to Fort Sarnia or Windsor. A branch from Fort Erie opposite Buffalo would also most probably be attempted afterwards. But the people of Goderich are displeased with the selection of Port Sarnia as the western terminus of the proposed road, and they have subscribed £100 to send a Mr. Lizars to England as their agent to procure funds for the construction of a railroad from some point on Lake Ontario having Goderich as its terminus on Lake Huron. It is probable, therefore, with all this rivalry, that some railroad between Lakes Ontario and Huron will soon be begun, and the governing question will relate solely to the line that will pay best. £18,000 have been subscribed towards the stock of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railway Company. The capital of the company is fixed by the charter at £500,000, most of which must be furnished from England if at all. Active measures are also in progress for raising funds to construct the railway from Montreal to Portland in Maine, and about £80,000 have been subscribed towards that part of it which is to run through the Lower Province.

A public meeting has been held at Toronto in order to take measures for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Quebec. The Mayor was in the Chair, and W. A. Baldwin, Esq., was Secretary. Resolutions were moved by the Hon. Robt. Baldwin, seconded by R. Stanton, Esq., and by the Hon. Henry Sherwood, seconded by Geo. Duggan, Esq., and others. One of the resolutions recommended an appeal to the Farmers, Millers, &c., for contributions; another called on the Banks for aid; and another proposed a memorial to the Governor General for a further advance from the public funds. The following sums were subscribed at the meeting:—

The Hon. Robert Baldwin £100; His Worship the Mayor, £25; Hon. Wm. Allan, £25; W. A. Baldwin, Esq., £25; Hon. H. J. Boulton, £12 10s.; Hon. H. Sherwood. £12 10s.; Geo. Duggan, Jun., Esq., £12 10s.; the Bishop of Toronto, £10; R. Stanton, Esq., £10; Messrs. Price and Ewart, £10; G. W. Allan, Esq., £5; Messrs. Ridout, Brothers, & Co. £5; W. B. Jarvis, Esq., £5; H. Scobie, Esq., £5; J. E. Small, £5; in all, £266 10s.

The following circulars on this subject have been received by the Mayor of Kingston.

QUEBEC, 6th June, 1845.

[CIRCULAR]

SIR:—The printed address to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, and of the colonies in British North America, which I have the honor to enclose to you, will sufficiently set forth the circumstances which compel the inhabitants of Quebec to appeal to the sympathies and charity of their fellow subjects. The munificence, the christian benevolence, which on other occasions of a similar description have been exercised by the British people even to foreign communities, leave no room to the inhabitants of Quebec to doubt that they shall, under the like calamity, receive the benefit of the same assistance; and this the more especially as there are now daily landed at this port large numbers of emigrants from the shores of the Mother Country, of whom many may soon become a burthen upon this city, and thus add to the distress which now weighs it down.

You are solicited to bring this appeal before the citizens of Toronto, and to transmit whatever contributions they may see fit to give, with as much expedition as possible, and before the month of October next, to Alexander Simpson, Esquire cashier of the branch of the Montreal Bank at Quebec.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
ED. CARON,
Mayor of Quebec.

To the Worshipful the
Mayor of Kingston.

To the Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Colonies in British North America.

A more extensive calamity has never it is believed, befallen any City on the Continent of America than that which now compels the Inhabitants of Quebec to appeal to the sympathy of their fellow subjects. One third part of the extent of the City, and that the most populous, covering a space of a mile in length by half a mile in breadth, now lying in ruins;—1650 dwellings, four Churches, an extensive Shipyard, several Lumber Yards and Wharves laid in ashes,—upwards of 12,000 people left, in the course of a few hours, without house, or home, or shelter, or food, or a change of clothing, or a bed to lie on, and without the means of procuring either, except by the labour of their hands,—these single touches of the picture of devastation might suffice; but a few particulars may be added.

At 11 o'clock in the morning of the 28th May, a fire broke out in the St. Valier Suburb of Quebec, which immediately spread to the adjoining Suburb of St. Roch, closely built, almost entirely of wood, and crowded with people; thence to the upper Suburb of St. John; and in a few hours reached the western extremity of the Lower-Town of Quebec, the timber yards and wharves. Wafted on by a strong gale of wind, the flames leaped rather than communicated, not so much from house to house as from square to square of buildings, seizing various remote parts at once, so that those who left their homes in security at one extremity of the Suburb to assist at the distance of half a mile in staying the progress of the fire, were suddenly and soon recalled to endeavour in vain, to save their own houses. No human power was of any avail to arrest the conflagration; so rapid was its advance that but little could be saved from the houses, and often life itself with difficulty; many were overtaken in their flight by the flames and perished. Many who rose in the morning in possession of competence, or even of comparative wealth, the fruit of many years industry and economy, found themselves in a state of destitution before night closed upon them.

A million of money will not replace, in several years, the value of the property destroyed;—nor can any correct estitimate be now formed of the real extent of the calamity. A large part of the population on whom it has more immediately fallen, consisting mostly of Canadians of French origin, supported themselves by the labour of their hands, and are now thrown out of employment by the destruction of the manufactories and other establishments of business in which they found it, or by the simultaneous destruction of the property of those in better circumstances, who employed or could have relieved them.—Every class of society has directly or indirectly, but effectually, been reached by the wide spreading calamity. From the high Public Functionary to the pauper who walks the streets without a home, all feels its effects. The resources of all to afford relief are impaired; and the case is in truth one beyond the resources of any such community as ours, in its best circumstances, to relieve. Not one tenth part of the loss sustained was covered by insurance, and a large portion of that so covered was insured in a Mutual Insurance Company in the Suburb destroyed, whose whole means have been swept away in one common ruin. In a few months an inclement winter will add its rigours to the prevailing distress of the houseless mass of destitution; and the ordinary channels of employment being then closed, and navigation at an end for six months, and the ordinary course of communication and of relief, or escape from the scene of wretchedness, interrupted, the severity of the season will complete what the rage of the flames has begun, while in the mean time there is too much reason to fear that as has happened in other instances of the like disaster, it may be aggravated by pestilence, produced by poverty and distress crowded into confined space.

It is in these circumstances that we appeal to our fellow-subjects in the Mother Country and the Sister Colonies to come to our aid; but we do not make the appeal without having ourselves put forth our best energies to alleviate the misery around us. On the day after the conflagration £7000 were contributed in an hour, at a public meeting of our citizens; and nearly £4000 more have been since collected among us. Our sister city of Montreal has liberally seconded our efforts by subscriptions, which, with an advance from the Provincial Government, of £2000, will probably reach the sum of £10,000. Throughout the Country Parishes, also, the noblest spirit of liberality, and free Christian charity has been shewn, in large supplies of clothing, provisions, and money, daily reaching Quebec, although the agricultural population has been of late in a state of great depression, by a succession of unfavorable seasons and other adverse circumstances.

But the facts and considerations we have mentioned shew how inadequate is this supply, even to the present immediate and most present necessity. Already has one fourth of the money subscribed been exhausted in the supply of the daily wants of the thousands reduced to beggary. Thankful for their own immunity from the immediate effects of the calamity, and acknowledging their Christian obligation to contribute to the relief of their suffering brethren, those among us, who have not been deprived of the means, have freely given of the store with which the Almighty has blessed them, to the extent of their present ability; and having so done, they look with confidence to the benevolent and charitable co-operation of their fellow-subjects elsewhere.

To rebuild the ruined portion of our City, to restore the ruined fortunes or former comforts of its inhabitants,—must be the work of time and of individual exertions, enterprise and industry; but to rescue the multitude now sunk into poverty by this visitation of Providence, from the horrors of present destitution, and probable disease, rendered more severe by the inevitable rigours of our climate, requires an aid larger than we can supply, and as prompt as large, and it is for this that our present appeal is made.

† P. F., Eveque de Sidyne,
Coadjateur de Quebec.
W. Walker,
J. Neilson,
A. W. Cochran,
J. C. Fisher,
Committee of Correspondence.

QUEBEC, 6TH JUNE, 1845.

The Campanologians, or Swiss Bell Ringers, gave a Concert at the Theatre last night of rather a novel character, the chief part of the entertainment consisting in ringing sets of hand bells. There are seven performers, each of whom has before him six or eight bells of different tones, which he rings in succession as required by the air, the whole forming a combination of rather pleasing music. Intermixed with the bell ringing there are performances on the flute and guitar, and singing. The flutist is a capital player on his instrument. The performers appear in the Swiss costume, but they are all Americans.

The Chronicle says that the Judges have granted a new trial in the libel case, MacNaughton. *vs.* Ferguson.

The LITERARY GARLAND for June was received last week. It is a good number, chiefly original, and contains a fine plate of the "Pearl Fishers." By a note we learn that the next number will contain the commencement of one of Mrs. Moodie's tales, entitled "Matrimonial Speculations."

On Thursday the 12th inst. about 1 o'clock P. M., as Mr. Billings Warner, son of Mr. Stephen Warner, of Wilton, was bathing with his brother James and two other young men, in the Napanee River, a little below the Simcoe Falls, township of Camden, he was carried into the stream beyond his depth, and not being much accustomed to the water, he was hurried down by a strong eddy and drowned, before any assistance could be afforded him by those present. His body was only found after three or four hours diligent search. A Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body the next morning, and a verdict returned accordingly. The deceased has left a wife and two children to mourn their loss. Mr. Warner was a young man very generally respected.—[COMMUNICATED.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

It was noticed in our last, that tenders were out for performing certain preliminary works in connection with the permanent establishment of this Institution at Toronto; and we hope, in a short time, to announce that further steps are about to be taken to go forward with the centre portion of the building, this season. Throughout the length and breadth of the land, the demand for the erection of a provincial Asylum, has been loud and unceasing; and now that its scite has been definitely settled, we hope to see things "go ahead" towards completing it, and carrying its object into practical operation.

With the view to afford every information, and gratify the natural curiosity of our fellow-citizens, Mr. Howard has been induced to place the drawings, plans, sections, &c., &c., in the City Hall for public inspection. And in order to assist visitors in comprehending the various details, the following brief description of the Asylum may be acceptable. The building, which will be of brick, is to have a northern front of 520 feet, independent of the verandah which will project 24 feet, making the total frontage 568 feet. The East and West elevations have a frontage, including the verandahs of 290 feet each. The general contour of the building, approaches in a great degree, to that of the well known Asylum at Hanwell, England; it presents a plain but neat appearance, and the only attempt at architectural decoration is the introduction of ten cut stone columns in the Grecian Ionic order, with entablatures and cornices of the same material. raised upon lofty basements of rusticated stone-work.

It would have been easy for the Architect to have introduced a more florid style, so as to have given the building a decorative appearance; but as the amount to be expended does not exceed £40,000, and extensive accommodations have to be provided, it was quite correct in him to prefer the useful to the ornamental. In its internal arrangements, great attention has been paid to convenience, so as to render every portion of the building useful for some purpose. To accomplish this essential end, not only have the plans of the Hanwell and other asylums in England been studied, and the works of *Jacobie*, the celebrated German physician, been consulted, but Mr. Howard personally inspected the principal asylums in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, &c. &c.—so that by adopting the advantages of some and avoiding the inconveniencies of others, he has been enabled so to plan our own Provincial Work as to unite all that the others enjoyed—indeed all which could be desired for the purpose. We have no doubt therefore, that the Toronto Asylum will eventuate to the credit of the Commissioners and Architect, and be found as comfortable a refuge for the afflicted as possible.

It will be perceived, on an inspection of the plans, that Lieut-Colonel Holloway, in command Royal Engineers, has signified his approval of them. They have also received the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General, and of the President of the Board of Works. It may not be out of place to mention here, that in 1840, when the Commissioners first advertised for plans, &c., &c., Mr. Howard was a competitor, and carried off the premium of twenty-five pounds for the best and most approved design.

The Commissioners for erecting the Provincial Asylum, are, we believe, His Worship the Mayor (Chairman,) the President Board of Works, the Vice-Chancellor, Hon. H. Sherwood (Solicitor General C. W.,) Dr. Widmer, John Ewart and J. G. Chewett, Esqrs., and Charles Daly, Esq., Secretary.

We have ample materials to extend this notice; but we think enough has been done for the present to direct attention to what is going forward in this matter. Should, however, occasion require, we may possibly return to the subject.—[Toronto Herald.

Married.

At Montreal on 9th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Adamson, John Molson, Junior, Esq., son of the Hon. John Molson, to Ann second daughter of William Molson Esq. Shortly after the ceremony was performed, the happy pair left this on their way for England.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Penitentiary, until 12 o'clock at noon, on Saturday the 26th July next, from such persons as may be willing to supply
2,500 yds. Home-made Flannel,
375 " " Cloth, dyed Brown,
285 " " " " Yellow,
Samples of the qualities of the above, as well as of the colors of the Cloth, which must be fast dyed, may be seen on application at the Penitentiary.
The above articles will be required to be furnished on or before the 30th day of September next, and two Sureties will be required for the fulfilment of each Contract that may be entered into, in the sum of One Hundred Pounds.
H. SMITH,
Warden.
Provincial Penitentiary, 11th June, 1845.

FOR SALE,
THAT VALUABLE FARM, the east half of Lot No. 17, Lake side, Marysburgh, Prince Edward District, containing 100 acres of excellent land, about 10 miles from Picton, 1½ miles from the Steam Boat Landing, and 1 mile from an English Church, 70 acres cleared, with a good Log House and Barn, two good wells of water and a young orchard. The Farm lots on the Bay of Quinte, and has a beautiful prospect of the adjoining country and of Lake Ontario, in which about a mile distant there is an excellent fishery throughout the year.
For further particulars enquire of the Editor of the Kingston Herald, or of the Proprietor on the premises, if by letter, POST PAID.
ROBERT CARSON.
Marysburgh, June 14, 1845.

Commercial Mart.
BY Private Sale,
100 kegs Shingle Nails,
90 boxes Honey Dew Tobacco,
50 do Superior Twankay,
100 do Young Hyson,
20 bags real Java Coffee,
WILLIAM WARE.
Kingston, 7th June, 1845.

EXTENSIVE SALE
Of Choice Wines, in Wood and Bottle, Fresh Pickles, Sauces, &c.
ON WEDNESDAY the 18th June, at 3 o'clock, will be sold without reserve,
30 doz. fine old Port Wine, "Hunts."
2 hhds. and 6 quarter Casks, do.
50 doz. Brown Sherry,
40 doz. Pale do.
1 Butt, 2 quarter Casks, } Gold Color.
2 hhds., 10 qr. Casks, } Brown Sherry.
5 qr. Casks Pale Sherry,
40 doz. "Blackburn's" Madeira,
50 doz. Teneriffe, "Bruce."
10 casks London Porter,
30 do "Leith" Ale,
10 cases Pickles and Sauces.
—ALSO—
50 baskets Champaigne, "direct." } this Springs' Importation.
40 Cases Claret,
10,000 "real" Principe Cigars.
WILLIAM WARE.
Kingston, May 20th, 1845.

ORDNANCE NOTICE.
THE undermentioned Buildings, situated on the Penitentiary Ground, near Kingston, Canada West, will be Sold to the highest bidder, by WRITTEN TENDER.

CAVALRY STABLE,	Wooden Building	
SMITH'S SHOP,	do.	do.
BARRACK,	do.	do.
GUARD ROOM,	do.	do.
PRIVY,	do.	do.

With all fitments; the purchaser to remove the Materials and fitments without leaving any rubbish, or defacing the ground or injuring the Fences, within Ten days from the date of the acceptance of the Tender by the respective Officers of the Ordnance at Kingston.
Tenders for each or the whole of these Buildings, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Ontario Street, until *Tuesday, 1st July*, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Security will be required for the due fulfillment of the terms of the agreement. Particulars may be known by application to Mr. Corbet, Clerk of Works, Royal Engineer Office, Place d'Armes, in Office hours.
Office of Ordnance,
Kingston, C. W., 7th of June, 1845.

Commercial Bank, M. D.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a HALF YEARLY DIVIDEND has this day been declared, of *Three and a half per cent.*, on the paid up Capital Stock of the Bank,—payable at the Bank, its Offices, and Agencies, on the first day of July next.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Bank on Tuesday the eighth day of July next, for the election of Directors for the ensuing twelve months, and other business.
The Transfer Book will be closed from the 16th June to the 1st July next.
By order of the Board,
F. A. HARPER,
Cashier.
Commercial Bank, M. D.
Kingston, 31st May, 1845.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking, or negotiating in any manner, a PROMISSORY NOTE for £25, given by the Subscriber to Philip S. Fralick, dated April 21, 1845, and falling due a year after date, as the said note will not be paid by me, no value having been received for it.
ZECHARIAH FRALICK.
Fredericksburgh, May 21st, 1845.

FOR SALE, 10 casks "Northern" Turpentine.
A. THIBODO.

FOR SALE, 50 kegs Plug Tobacco—"very fine."
A. THIBODO.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.
A. & D. SHAW,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
PRINCESS STREET,
Respectfully announce the arrival in Kingston of the first of their Summer Stock of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
COMPRISING a large and varied Stock of the newest and most fashionable Goods for the present and coming season, viz:—A very extensive and choice selection of materials for
LADIES DRESSES,
In Balzereens, Barege, Lama, Crape, and Cashmere Cloths, Muslin D'Laines, Swiss Dresses, Orleans, and Cobourg Cloths,
SHAWLS,
(*French and British, in great variety,*)
STRAW BONNETS,
In Dunstable, Rice, Rutland, Brilliant, Cerdonette and Lace, Men and Boys' Dunstable Hats, Straw Trimmings, and Plait.
FRENCH FLOWERS AND RIBBONS,
With a general Stock of Hosiery, Gloves, and Haberdashery, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Moreens, Fringes, Druggets, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO,
1000 *Brown and Fancy Silk Parasols and Sun Shades, with other Goods daily arriving.*
☞ Wholesale Buyers supplied on the most liberal terms.
KINGSTON, MAY 20, 1845.

One Million and a Half Acres of Land
IN UPPER CANADA.
TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.
THE CANADA COMPANY offer about the above stated quantity of Land particularized in their Printed Lists of this date. It consists of Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres each, scattered throughout the country—of Blocks containing from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres in the Western District, and of a very important territory of 700,000 in the Huron Tract—90 miles South of Owen's Sound.
These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneficial terms to suit the means or views of Settlers of every description,—they may be had for Cash down—one-fifth Cash, and the remainder of the Purchase Money in five Annual Instalments, with interest—or by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rents payable 1st 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 Deed for the Freehold: thus, for example, by paying the moderate Annual Rent of $12, and no more, upon 100 Acres of Land now selling at 10s. per acre, he secures the use of the Land for Ten Years, and *then*, if he chooses, he may purchase or reject it altogether, as he may find it to his advantage,—the *option being entirely with the Lessee.*
The SETTLERS' SAVINGS BANK, by which the Company allow their Lessees Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on Monies deposited,—the amount being always at their disposal without notice, with daily interest accrued,—will enable the provident and industrious Settler to accumulate sufficient means to purchase the Land he leases, if he choose so to do.
By the EMIGRANTS' DEPOSIT BANK, the Company allow INTEREST at the rate of 4 *per cent. per annum*, upon monies deposited by Emigrants, for any period not less than 90 days—the money being always at the disposal of the Emigrant without notice.
The Company will REMIT any sum of money for SETTLERS to their friends at HOME, by placing the amounts in the hands of the parties for whom they are destined *free* of all cost, expense and risk, accompanied by every kind of useful information upon Canada. Last year the Company sent home in this manner, £4,141 12s. 7d. from 265 Settlers.
The Company will REMIT any sum of money from EUROPE to CANADA by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province.
Every kind of information upon Canada, and Directions that can be useful to intending Emigrants, can be obtained *free of expense*, at the Company's Office, *St. Helen's Place*, London.
The new Printed Lists (to be seen at every Post Office and Store in Upper Canada,) and any information can be obtained, *free of charge*, upon application (if by letter, post-paid,) at the Company's Office, Goderich, as regards the Huron Lands—at *Frederick Street*, Toronto, as regards all other Lands—Remittances and Deposits of Money, &c.
CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,
Frederick Street, Toronto, 1st June, 1845.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT THE
HARDWARE STORE.
Opposite the Lambton House—Princess Street.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the Public, that he has made a great reduction in the price of every description of Hardware and Fancy Goods, and that he is determined in future to sell VERY LOW (Wholesale or Retail) for Cash, or approved credit.
The Stock, which is very extensive, comprises:—
English, Banks' refined, Crown, Lowmoor and Swedes Bar Iron,
Rod Iron, half round and Hoop Iron,
Cast, Crawley, Blister, Sleigh Shoe, and Spring Steel,
Tin Plates IC, IX, DC, and Canada Plates,
Sheet Iron and Boiler Plates,
Sheet Copper, and Brass,
Sheet Lead and Zinc,
Iron and Brass Wire,
Hollow Ware of every description,
Spikes, Nails, &c.
Sheffield Table and other Cutlery, and Silver Plated Ware,
Ivory and silver plated handle Knives and Forks,
Silver plated Tea Services,
Britannia Metal, Copper and Japanned Ware,
Table Lamps, hanging and other Lamps,
Candalabra and Chandeliers,
Farming Implements and Utensils,
Patent Straw Cutters and Hay Knives,
Rifles and Fowling Pieces,
Joiners's, Carpenter's, and Ship Builders' Tools,
Locks, Bolts, Butts, Screws, &c.
Hair Seating and Curled Hair,
Saddlery,
Coffee, Malt, and Corn Mills,
Blacksmiths' Anvils, Vices, Bellows, &c.
Paints and Oils,
Window Glass and Putty,
Cordage, Glue, Tubs, Pails, Churns, &c.
CHARLES W. JENKINS.
Kingston, Feb., 1845.

WOLFE ISLAND FERRY.
THE STEAMER
HUNTER,
CAPT. PEARSON,
WILL ply every day, during the open season, between Kingston and Wolfe Island, touching at Garden Island, as follows:

Leaves Kingston.	Leaves Wolfe Island.
1st trip, 6 A. M.	1st trip, 7 A. M.
2nd do. 11 A. M.	2nd do. 12 M.
3rd do. 4 P. M.	3rd do. 5 1-2 P. M.
On Sundays.	
Leaves Kingston.	Leaves Wolfe Island.
1st trip, 6 A. M.	1st trip, 7 A. M.
2nd do. 10 A. M.	2nd do. 12 M.
3rd do. 2 P. M.	3rd do. 3 1-2 P. M.
4th do. 4 1-2 P. M.	4th do. 5 1-2 P. M.

FARE—For Passengers to and from Wolfe Island, with privilege of returning same day, 1s. 3d., Double Wagon, and Span of Horses 5s., Single Horse Wagon, 3s., Horses each, 1s. 3d., Oxen and Cows, 1s., Calves 3d., Hogs, 3d., Sheep, 2d.
Horses and Carriages will be in readiness to convey Passengers across the Island,—or for pleasure.
Kingston, May 17, 1845.
All persons are hereby forbid Ferrying across etween Wolfe Island and Kingston, on pain of rosec ution.
J. & G. IVES.

KING & COLLIER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Spirits,
PROVISIONS, &c.,
At the Premises lately occupied by Mr. A. THIBODO, Corner Montreal & Princess Streets,
KINGSTON.

JUST RECEIVED,
EX GREAT BRITAIN FROM LONDON,
AT THE
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSE,
Lambton Buildings, Princess Street,
A LARGE and splendid assortment of Ladies' PRUNELLA BOOTS & SHOES, Black Satin, Seal and Morocco SLIPPERS, at extraordinary low prices.
J. & R. HUTTON & Co.
May 15, 1845.

GREATER BARGAINS
THAN EVER!
JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
BELFAST WAREHOUSE,
PER THE FOLLOWING VESSELS:
Great Britain, Souter Johnny, Rory O'More, Sarah, Ottawa, Lady Kinnaird, Princess Victoria, and the Countess of Durham, a choice and well selected Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING in part of the newest and most fashionable styles of Palmarines, Balzarines, Coronation and other
DRESSES;
Broche,