DR. SHUBAEL HEWES Celebrated Rheumatic Nerve and Bone

LINIMENT Applied morning and night, has cured hu t gives relief in the swelling of the glands throat, and relieves the numbuess and con-of the limbe, and will take swelling dow and sprains.—It gives impediate relistrengthens weak limbs, and extends the strengthens weak limbs, and extends the when contracted.—A few drops on sheet applied to the ear of d eaf persons, will, stant application cause them to hear in two time.

RECOMMENDATIONS. proprietor has received of its efficacy, he proprietor

SHORT FACTS TO THE AFFLICTED It is sometimes urged that the Rheumatism not be cured by external applications. This be true sometimes; but it is certainly frue that distressing complaint cannot be teached internal remedies, except by their long and stant use, by which perhaps at the same time as the same time and the same their effect? The answer is plain, cannot most true, use Dr. S. Hewes' Nerve and Liniment. No name could be more appropriate reaches and soothes the nerves, and allays most effectually on its first application, and new repetitions removes more effectually and the same time and the same time and the same time time and the same ti iew repetitions removes more effects speedily Rheumatic pains, than any in external application was ever known to. fects are powerful and immediate. Let flicted try it but once and they must be co

SHUBAEL HEWES, M. I The following is too respectable and a gentleman too well known to require comment.

Let it be read.

Let it be read.

I have been afflicted most grievously (2 have been afflicted most grievously (1832, with rheumatism and contraction of cords of my legs, caused by the cramps of cholera, which I then had in its most severe cholera, which I then had in vain, I have After trying many remedies in vain, I have relief—had the cords of my legs relaxions seduced, and am greatly benefit swellings reduced, and am greatly benefits the use of one bottle of Hewes' Nerve and Liniment, used externally, and one bottle of than Vegetable Elixir, used internally at the ine. I can now walk with ease in positions to could not a week ago endure at all.

JAMES G. REYNOLDS.

JAMES G. REYNOLDS

144 Chrystie street, corner Delancy.
The above article for sale at No. 2 Fletclenear Maiden Lane, one door bel. w Pearl st.,
Comstock & Co. General Agents, and by activery Druggist in America.

LAST DAY. HAVE YOU A COUGH ?-- Do not neg Thousands have met a premature death

ivery anora ready and save you from that a livense pulmonary consumption, which us weeps into the grave bundreds, of the young old, the fair, the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to put a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!!— 

d to relieve.

For sale at the Drug store of Comstrok & Co.1 Petcher st. pear Pearl, sole Agents, and at X PALMER'S Chemist and Drug Store, Kingsta, Ipper Canada, and nearly all respectable Drugstores.

The genuine have the signature of Dr. Barthel-

The Werald. UBLISHED EVERY TUES DAY BY THOS. H. BENTLEY,

this office, in Store Street, nearly opposite by Mansion House Hotel, Kingston, Upper Canan, where all orders will be thankfully received, punctually attended to.

punctually attended to.

TERMS.-Fifteen shillings per annum, (exclusin
postage) payable in advance, and seventer
illings and six pence if sent by mail.

Any person becoming responsible for the payent of six papers, shall receive one gratis—as
like proportion for a greater number.

"No papers discontinued until arrears are paycept at the option of the Publisher.

All Communications, to be addressed (post paid
the Editor.

Advertisements and Letters on business to be
dressed to Thos. H. Bentley. Proprietor.

dressed to Thos. H. Bentley, Proprietor.

Drice of Abbertising.

x lines and under, 2s. 6, first insertion, and 7 ch subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under 4d. first insertion, and 10d. each subsequention: above ten lines, 4d. per line for the insertion, and 1d per line for every subsequent in the subsequen

erted till forbid, and charged accordingly. Or rs for discontinuing advertisements to be in iting.

Advertisements for insertion to be delivered morning preceding the day of publication.

AGENTS. th, A. McPherson, Esq. P. M. th, W. J. McKay, Esq. P. M. edericksburgh, J. W. Anderson, Esq. P. M. llier & Wellington, Mr. E. W. Roberts, ton, Mr. E. W. Roberts,
Abraham Marsh, Esq.
S. Griffis, Esq. P. M.
Wm. Routke, Esq. P. M.
John Allen, Esq. P. M.
John Thirkell, Esq. P. M.
J. McMurray, Esq. P. M.
J. H. Blacker, Esq. P. M.
B. Flint, Esq.
Wm. Robertson, Esq.
D. Smart, Esq. P. M.
Mr. Love, nsecon, ...
lolphustown, ...
llowell, ...
len's Mills, ...
comfield, ...
morestville, ...
phiasburgh, ... anonville ent Port, ...
rt Hope, ...
terborough, ...
lborne, ...
afton, ...

nt Port, Wm. Robertson, Esq. t Hope, D. Smart, Esq. P. M. erborough, Mr. Love, ghton,, Josh. Lockwood, Esq. P. M. flon, J. A. Keeler, Esq. P. M. flon, J. Taylor, Esq. P. M. flourg, F. H. Hall, Esq. P. M. flourg, F. H. Hall, Esq. P. M. flington, R. Fairburn, Esq. P. M. flington, M. F. Clarke, Post Office hmond Hill, Jas. Sinclair, Esq. P. M. flington, R. Juson, Esq. P. M. flington, M. Richardson, Esq. P. M. flington, M. flington, Esq. P. M. flington, R. Juson, Esq. P. M. flington, R. Juson, Esq. P. M. flington, M. flington, R. Juson, Esq. P. M. flington, R. Juson, Esq. P. M. flington, R. Juson, Esq. P. M. flington, R. Juson, R. Fl. P. M. flington, R. Flancis, Allen, Esq. P. M. flington, R. Falls, G. C. Mittleberg, Esq. P. M. flington, R. Flancis, Allen, Esq. P. M. flington, R. Flancis, R. Flancis, Allen, Esq. P. M. flington, R. Flancis, R. Flan

VERY DESCRIPTION OF LETTER PRESS PRINTING, L BE PERFORMED AT THE MERALD OFFICE

## The Upper Canada Herald,

## POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THOMAS H. BENTLEY, AT HIS OFFICE, STORE STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE.



## AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

TERMS—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE— SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCEWHEN SENT BY MAIL.

SERIES, VOL. XXI. W SERIES, VOL. III.

PROSPECTUS OF The New Genesee Farmer, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL. thed in connex on with the Rochester Seed Store and Agricultural Repository.

T. Thomas & M. B. Batcham, Editors, THE GENESEE FARMER, which for nine

THE GENESEE FARMER, which for nine years past has been published in Rochester, he great henefit of the whole western country, we discontinued, and the labours of its publisher transferred to the "Cultivator", at Albany warmast friends of Agriculture in this sechave advised the establishing of a "New nee Farmer," in this place, and have pledged influence and talents to its support. The discontinuous and the stabilishing of a gent agricultural community, and a wast terminated. t agricultural community, and a vast ter-unrivalled richness and fertility, and is in pect, a most appropriate location for an ral Periodical. The very extensive cirral and enlightened community for whose it is intended. Influenced by these consid-, we have concluded to issue a "New Farmer," which we shall aim to make ly the cheapest but the most useful, and the sively circulated agricultural paper in . With the advantages we possess, ented assistance engaged, we are concan be done, provided our friends, and praiseworthy and successful zeal

ny have heretofore manifested. nd aim and object of the New Genesee will be to promote the great and important surface and Horticulture, and the in-all those engaged in them. No reason-so rexpense will be spared in making the full and interesting. It will readily be seful and interesting. It will readily be at in order to afford so large a paper at so price, it is necessary that the subscription rery large. The small sum which it costs, y large. The small sum which it costs, places it within the reach of every fard it is confidently believed, that, with a fort on the part of public spirited individu-ally every farmer in the land may be induthe march of agricultural improvement. uhlishers and co-editor, is well known etor of the Rochester seed store. His dence and business connexions ntry and in Europe, together with his nowledge of the subjects, well qualify present undertaking. The other pubexperienced Master Printer and pubthe appearance of our sheet will soon the is well qualified to superintend the aldepartment of the business. The oth-nan, whose name we place at the head r, is so well known to the public as a writer and ure and Horticulture, that nothing need respecting him. His able editorial essays munications in the old Goussee Farmer, r with those of his father, David Thomas, and we also expect, have contributed large-the high reputation which that paper has ned. In addition to the above, we have sinces of aid from many, if not most of those,

alreedy distinguished themselves as these subjects, and from several other of science and talent, who have not contributed to this cause. ERMS, &c .- The "New Genesce Farmer will onthly, commencing 1st January 1840, narto form, 16 large pages, (same as onthly Genesee Farmer,) price 50 cents t year, payable always in advance.
Post Masters and Agents, sending money free
postage, will be allowed a commission as fol-

Twenty-four copies for Fifty copies for

10,00 20 00 As an additional inducement, donations of rare ad valuable seeds, lately obtained in Europe and sewhere, will be given from the Rochester Seed or, as opportunities may occur, to such persons exet themselves in obtaining subscriptions, or ting communications. The Post Master Genhas decided that Post Masters have a right to it money, free of postage, from subscribers to dishers of papers. All who wish to benefit that so of community on whose success all others. munity on whose success all others pend, are respectfully solicited to use their All Letters and Communications must be

ed to BATEHAM & MARSHALL, Ro-

ADDRESS TO OUR PATRONS. ng the publication of an agricultu-

a commencing the publication of an agricultu-journal, it is hardly necessary to urge the im-lance of the cultivation of the soil. It has not y been the means of constructing the great puh-works of the state, and of furnishing them the constant employment, but it is the basis of other pursuits, which may justly be considered its auxiliaries. It not only lies at the founda-n of our state and national propagate, but on it of our state and national prosperity, but on it add the very subsistence of all civilized national is unknown only to the rudest conditions

is a matter of regret, that while commercial ofitical papers in our country may be aum-perhaps by thousands, those devoted to are ag pursuit of four-fifths of the inhabitants, reing pursuit of four-fifths of the inhabitants, are died to scarcely a hundreth part of the number. I result of this neglect has been the necessity amortations from Europe of the necessaries of while we have had an immense and fertile tory before us; and the ruin in which many involved, who have neglected the safe and table occupation of judicious farming, for the ertain pursuit of commerce and speculation. The great advancement of agriculture in Europe him sixty yeass, furnishes a very instructive imple of the improvements of which it is sustified. In Great Britain, the products of the Lave doubled, or increased to the enormous amont of three hundred and fifty millions of dollars of three hundred and fifty millions of dollars. y. In Scotland, the present annual pro-xceeds that of the latter part of the last y by three times the amount. In the best 3 countries in Europe, the average crop of according to authentic statements, is from

[JOHN WAUDBY, Editor.]

large scale, from written directions merely, must expect failure. Experience, and personal observation, should be combined with the knowledge

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1840.

affords strong evidence of equal improvements yet to be made in the culture of other crops. The vast increase in value which has been given to some sterile and neglected farms in this state, which were worth but a few dollars an acre, but now pay clear of all expenses, an interest on one or two hundred dollars an acre, is also well wouthy of attention.

A beloved daughter was taken sick—he received a message that she was dying: he hastened to her bed side, anxious to hear her dying words.

"Father," said she, "I am about to die: shall believe which you have faught me, or shall I believe which you have faught me, or shall I believe what my mother has taught me?"

This was an affecting scare. The intrenial

The increased value, also, which may be given to all our land, by the proper use of lime and ashes; by a judicious system of rotation; by the use of plaster, and green crops as manure; by effectual underdraining; by deepening soils; and by the cultivation of root crops as food for domestic animals, thus increasing the amount of manure manufactured on a given quantity of land; all need faither investigation by formula the contraction of civilization and bashas. underdraining; by deepening soils; and by the cultivation of root crops as food for domestic animals, thus increasing the amount of manure manufactured on a given quantity of land; all need further investig tion by farmers generally, and when fully ascertained, need a more general discemination.

To the spread of information on these subjects, agricultural papers are properly devoted. We know the prejudice which exists with many, relative to book-farming; and this is not wholly unfounded. These who undertake cultivation on a agricultural papers are properly devoted. We know the prejudice which exists with many, relative to book farming; and this is not wholly unfounded. These who undertake cultivation on a

A celebrated engineer being examined at a trial where both the judge and counsel tried in vain to browbeat him, made use in his evidence of the exvation, should be combined with the knowledge desired from others. Experience must form the basis; information derived from reading, the superstructure. The indiscriminate adoption of hints from books would be extremely improper; the judgment must determine the fitness to the proposed object. Directions are frequently given, and experiments detailed, which are only applicable to particular climates or soils, and fail in others. pression, "the creative power of a mechanic;" on which the Judge rather tartly asked him what he meant "by the creative power of a mechanic?" ("Why, my lord," said the engineer, "I mean that power which enables a man to convert a goat's tail into a Judge's wig."

entire oncurrence of the French Admira Lalande; and that in fact, it was the French Admiratory and the meant "Lalande; and that in fact, it was the French Admira Lalande; and that in fact, it was the French Admira Lalande; and that in fact, it was the French Admiratory and the meant "Lalande; and that in fact, it was the French Admiratory and the meant "Lalande; and that in fact, it was the French Admiratory and the meant "Lalande; and that in fact, it was the French Admiratory and the meant "Lalande; and that in fact, it was the French Admiratory and the meant "Lalande; and the meant "Lalande;

PUNCTUATION .- A Southern paper advertises a black runaway by the following description: He is about twenty-five years of age, his nogg turns up six feet high, had on, &c.? What a nozzle that must be!

to particular climates or soils, and fail in others.—
An operation, for instance, may succeed only on a sandy soil, and fail entirely on a clayey one.—
Hence, from such failures, an aversion is caused to all writter suggestions. Where every requisite is not distinctly pointed out, the experience and judgment of the farmer must direct. An important part of an operation may be omitted—an intelligent farmer decided against root crops because the necessary precautions were not taken in feeding them. Another instance in point is the following:—A farmer had read much of the benefit derived from ashes; he accordingly covered his land in large heaps, which were imperfectly spread, leaving spots of two or three inches in thickness, which were scarcely mixed with the sail. The crop of corn, in consequence, was greatly injured—a convincing proof of the folly of book-farming. But another covered evenly his ground to a thickness EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND, From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

At last we have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of several ships from England. We are indebted to Mr. Kelley, a passenger, for London papers to the 3d, and Liverpool of the 4th of January indusing

vincing proof of the folly of book-farming. But another covered evenly his ground to a thickness of four inches with ashes, which he mixed thoroughly with the sail by many successive ploughings, and the soil was very decidedly improved.—The latter experiment was performed on clayey land. Such facts show the necessity of a thorough knowledge of the subject.

But some shut their eyes entirely to every thing written. A farmer who totally rejects book-farmer who to the control of t Marquis of Normanby to go to Panis as British ambassador, vice Lord Granville. Lord Granville to go to India as Governor General, vice Lord Auckland. Lord Ebrington to take Lord Normanby's place in the Home Office, and the Duke shire to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The corn market had not advanced-the aver

The duty on foreign wheat was raised to 20s. 8d. per quarter; on flour, to 12s. per bbl. American flour in bond had been sold at previous quotations.

The money market was easier. Stocks were rising. The state of trade in Manchester improving; and cotton 1-8d per lb. higher.

The stock of cotton on hand, on 31st. Dec., was 250,430 balos, of which 300,000 is in Languary to the deliveries to the trade during the year were 1,058,676 bales.

were 1,058,676 bales.

But some shut their eyes entirely to every thing written. A farmer who totally rejects book-farming, will gladly listen to a statement from his a ighour by which he may raise a bushel more on an acre with the same labour, and he is benefitted perhaps hundreds of dollars by it; but publish this statement in an agricultural paper, so that its benefits may reach thousands, and it immediately becomes an idle tale entirely unworthy of notice! A single hint obtained is sometimes of great practical value. A neighbour nad several acres or pease which needed immediate harvesting, and he offered a dollar an acre to get them mowed, without success. He however remembered to have read that peas might he readily gathered with a horse rake without mowing. The rake was accordingly put in operation, and the peas were harvested at a very trifling expense. "That single fact alone," he added, "saved me much more than the price of the paper." Similar instances very frequently occur. were 1,058,676 bales.

London, Friday, January 3d.—Money continues in full demand on the Stock Exchange. The Liverpool Banks have given notice that they would make advances on discount at five per cent without commission—but there has been no chance of their notice by the Bank of England.

The movement of the Liverpool banks is expected to take a great deal of first rate paper out of the London market, and thus materially promote the easiness of the general money markets. British funds have advanced to-day, and the market has closed evidently much stronger. frequently occur.

But we hope to be useful even where the facts

we exhibit may not be entirely new. Recalling to the nind what is already known, is often more important than new info mation. It is believed that by recurring to our hints for each month, which

important than new info mation. It is believed that by recurring to our heats for each month, which we hope to continue through the year, not only on the subject of farming, but on eardening also, our readers may be frequently reminded of important operations, the success of which depends in a great degree on their seasonable performance.

[New Genesee Farmer.]

Wartety.

British funds have advanced to-day, and the market has closed evidently much stronger.

Loxdon, Friday, 3d January.—In the English Stock Market, a farther advance may be noticed, both in consols and heavy stocks. Exchequer bills have also experienced a farther advance.

The extent of business was limited, but money in the house was decidedly easier, although unattended with any material alteration out of doors.

Consuls for the opening closed at 92½; Three per cents reduced that to 1-8; Exchequer bills par to 2 premium.

Paivare Fortunes in Arcient Times.—Cransus prossessed in landed property a fortune of £1, 700,000, oesides a large sum of money, slaves, and furniture, which amounted to an equal sum, and the used to say, that a citzen who had not a fortune sufficient to support an army or a legion, did not sufficient to support an army or a legion, did not be sufficient to support an army or a legion, did not be deserve the title of a rich man. The philosopher Seneca had a fustune of £2,500,000. Lintulus, the soothsayer, had £3,500,000. Therius, at it deserves the title of a rich man. The philosopher Seneca had a fustune of £2,500,000. Lintulus, the soothsayer, had £3,500,000. Therius, at it deserves the title of a rich man. The philosopher Seneca had a fustune of £2,500,000. Lintulus, the soothsayer, had £3,500,000. Therius, at it is death left £23,625,000, which Caligula spent in less than twelve months. Vespasian, on ascending the throne, estimated all the expenses of the state at £3,500,000. The debts of Milon amounted to £600,000. Cessar, before he entered upon any office, owed £2,995,000 : he purchased the friendship of Curol for £500,000, and that of Lucius Paulus for £300,000. At the time of the assassination of dulius Cæsar, Anthony was in debt to future.

Paulus for £300,000. At the time of the assassination of dulius Cæsar, Anthony was in debt to the fine of dulius Cæsar, Anthony was in debt to the fine of dulius Cæsar, Anthony was in debt to the fine of dulius Cæsar, Anthony was in debt to the fine of dulius Cæsar, Anthony was in debt to the fine of dulius Cæsar, Anthony was in debt to the fine of dulius Cæsar, Anthony was in debt to the fine of dulius Cæsar, Anthony was in debt to the fine of dulius Cæsar, Anthony was in debt to the fine of dulius Cæsar, Anthony was in debt to the fine of dulius Cæsar, Anthony was in debt to the fine of the value of £40,000. Cleopatra, at ap entering the dulius cæsar in the fine of the value of £40,000. Cleopatra, at ap entering severity, began to be more boutely felt in the state

TACITURALLY OF GENIUS—In conversation Dante was tacturn or satirical; Butler was silent or caustic; Gray and Alfieri seldom talked or smiled. Descartes, whose avocations formed him for meditation and solitude, was silent. Rousseau was remakably trite in conversation—not a word of fancy or eloquence warmed him. Milton was unsocial, and even irritable when much pressed by the talk of others. Addison and Moliere were only observers in society—and Drydon has very honestly told us—"My conversation is dull and slow, my kumor saturnine and reserved; in short.

at, according to authentic statements, is from the forty bushels an agre; barley, from forty fly bushels; oats, upwards of fifty; and potation three hundred and fifty in the hundred to three hundred and fifty bushels. It is well known that our average is in this country have been far inferior. But a greater attention given to improvement is taking place in this respect; I am not one of those who endeavor to break jests in company, or make repartees.

Mothers affect the subject, which doubles destined to accelerate its progress. That great improvements are yet to be made in the general practice of sach farmers are well worth studying,—but a trop of the country. The example and practice of sach farmers are well worth studying,—but large crops of corn which some have raised, saying from eighty to a hundred bushels for may successive years, shows that much improvement is to be made in the general practice, and

two fires, has experienced severe losses. The number of the killed is said to be 4000.

The preparations which the French Government are making to repel the aggressions of the Arabs are most extensive. According to the Ecla reur of Toulon, between the 1st of November and 20th of December, 5761 men, provided with all the necessary camp equipage, sailed from France to reinforce the army in Africa. There remained teady for embarkation, at a moment's notice, 6838, 4 hattalions of artillery, four companies of engineers, two companies of workmen, twelve detachments taken from the 7th, 8th, 9th and 19th military divisions, to the number of 300 men from each regiment, to be embodied with the corps now forming in Africa.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Letters from Constantinople, of the 4th inst., have been received. An extracrdinary sensation prevailed in the diplomatic circles of that city, in consequence of a reyelation made by M. Avedick, the American interpreter of the Capitan Pacha, who, having escaped from Alexandria, arrived 4 few days previously at Pera. M. Avedick informed the Divan and the Ambassadors that the Capitan Pacha in betraying the Turkish fleet to Mehemit Ali, acted by the advice, and with the entire oncurrence of the French Admira La-

Pacha. FROM THE EAST INDIES. We lave a file of the Bengal Herald down to the 11thof August inclusive. We have had la-ter intellgence from the far-East, but it was mea-gre and imperfect; and the papers enable us to make upa summary, by no means wanting in in-

We precive that the introduction of rail-road conveyance is receiving much attention in India, as an indepensable auxiliary to the other resour-ces and againtages of the country.

The Beyes Herald, the Friend of India, and

The Beyes! Herald, the Friend of India, and other journals are advocating the construction of rail-roads with great zeal and ability. It is stated that a line of rail-road might be completed between Delhiand Calcutta without a single tannel, or a cutting of any magnitude; and the low price of labor would bring the expense far within the usual cost of rail-roads in England, or even in this country.

Active preparations were reported to be in progress for another Burmese war. The infantry regiments, engineer and artillery, and two squadrons of cavalry, in the Madras presidency, had been warned for service.

MMUNICATION BETWEEN QUEBEC AND HALIFAX (From despatches laid before the New Brunswick Legislature.)

The route from Quebec to Halifax at present trayelled, after leaving the River St. Lawrence at St. André, 108 miles below Quebec, passes for about 100 miles through the territory in dispute her ween our Government and that of the Linux Street. ment and that of the United States. The greater part of this route is undeserving the name of a road. It comprises precipitous mountains, forests and swamps over and through which at certain periods of the year, the unfortunate couriers have to convey the Mail bags on their backs, no other mode of conveyance being practicable; and I will leave you Sir, to famy the toil and misery ment and that of the United States. which must attend the transport of fifteen or sixteen hundred pounds weight of Mails (for an English Mail now amounts to this (for an English Mail now amounts to this enormous weight,) through such a wilderness. This line of communication, as already observed passes through a portion of the territory in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, and on this account Her Majesty's Government may not deem it advisable to incur a heavy expense in improving it. It is nevertheles, the natural channel to New Brunswick and Nova Scotis, for it leads through the heavent. Scotis, for it leads through the heart of the former Province, taking in Frederic-ton the seat of Government. Should it the former Province, taking in Fredericton the seat of Government. Should in the seat of Government. Should in the hecome absolutely necessary to adopt another route, there is only one choice, and that is the neglected road partially opened by His Excellency Sir James Kempt, which leaving the St. Lawrence at Metis, 207 miles below Queber, strikes the Restigouche River near the village of Campbelltows, New Brunswick, and bears the name of the Metis or Kempt road. This road was completed, and is now almost filled up by a secondary growth of trees, and is, consequently, in such a giate as to be barely practicable for a foot post, which I established some years ago, and which now travels weekly. The distance from the St. Lawrence to the settlements on the Reatigouche, by this route, is about, 95 miles. It will cost from £15,000 to £18,000 judiciously laid out, to make this a good carriage road. After reaching Dalhousie on the Restigouche, she roads become better and continue so along the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and thence to Halifax, by this route, (after the Metis road is improved) may be accomplished in from seven to eight days; but then it must be recollected that Fredericton is left out, and that that city can only be communicated with by a lateral route from Miramichi, a distance of about 100 miles. As a preliminary step to a thorough melioramichi, a distance of about 100 miles. As Government to decide which of the two toads, the Penniscouts or the Metis is to be permanently improved. The advantage of the Metis road is, that it runs through a territory not as yet disputed by the United States, and free from every risk of hostile interruption from the Americans, unless they can overrun the whole of New Brunsthey can overrun the whole of New Brunswick. In a military point of view this road is especially deserving the support of Government, (whether the Penniscouta is abandoned or not,) because supplies of troops and arms may be brought up the flestigouche by water to within 300 miles of Quebec, at periods when the River St. Lawrence is not practicable. I beg leave here to refer to a communication from me to you dated 25th August last, conveying a copy of a Memorial to the Governor Gen-

eral which details at some length my views on the post roads to Halifax.

Whichever of the two roads fifer Majesty's Government may permanently improve, the Mails may be carried through in from 7 to 74 days, probably 7. I would not undertake to piedge myself to a shorter course of post then seven days. A light express with a small valise of letters may, under very favourable circumstances, get through in six days, or six days and a half. It has already once been accomplished in six days on dy once been accomplished in six days on good winter roads, but it is a very different thing travelling light to conveying a mal weighing a thousand or afteen hundred pounds.

From the Nova Scotian, February 12.

Anlifox, Feby 12.—On Monday at one o'clock, the time appointed by the Governor, the whole Huse went up with the Resolutions, and a short Address, recommending them to the tayourable consideration of His Excellency, and received from Sir Colin Campbell the following answer:

" Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: "The subject you have presented to my consid-

"The subject you have presented to my consideration in this address, has in all essential respects been already brought under the notice of H. F. Majesty's Government, in Resolutions of the House of Assembly passed in its last session.

"Her Majesty's Ministers, after full consideration of the subject, and personal conference wish delegates from your body authorized to advocate your views, have expressed in the despatch which, by Her Majesty's command, I recently laid before you, the judgment to which they had come on the matters of your complaints.

"Haying no reason to believe that any alteration has taken place in the sentiments of Her Ma-

"Having no reason to believe that any alteration has taken place in the sentiments of Her Majesty's Government in this respect, I do not feel
myself at liberty to adopt any other course than to
refer you to the despatch already alluded to, as
containing their decision. Justice, however, to
the Executive Coun il, leads me to say, that I
have had every reason to be satisfied with the advice and assistance which they have at all times
afforded me.

afforded me.

"It has ever been, and shall continue to be, my earnest desire to concur in every measure which appears to me to be conducive to the best interests of this Province."

of this Province."

On the return of the House to their own chamber, the Hon. Mr. Uniacke rose and stated, that yielding to the expressed opinion of the Representative Branch, and being desirous of facilitating the introduction of a better system, he had thought it his duty to the House and to Nir Colin Campbell, to tender his resignation of the seat he held as an Executive Councillor, and that his resignation had been accepted.

giments, engineer and artiflery, for the made to consoler of cavalry, in the Madras presidency, had been warned for service.

Accounts from Siam state that a vigorous war against opium had been commenced there also instigated by precepts from China—and that special commissioners had been sent into the several districts and dependencies, with positive orders to destroy all the opium they could find, and rigidly prevent its introduction in fature.

The following is from the Ukhbar of the 12th October.

Similar — Lord Auckland will leave on the 1st proximo. It is confidently stated that an inflerence of the service o Council "became him like the leaving of it."—
Henceforward, no member of that House could continue to hold a seat in the Executive Council, ho tilely to the wishes of the House—and no man could ascend the Hustings, unless pledged to carry out the great principles upon which he was happy that the learned gentleman and himself, who had been long opposed, now agreed. He paid a just compliment to the vigour and ability which that gentleman had always displayed—and contrasted his conduct with that of the men who, while they had relied upon him for their defeace, now wished to sacrifice him in support of a rotten system, which

gentleman had always displayed—and contrasted his conduct with that of the men who, while they had relied upon him for their defence, now wished to sacrifice him in support of a rotten systemy, which the Government itself had abands med.

These proceedings will be fully reported; in the mean time, we have thought it advisable to hazard this reletch from memory, for the information of or readers.

Mr. Howse gave notice, that he should move an Address to the Governmer General. This will probably be done, but, in the mean time, a reply to Sir Coin Campbell's answer will perhaps taken up, in order that every means with in the Colony may be exhausted, before justice is sought eisewhere.

Epper Canaba.

Provincial Parliament.

Epper Canaba.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, Feb. 3, 1840.

Illugal seizure of Tobaccoon Carlston Island, near Kingdon, during the administration of Sir P. Mailanda, the property of M. Manahan, Esp., M. P.

This at ligher was referred to a Committee who reported an address favorable to Mr. Manahan, and the court ordered the restrict of the State of New York. The government of this Province supposing that the Island was in the Kings dominions, seized upon the property, and from the government of the State of New York. The system only probable cause; and would this house sanction such an odiuous plea in order to cover from the seizing officer, the loss sustained by the silegal seizure, because the Joge hadd certified that there was propable cause for seizure? The government fanced to the state of the State of New York. This was the only probable cause for seizure? The go who reported an address favorable to Mr. Manahan.

Mr. Gowan said, that Mr. Manahan several years ago had consigned a quantity of goods to his agent, a Mr. Smith, who had established waterhouses on Carleton Island, and who had obtained part of the Island from the government of the State of New York. The government of this Province supposing that the Island was in the King's dominions, seized upon the property, and conveyed it to Kingston. The usual legal proceedings were had for its condemnation; and the court ordered the property to be restored to Mr. Manahan. At now appeared from what the hon member for Brockville had said, that Mr. M. was not entitled to recover from the seizing officer, the loss sustained by the illegal seizure, because the Judge had certified that there was probable cause for seizure. And what was the probable cause for seizure. When would this house sanction such an odious plea in order to cover the ignorant and tyrannic act of the Provincial government? Mr. Manahan, owing to the act of this province, could root obtain redress in a court of law, and be hoped the address would be carried unanimously.

Mr. Sherwood hoped Mr. Manahan would

house sanction such an odious plea in order to cover the ignorant and tyraonic act of the Provincial government? Mr. Manahan, owing to the act of this province, could not obtain redress in a court of law, and he hoped the address would be carried unanimously.

Mr. Sherwood hoped Mr. Manahan would be called in, and that he would be sllowed to give his view of the case on the subject before any further discussion took place.

Mr. Manahan stated that he was engaged in commercial transactions several years ago; and whilst in Albany, in the State of New York, he was informed by Mr. Smith that his brother had got part of Carleton Island from the New York government, built warehouses and stores upon the island for the accommodation of firwarding merchants, and asked him to give him his business. He (Mr. M.) consigned to Mr. Smith, on Carleton Island, a large quantity of Tobacco; sand of the double of the took to Kingston and paid the duty on it to the the collector; be

WHOLE NO. 1086. [T. H. BENTLEY, Printer & Proprietor.] No. of Vol. 46 did not intend to infringe any law; and be paid more only in five weeks on that arrived than was received by the collector during the pravious surley months. No withstanding the farms such his transaction by the custom house efficer, who knew his property was stor-d at Carleton Island, after a lapse of some weeks, his deputy. Mr. Sampson, went on the Island and seized 136 kegs under an authority from the hop. Mr. Markland, and conveved them to Kingston. He appealed conveyed them to Kingston. He appealed to the collector, and by his direction he addressed his Excellence Sir P. Maidand, and dressed His Excellency Sir P. Maidand, and his council told him that he should have recourse to law. The should have read to law the histories general (Mr. Kobinson) told him that the tobacco would be restold, and he went to law, and three should be should be should be should be should be restold, and it was said to he as stored. It remained two years in a sixte as King-ton, where it was placed by the deputy collector, and from the waver in the fall, the frost in winter, and the summer's leat, it lecame perfectly useless, the value of the tobacco when seized was £960, and it cost from £250 in law greeness to recept it. He submitted his case to Sir J ha Colborne, who told him to select a block of land, and he would give it to him as a compensation. He made the application, and got up answer He made the application, and got un answer from h s secretary, saying his case was un-der consideration; and, when all h pe of redress from the Executive vanished, he ap-

redress from the Executive vanished, he applied to this house as a dernier resot. The loss to him was gearly runous; he obtained the tobacco from a brother, and notwithstanding the loss of the article, by the illiggal seizure of a government officer, he had to pay the full amount of it.

Upon Mr. Manahan withdrawing from the House, the speaker rose and said, it was a proper sphight for the consideration of he house, he would do all in his power to obtain for him the full amount of his loss.

Here a letter from the collector of customs at the time of the seizure, to the committee of the house, was read, it admitted that the goods were seized in consequence of the government believing that Carleton Island belonged to this Province.

vernment believing that Carleton Island belonged to this Province.

Mr. Matherson and Mr. Chisholm supported the address.

Col. Prince, in an able speech of great
length, supported the claim of Mr. Manahan, convinced members that the seizure
was an error of the government, and that
ample redress should be made to Mr. Manahan, not only the amount of the lobacco, but
the costs of court and the interest on both
should be accounted for, and that the length
of time which had elapsed since the seizure,
was no bar against the claim.

Mr. Shrrwood took the opposite sigs, addoced the stante of limitation and the revenue act, to show that the door was closed

nue act, to show that the door was closed against the applicant, and entered largely into international law in support of his

opinion.

Mr. Parke comminced replying to the arguments of Mr. Sherwood, and when he bronched upon intenational law, he was interrupted by the cry of question, question, but he maintained his position, and, carried the house with him.

the house with him.

Mr. Shirteond acknowledged the great light that was thrown on the subject by Mr. Parke, the distinction drawn by him was so well applied that he (Mr. S.) should give up The Speaker took the chair.

In favor of the address 24-against it 6.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

Monday, 3rd February, 1840.

Mr. Shade asked for leave to bring up an address for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the affairs of the Canada Company.

Mr. Robinson wanted to know if the hon. mem-

FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.