Kingston &

herald.

CANADIAN JOURNAL, POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL.

TOL XXIII.

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1841

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HANGINGS.

Quarry Sts., 1841.

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E SUBSCRIBER. obacco 16s. 32,

do. 3 by Snuff, Raisins,

gs, d Coffee,

Pepper, Allspice,

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r, 1841.

D CLOTHS Black; Indigo Blues, Os, Mixtures &c. with

res, at ORGE H. HAINES & C.

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A few very rich Gilt ICTURE FRAMES,

ottings, being 26x30 inc Outch Metal, &c. for sal T. & J. RIGNEY'S

Chair Ware Room

of the Welland House. assortment of Cabinet W Maple, Flag and Cane S CHAIRS.

, Curled and et a promptly attended in J. BICKFORI 8n3

Chancety. Notary public, awing resigned the office through the office through the control of the

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EACHAM,

Quarry Sts., }

EATHERS.

merald, EVERY TUESDA

E SHELL COMBS.

and Twist Tortoise S
le by
N. J. COONS

Thite, Pink, Straw and B and Plumes, for sale by N. J. COONS

EVERY 10.

BENTLEY,

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ill be thankfully received,

hillings per annum, (exclusion advance, and sevential ce if sent by mail, ing responsible for the pashall receive one grain-less granter number.

a greater number.
Intinued until arrears are proof the Publisher.
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nd Letters on business in I. Bentley, Proprietor.

T OSWEGO

Comb and Fancy 10:h, 1841.

R SALE. erior LOTS on Store S

R H. & T. RAT

Coffee, eet Wine,

et.

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SURGEON DENTIST,

w weeks at the M

R STOLEN, from the suscriber, about brown MARE, about slim built. Any pe

LEWIS DA

ED AND FOR SALE

intry residence of the seef from the Town, on og of a comfortable DW bble, Carriage House of Land.

SMITH BARTLE

ASSES, Hair and Ch

y Gilt Coat and Vest Pen & Desk Knives

Combs, Spoons, Sugarl Wafers, Steel Pens, I Foolscap Paper, Prin Drawing Paper, and Be and for sale at

T. & J. RIGNEY

N. J. COON

KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1841.

To the Editor of the Star & Transcript. STEAMBOAT REGULATIONS. konouged persons to be admitted as pas-es in the ladies' or gentlemen's cabin with-

etal permission from the Captain of the JNO. HAMILTON.

at River S. B. Office Ingfan, 20th August, 1841.

ive the utmost publicity to the above tive regulation, we have copied it that seems to be emulous of the a slave ship, its deck assuming all and borrible aspect of the odious n of a slave ship, its deck assuming all ing and horrible aspect of the odious sage. We have placed it in the pub-that it may be read, not only in this at throughout the British Empire con-these of men of every shade of com-bears equally sensitive of all onas toes of men of every shade of comside are equally sensitive of all ensets upon their political rights and sosets though in times gone by the forset may have made captives of some of
a more than savage cruelty made us to
her of the wormwood and the gall of
han of the "living waters" of the relow. Justice to the people of Engls al
a dealing towards the natives of the
lies, demand that they should be made
lies demand that they should be made

es, demand that they should be made with the treatment which any other persons may expect to meet with an business or pleasure in this coun-lishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen and as who could never brook to be inthat of I am a Roman Citizen, has lost of the subjects of the same govern-where our Canadian Verres the Hon. abodied in the indignant language of from whom we make the following: quo-

> bured like his own, and having pow's ree the wrong, for such a worthy cause is sad devotes him as his lawful prey."

be glory which his country has won in her an chivalrous defence of injured Africa, harms for him. But for the considera-inkee gold—the price of the blood—the oil of the black man he would humilitional pride, would barter the nation-One might have thought that the "I am a man and a brother," which once lectrified the British public would have selatest time the same sympathy. But far gone -- Yankee at heart, & instanprivileges of wealth and rank. And merican Republic prejudice against read mass fisself the leading leature of a Aristocray. The mob affects the estimentality and we cannot pass the without being taunted and jibed. So bees the taste of the country improve in Cross cribb Lions, & the so called nes with which the Yankees are ever en-g the public. People can see the influ-tankee books, but all this excites scarcetest reprehension.—The worthy ma-the town of London, Messrs. Lawraers have ruled it to be an offence not hable to the full extent of their power of person should seat himself at the ble of an inn with white persons, but degree of personal violence deemed ne-a eject the offender may be resorted to. uld such corruption arise! The coand into the hands of the Yankees. De-al abandoned like the fortress of Que-be French, without one Wolfe to lose,

n, June 28, 1841. E at T & J. RIGNEYS Bouchette's MAPS of Disputed Trans Disputed Territory.
own Factory, a full ass
all descriptions, which to
low their former prices. ormer stock of Fancy and vould invite the attention lealers and pedlars. ma for refusing to surrender certain obnoxious to the slave law of the lathaw's celebrated Cast S York emancipating her civil code y oppressive enactment against the co-an-New York throwing open the door ANCE HOTEL New Castle District. & Stabling attached. COLLARS &c. tment of Ladies' Neers, Cuffs, Children's Wa ceived and for sale very N. J. COONS tto, Sept. 8th, 1841.

bariety. THE FAIR PENITENT.

ning. The last rays of the setting the richly painted windows of the a "dim religious light," upon the beneath, and the fretted pillars that sides. A young female dressed in a dvanced up the aisle with slow ar steps, her eyes timidly bent upon and her lovely locks half-shading her in which health and innocenced with each other which should add y to features, the form of which was

ped for a minute as she reached the local of the chapel that formed a recess

she had not left the convent school;) then her she had not left the convent school;) then her little sins of actual commission, reserving the greatest for the last. At length, though she had evidently not concluded her confession she made a full stop, as if reluctant to proceed far-

ther.

"Come daughter," exclaimed the good priest,
"proceed; you must not permit a false pride or
delicacy to deter you from that full confession,
without which absolution were in vain. What

"I'm afraid to tell you, good father." The priest said somethi The priest said something to encourage her; but the pretty penitent still hesitated; and as she covered her sweet face with her two hands

she covered her sweet face with her two hands as if afraid to have it seen, the pretty tears made their way between her pretty fingers.

"Come, come!" said the holy father, "this must not be. I must interrogate you. What is it that troubles you! Have you done any thing to injure or offend your good parents!"

"Worse, father!"

"Have you been reading in wicked books!"

"I've not been reading at all, father."

"I've not been reading at all, father."
"Did you play or laugh last Sunday, during service!"

"A great deal worse, father?"

The good priest began to be seriously alarmed, yet he did not know how to frame his questions so as to avoid suggestions, which, if he should do wrong in his suspicions, might render the remedy more mischievous than the disease.

At last the young beauty, as if by a desperate effort, relieved from his embarrassment.

is who could never brook to be inaw base subserviency to American prepared to have your feelings outstand. The plea of being a Briton, hat of I am a Roman Citizen, has lost in the prepared to have your feelings outstand. The plea of being a Briton, hat of I am a Roman Citizen, has lost in the prepared to have your feelings outstand I m sure I never thought so much harm that of I am a Roman Citizen, has fost with the subjects of the same govern here our Canadian Verres the Hondron of the Legislative Council, under ye of the Representative of royal austa topen defiance at once the public of the British people—and that principal law so widely known and so disholded in the indignant language of row whom we make the following quotient laws of the principal laws of the results o it carefully, as I always do."
Well! exclaimed the confessor, in an anxious

Well! exclaimed the confessor, in an anxious tone, "what more!"

"Oh, father, the worst is to come. That night in particular; it was last Tuesday, father; he looked so very fond of me—and—that—in short"

"But," exclaimed the pious priest, with a sudden show of indignation, "did your mother never warn you of the terrible danger of such conduct! Did she never tell you of the fatal consequences of—"

sequences of——"
"No, father!" interrupted the fair penitent "she never told me there was any thing wrong in being fond of such a very beautiful cat, and

"A cat! was it a cat?" "Yes, father! a large, beautiful white Angola, that I was so wicked as to steal from the pastry-cook's, opposite where we live, and have kept him concealed in my room ever since."

"In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti te absolvo," said the good priest, and never did he pronounce the words with a more full and gratified feeling of pious satisfaction.

THE PUNJAUB .- The following is an interesting piece of important intelligence, relative to the progress of Captain Broadloot's party through the Punjaub, and may be depended on as the most accurate information that has yet reached Bombay on this subject :-

PESHAWAR, May 27, 1841. We have met with a good deal of danger in our journey throughout the Punjaub,—the Seikh forces were in a state of mutiny, and B—— and I, for protection, were obliged to join the convoy into the hands of the Yankees. Dedahadoned like the fortress of Queere Preach, without one Wolfe to lose,
cans have possession of the country,
could sacrifice a coloured man to the
softhe Yankees is more a rebel than
earlier was Mathews or Lount.—There
quison between their moral depravity,
so being misguided men weighs not a
guist the crime of a worse than a
day a military defence for this Proean doubt the formidal leness of the
people.—Batter down then this
bulmyon please and the days of British
to you please and the days of British
to you please and the days of British
to you have been numbered. The tery with above 3000 camels' saddles, and set the Sappers and Miners to work at a high precided yankees in their iradiousness of the Yankees and indifferent, and in too many saidedly sympathising. The iradiousness of the Yankees alout 1000 men, the greater part was alout 1000 men, the greater part was disciplined. Theirs was about 6000, disciplined by French officers, and very effective. We would have beaten them. We remained the of the recoloured population the coloured population the coloured population the recoloured population the coloured populati of the views here expressed cannot the Colonel Shelton's Brigade was advancing the Verk on the point of a war by forced marches. The cowardly Seikhs soor made themselves scarce, and we proceeded on our march without molestation. The mountains near the Attoc are famous for a race of a wild when we chactment against the cofermed and universal suffrage to the copopulation is making one powerful effort
whe benefit in the strongest contrast with
a penetral to be experienced in Canada,
tooloured people of this country see it, feel
are apprehensive of its effects. How imtake benefit in the strongest contrast with
the reaction of the country see it, feel
are apprehensive of its effects. How imtake benefit in the strongest contrast with
the reaction of the condition of the property of the country see it, feel
are apprehensive of its effects. How imtake the left in the strongest contrast with
their matchlocks, and as videttes and picquets. They are a fierce and more warlike race
the highland bagpipe, exactly in sound and
shape like our own but play no scotch airs. Many
of them wear shirts of mail, and they look very
well.

This is a beautiful and fertile country, and
kept in pretty good order by General Avitabile.

kept in pretty good order by General Avitabile. I breakfasted with him yesterday morning. He has the power of life and death in his hands. He asked if we would like to see his method of disasked if we would like to see his method of dis-tributing justice.—A prisoner was brought in, and it was proved that he had stolen a child's or-naments. Without the General giving himself any more trouble than giving the order, the poor devil was taken away and hanged outside the walls, and from the door of our tent I can see that the birds of the air are already paying their compliments to him—this is the only method he takes to keep his province in order—he is a Frenchman. The outside of the town is stud-ded with gallowses, on which are hanging numrenenman. The outside of the town is stud-ded with gallowses, on which are hanging num-bers of human beings. This is a miserable looking town, and the only good house is the General's and the Company's Doctor's, and Po-

The Appropriation Bill, after passing through Congress, has received the sanction of the President. By this Bill the sum of 2,452,406 dolsident. By this Bill the sum of 2,452,406 dollars is set apart for national purposes, to be employed in putting in repair the different fortresses on the lines of frontier, and generally for protection in case of warfare. Among other items are \$20,000 for Fort Niagara, \$13,000 for Port Ontario, \$75,000 for fortifications at the outlet of Lake Champlain, £5,000 for selecting a site for a national armory on the Western waters, \$100,000 for armed steamers or other wessels on the North-western Lakes, &c. &c.

bout 4 o'clock, which threatened to consume the whole village. Fortunately, its progress was checked, after great exertions. The following properties were entirely destroyed:—John Alexander's grocery, (where the fire originated); John McKay's store and part of the goods; J. K. Woodward's range of buildings; R. Henly's grocery; B. & K. Smith's shop; a small building unoccupied, the property of H. B. Smith; tinsmith's shop; tailor's shop; Dr. Rose's drugstore; Fraser's grocery; J. Mitchell's cabinet warehouse; Ferrier's grocery and dwelling; McCallum's tailor's shop; Edmonson's watchmaker's shop; J. Westlake's store—goods mostly saved.

Government of the United States, that, in the case referred to, Mr. McLeod acted under the command of his superior officer, who was proceeding there under the express sanction of the Government. The fourth question was, whether Her Majesty's Government had demanded from the Government of the United States—Robet Peel. In relation to the state of affairs whether, after such a declaration, that Government with the United States he said whether, after such a declaration, that Government was able and willing to guarantee the safety and liberation of Mr. McLeod, notwithstanding any determination of the court of the state of New York, arising out of the proceedings now pending there against him. Lastly, if the Government of the United States had admitted the validity of such sanction and authority as a protection to Mr. McLeod, and if the demand referred to had been made, he (Mr. Roebuck) asked whether the noble lord could state any circumstances in explanation or justification

be recollected, if the Government of that country demanded reparation for an injury inflicted on the United States, it would not do, then, for them to turn round and say that the question rested between us and the State of New York, within whose jurisdiction only the matter lay.

The next question was, whether Her Majesty's Government had stated specifically to the lord) not now going farther into the question—

whether, after such a declaration, that Government was able and willing to guarantee the safety and liberation of Mr. McLeod, notwithstanding any determination of the court of the state of New York, arising out of the proceedings now pending there against him. Lastly, if the Government of the United States had admitted the validity of such sanction and authority as a protection to Mr. McLeod, and if the demand referred to had been made, he (Mr. Rochek) asked whether the noble lord could state any circumstances in explanation or justification of the continued detention of Mr. McLeod by the hon. and learned gentleman, and should be sorry to give a curtailed answer to any of his questions if he could avoid it. However, he (Lord Palmerston) must remark that the proceeding of the hon and learned gentleman was somewhat irregular. In the present case, however, he should be happy to give the hon, and learned gentleman and the House the information asked for, and he (the noble lord) had no doubt the statement he was about to make would tend to relieve the minds of many persons who might have thought the present state of the question connected with Mr. McLeod likely to be a cause of serious difference between the two mission in the Speech of any notice of our elations with the United States had a right and the wash of the comission in the Speech of any notice of our relations with the United States had admitted the demand relegations of the comission in the Speech of any notice of our relations with the United States of America and the transport of our relations with the United States had admitted the mission in the Speech of any notice of our relations with the United States had admitted the mission in the Speech of any notice of our relations with the United States had admitted the mission in the Speech of any notice of our relations with the United States had admitted the mission in the Speech of any notice of our relations with the United States had admitted the wash of the mission in the Speech of any out accounting I come now to a point which is of the greatest importance. I confess that I saw with great re-

Consists Groce—A piece of Chinese Artillery, taken from the samiral's junk at the sidual of Chusan, has been series junk at the sidual of Chusan, has been series in the samiral's junk at the sidual of Chusan, has been series the samiral's junk at the sidual of Chusan, has been series to the samiral's junk at the sidual of Chusan, has been series the samiral's junk at the sidual of Chusan, has been series the samiral's junk at the sidual of Chusan, has been series the samiral's junk at the sidual of Chusan, has been series the samiral's junk at the sidual of Chusan, has been series the samiral's junk at the sidual of Chusan, has been series the samiral's junk at the sidual of Chusan, has been series the samiral's junk at the sidual of Chusan, has been series the samiral's junk at the sidual of Chusan, has been series the samiral's junk at the sidual of Chusan, has been series the samiral's junk at the sidual of Chusan, has been series the samiral's junk at the sidual of Chusan, has been series the samiral's junk at the sidual of Chusan, has been series the samiral's junk at the sidual of Chusan, has been series the samiral's junk at the sidual of Chusan, has been series the samiral's junk at the samiral's junk at the sidual of Chusan, has been series the samiral's junk at the sidual of Chusan, has been series the samiral's junk at the samiral' behoeked, after great exertions. The following properties were entirely destroyed —John Mexplend of the properties were entirely destroyed —John Mexplend of the properties were entirely destroyed —John Mexplend of the property of the prop

government in the United States they had declared they considered themselves amenable to the international law established among civilized nations in Europe. The sole medium of communication with other nations was through the Federal Government, by means of the President; and the people of the United States had no more not not not New York as an independent state than the people of England had of the country of Rutland being so. Such, he conceived, ought to have been the answer made to Mr. Forsyth when he claimed for New York authority over the British subject. He wanted to ascertain from the collected, if the Government of Great Britain refrained from such a step, but from respect to the fundamental content of the United States. He (Lord P.) had sow answered the questions of the hon. and learned gentleman, and he (the noble lord) trusted that responsibility, and then had demanded reparation for an outrage or injury committed upon the United States. Because, it should not anticipate the course that would be recollected, if the Government of that country demanded reparation for an injury inflicted on the United States, it would not do, then, for them to turn round and say that the question of the United States it would not do, then, for them to turn round and say that the question of the United States it would not do, then, for them to turn round and say that the question of the United States it would not do, then, for them to turn round and say that the question of the United States it would not do, then, for them to turn round and say that the question of the United States is an error in the paper, it appears that from the general and fundamental content of the United States is to the following extent:—In November, 18-34, the price was 33s. 4d.; October, 1839, 39s. 6d.; October, 1840, 31s. 9d.

January, 1837, 63s.; June, 1838, 67s. 4d. to 39s. 7d. On what account? There had been an intervening harvest, and in October and the first of the following extent:—In November, 18-34, the price of corn varied in the cou October of the same year there was a further reduction to 31s. 9d. being a great deal more than 100 per cent. (Hear.) Now I know very than 100 per cent. (Hear.) Now I know very well that the first argument which will be used in answer to this will be—"Oh but the state of the corn-laws in England deranges all the corn markets of the world." (Hear.) But Mr. Whitemore, a great authority, has declared that when there is a duty of Ss., we must not except any very material import from the United States and that, in consequence of its distance, that country is not liable to derangement in its market on account of English corn regulations. Yet in that country, where the trade is free, where the supply of corn is superabundant, on account of the seasons there are much greater fluctuations than there seem to be here, of the variations of the seasons there are much greater fluctuations than there seem to be here, and at times much higher prices. In January, 1837, when wheat was 63s. per quarter at New York, the price was 55s. 6d. in England; in October, 1836, when the price was 54s. in New York, it was only 65s. 8d. in England. There, then is a country which then, is a country subject to great variations in prices and supplies on account of the fluctua-tions of the seasons, and occasionally suffering a corresponding amount of distress in consequence where the system of free trade in corn is in full play. Again, when I look at the other papers presented to parliament, the whole of which I have hardly had time to examine, I find one of them containing a most extraordinary statement with regard to Russia. (Hear.) Here is an account from your own consul, which you have yourselves laid on the table of the House. He yourselves laid on the table of the House. He says, that supposing the cultivation of grain to go on in Russia, according to the existing limited scale, the supplies sent out from St. Petersburgh would be from 175.000 to 210,000 imperial quarters of corn per annum. But what does he add with respect to times of abundance! He says the quantities may be trailed on ac-He says the quantities may be trebled on ac-eount of the variation of the seasons. Why, can it be otherwise than that these must be immense fluctuations in the country where, on account of the variation of the seasons, the produce may be multiplied threefold.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—The Acorn, 18, Commander Adams, captured on the 6th July, after a long chase, a notorious piratical slaver. She proved to be the notorious Spanish slave brig Gabriel, [which beat off the boats of the Terma-

Brighton, Thursday.—We had some beau-tiful days for the harvest at the latter end of last week; and on Friday and Saturday a good deal of corn was secured in very fair order, but on Sunday night we had a heavy rain for some hours, and though we had only partial showers on Tuesday, we fear the corn that was carted on on Tuesday, we fear the corn that was carted on that day was cold and damp. Yesterday was a very unfavourable day, and though we are told the crops are not much injured, yet every wet day retards the farmer and increases the growth of seeds and weeds, which are in many places getting above the corn, and consequently will add greatly to the difficulty of harvesting the crop.—[Brighten Gazette.

The expectations of a continuance of fine harvesting weather, such as marked the latter end

resting weather, such as marked the latter end of last week, have not been realised. On Saturday the barometer indicated a change, and though there have been one or two fine days since, the weather on the whole has been and continues most unfavorable. The atmosphere is close, moist and muggy, and the mass of clouds that obscure the sun occasionally descend in soaking showers. Wednesday was a thorough wet day, and the rain that descended must have done a great deal of harin, though the farmers still stoutly deny that their crops have suffered any material injury. To the most unexperien-ced observer, however, it must be evident, as he passes through the country, that the corn is by no means in a good condition. We never recollect seeing so much rubbish in the fields.
Many of them are literally black with weeds, &
the present weather tends to increase the rankest vegetation. The crops are generally thin,
and in many places have been so beaten down
by the rain that it is precessary to receive them. Let and in many places have been so beaten down by the rain that it is necessary to mow them. In the snatches of fine weather the harvest pro-ceeds; but the operations have none of that joyful activity which is wont to characterise them.—The hands employed seem scanty, and at every moment their work is interrupted by the opposition of the elements.—[Brighton Herald,

From the Globe of August 31-Evening. THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

The weather has been variable since our last and the business of harvest has not progressed so rapidly as could have been wished but at fa-vorable intervals considerable quantities of corn have either been housed or stacked in very good whole day, and the operations of the reapers were entirely suspended. Since then the days have been mostly overcast, and in some instances foggy toward evening. The moon will be at full on Wednesday morning, when, we hope the weather may become more propitious and settled.—[Sussex Advertiser.

South Wales .- On Friday at midnight we South Wales.—On Friday at midnight we were not exempt from a terrific thunder storm which visited most parts of the United Kingdom, and, although we had occasionally had gleams of sunshine, and even hours, during the seven days last past, in which little or no rain had fallen, the week's weather has been wretched, and it has done little but rain, and blow, and look dull and cloudy. The crops cannot but suffer from such continued rain. Our farmers, who have had three bad harvests in succession, apprehend that the present will make succession, apprehend that the present will make the fourth—not that the crops are bad, but the weather is likely to prevent the ripening process and also the housing the corn. With respect to wheat it is not only very thin on most lands, but exceedingly short in the ear, so that the yield cannot but fall be ow the usual average. The barley crops look beautiful, and require only a summer day or two to bring them to perfection—the ear promises an ample return. Oats also look remarkably well, and although laid flat in many places by the late leavy sains they so look remarkably well, and although laid flat in many places by the late heavy rains, they have recovered, and present a healthy appear-ance. The potatoes are in general abundant and good. In the upper parts of this county, the farmers are busy cutting the crops; and should a few days of warm, dry weather be vouchsafed to us, the harvest will become general.—[Car-marthen Welshreit] to us, the barvest will marthen Welshman.

EDINBURGII, Saturday.-The labors of the Edinburgh, Saturday.—The labors of the harvest are now fairly commenced, and the last two days being dry and breezy, a large breadth has got into the stock, and a few bulky patches carried. On almost every farm for many miles round, more or less is ready for the sickle, and reaping in many cases, where the grain is ready has been deferred till the beginning of the week, in the hope that the weather shall then have settled. There has been little or no danger from the rain, and comparatively a very ger from the rain, and comparatively a very small portion only has been lodged. The long drought of spring and summer had the effect of making the straw short and firm, and in consequence it has better resisted the heavy rains with which we have since been inundated. The with which we have since been inundated. The wheat, however, has in many instances a dull, heavy blueish green— indicative always of a coarse sample. But this is not general, although from the want of sunshine the quality is likely to be inferior to that of last year. Barley will be excellent and productive. Oats better than for several years back. Beans, from the continued rain, are less forward than might be wished, but otherwise luxuriant and well furnished with pods. The pastures are most luxuriant. with pods. The pastures are most luxuriant, and the second crop of grass most abundant, in consequence of which hay is selling heavily, and the prices rather on the decline.—[Caledonian Mercury.

GLASGOW, Saturday.—Notwithstanding the continued unsettled state of the weather, the harvest may be said to have fairly begun in the neighborhood of Glasgow. The reaping of wheat and corn has succeeded the cutting of

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