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From the Mayor.
EALTH OF PENNSYLVA
City of Philadelphia
WHARTON, Mayor.

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OBERT WHARTON

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STOCK & CO, 71 Mai

IESS FORK, for sale by CARTER & BENTL

AMERICAN CHEESE

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EVERY TUESD

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certain resto HATCHER

KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1842.

## DECIDED BARGAINS DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. GE H. HAINES & Co., Store Street

sion, invite the attention of the Pub-limense Stock of DRY GOODS, of an endless variety of Plain and de suitable for the Fall and Winter hich has been selected with great care; to the depressed state of the British ether with a thorough knowledge of and command of Capital, their IM-NS THIS SEASON have been ich a reduction from the usual value,

at opportunity is taken to acknowl-giberal support they have receive-bilic generally, in consequence of ansive Trade having been anticipa-a, a large and suitable Supply of a provided; but the Death of one s has rendered it necessary, that see Stock must be Disposed of, as solle, that a final arrangement of which be obtained, in order to which become Selling Off at such Prices, e Purchasers of the Great Saving heir money at this Establishment nt will not allow f an advertisement will not allow Catalogue, but the following and as being particularly worthy

HOT AND BEAVER CLOTIES.

ne Broad Cloths, le Milled do. for Great Coats, rticles quite new for Pantaloons, Beaverteens, Unusually Cheap; LANKETS AND FLANNELS.

hite Counterpanes and Quilts, Cloths, Woollen Rugs, &c. 1000 Flannels for children's use Saxony Cloths and Merinoes. shionable Shades of Color and Also Cambleteens, and Cam-The Subscribers with great confi-r Public Inspection this season, a s and beautiful Variety of Silks, or exceeding any former Importa-for Dresses and Bonnets with Riband as profit is not now the object speedy disposal of the Stock, Laves, of every description, at of Merine, Mohair, & Cash-

Lambs' Wool, Merino and

CHICOES & FACTORY COTTONS.

mens, Printed Farnitures.
and Corsets, English and French make,
ill not only find the Cheapest, but the
splets assortment of any House in the

me Lat of Plaid Woollen Shawls, and Hand-

#### FFR CAPS AND BUFFALO ROBES.

y much under Last Year's Prices. a Laces, Lace Veils, and Muslins of contion, Muslin Collars, Linen Cam-children's worked Cambric and Lace

ad Woollen Yarn, Battings and Wady Article will be marked the Lowest d to, of ONLY ONE PRICE. In or-

G. H. HAINES & Co.

ING GLASSES — Looking Glass E. Tumblers, Cruet Stands, Globe Cut Glass Lamp Shades, &c., for sale T. & J. RIGNEY'S Store Street.

w Hide and Teamster's Whips, In-Shoes, plain and soled, Coarse , 15th Nov., 1841. ND STONES. 10 tons Ohio best

Stones, assorted sizes, for sale by H. CALDER. OCERIES, &c.—A general assort-ment of Groceries. Liquors, choice is in wood and bottle,) for sale unusu-

cash, or on approved credit, by I. CALDER WARE.-10 casks Tumblers Vines, assorted sizes and quanties and half boxes Window Glass

ally low for cash H. CALDER. -10 bbls. White Fish, 25 do Salmon Trout,

25 do Samo. aich, for sale by H. CALDER. SEE'S HYDROMETERS,

by James Adams, Montreal. Also J. W. BRENT. King-Street.

# NOTICE.

there most respectfully information of Kingston and its Vicinities taken the House and Bakery and by Mr. J. Shaw, in Brock

MKING BUSINESS, by offering to the commu

ge, which they shall at all and Meal of superior quality ALLEN & SIMPSON. ember 10th, 1841.

USHELS ONIONS for sale by CARTER & BENTLEY,
4 Hardy's Buildings, Frons Street.
Dec. 20th, 1841.

[The following Resolutions arrived too late or our last number.—Ed. Her.] MEETINGS IN THE COUNTY OF HAST-

HIS CONSTITUENTS.
At a meeting held on Tuesday the 18th inst, at the Upper School House, in Kawdon, near the at the Upper School House, in Rawdon, near the house of Jedediah Cummins, Esquire, District Councillor, and at which Mr. Baldwin attended, Mr. William Chard was appointed Chairman, and Mr. John F. Kelly Secretary—the following Resolutions were put from the Chair, and passed unanimously, nearly two hundred persons being present.

Resolved, That Robert Baldwin, Esquire, ou patriotic Representative, has justly earned the affection and gratitude of the Reformers of the County of Hastings, and of the whole Province, for his manly sacrifices and disinterested exertions made in order to secure good government for the people; and that the thanks of the Reformers of Rawdon in particular are due to Mr. Baldwin for his kindness in meeting us here to-

lay.

Resolved, That the disinterested sacrifices of the Reformers of the Pourth Riding of York, dur-ing the late political struggle, entitle them to the thanks of this County, and of the Province generally, and serve to show our brother Reform-ers in Canada East that a warm sympathy is entertained toward them by the people of this Pro-

to them equal justice with ourselves.
(Signed) Wm. CHARD,

At a meeting beld at the Iron Works in the Township of Madoc, on Wednesday evening, the 19th instant, which was attended by Robert Baldwin, Esquire, Member for the County of Hastings, Uriah Seymour, Esquire, District Councillor, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Cyrus Riggs, Secretary.

The Chairman stated that he had great pleasure in introducing to the meeting their much respected Member for the County; that Mr. Baldwin was the first Representative of the County who had ever, to his knowledge, taken

County who had ever, to his knowledge, taken the trouble of visiting the various townships in the District, thereby obtaining by actual observation a knowledge of the wants and wishes of the inhabitants; that he highly approved of Mr. Baldwin's conduct in Parliament; and that in his opinion the course pursued by that gentleman had contributed much to the improvement of the condition of the people of Canada as a Colony of Greet Scitchia in the condition of the people of Canada as a Colony of Greet Scitchia in the condition of the people of Canada as a Colony of Greet Scitchia in the condition of the people of Canada as a Colony of Greet Scitchia in the condition of the people of Canada as a Colony of Canada condition of the people of Canada as a Colony of Great Britain, in securing the recognition, by the present Administration, of their responsibility to the People, as made known through their Representatives. That he was happy to meet so many of the inhabitants of the township, who, after they have heard Mr. Baldwin's address, would be able to judge for themselves. Mr. Baldwin then rose and addressed the meeting, and reviewed the various measures of the late session, and the course he had pursued, whether in supporting or opposing them. At the conclusion of his address, the following Resolutions were put from the Chair.

address, the following Resolutions were put from the Chair.

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approves of the course pursued by Robert Baldwin, Esq. during the late session of the United Legislature, and that his consistent and patriotic sacrifice of office rather than principle, has strengthened, if possible, our confidence in him as a legislator, and that by visiting the several towards see the possible, our confidence in find as a legislator, and that by visiting the several townships of the District, thereby obtaining a knowledge of its resources, and of the wants and wishes of the inhabitants, he has given a fresh proof to us, if any were wanting, of the deep interest he feels

o our welfare.
Resolved, That we feel thankful to the constitneed of the North Riding of York, for their magnanimous conduct in consenting to allow Robert Baldwin, Esq. to vacate his seat for that Riding, in order that he might sit as Member for Hastings; and the Reformers of the North Riding may rest assured that we shall endeavor to reciprocate such generous conduct, should occa-

sion require it.

Resolved, That we do sincerely sympathy with our brother Reformers in Canada East, and they may rest assured that no effort of ours shall be wanting to secure to them equal justice with ourselves stakes please to observe the

(Signed) URIAH SEYMOUR,

CYRUS RIGGS, Secy.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of Tyendinaga, held at the 3d Con. School House, on Friday the 21st instant, Mr. Michael Neulon, Township Clerk, was called to the Chair, and Mr. M. R. Benson, appointed Secretary. The Chairman state, I that it afforded him infinite satisfaction to see so many of his fellow townsmen present at the meeting to welcome to the township Robert Baldwin, Esquire, their highly esteemed Representative; and as that gentleman could not be expected to visit all his friends in Tyendinaga at their respective abodes, he had kindly consented, at the request of a number of the inhabitants, to meet them anotes, he had kindly consented, at the request-of a number of the inhabitants, to meet them there in order to explain the effect of the impor-tant laws passed during the late session, and the course which he, as their Representative, had

taken in regard to them.

Mr. Baldwin then addressed the meeting for a period of two hours and upwards. At his conclusion, the following Resolutions were moved and carried unanimously.

period of two hours and upwards. At his conclusion, the following Resolutions were moved and carried unanimously.

Moved by John Sweeny, Esq., District Councillor, and seconded by Mr. Matthew Benson, Resolved, That the best thanks of this meeting are justly due to Robert Baldwin, Esquire, the talented and patriotic Representative of this County, for the unwearied perseverance and untring industry displayed by him during the last session of the Legislature, in endeavoring to secure the civil and religious liberty of the people. Moved by Mr. James Osborne, and seconded by Mr. Robert Haight,

Resolved, That this meeting congratulates the Reformers of the North Riding of the County of York on the triumphant return of L. H. Lafontaine, Esquire, for that Riding; and that we feel deeply grateful to the Electors of that Riding, for the kind feelings and sympathy thereby displayed for the condition of our fellow Reformers in Eastern Canada.

(Signed) MICHAEL NEALON,

Chairman.

M. R. BENSON, Secy. N. B. The Reform Journals throughout the Prevince are requested to publish the foregoing Resolutions and Communication. [For the former Resolutions and Communication, see last Herald.]

We have to announce to our Subscribers, that, We have to announce to our Subscribers, that, as Mr. Hardquill's "Jack Brag in Spain;" will be concluded in the third number after the present, the "Operations of the Right Division," will immediately succeed. We shall be glad if our cotemporaries will be good enough to notice this, for the information of the public generally, in order that those, who are desirous of possessing the record, may obtain it through the columns of the "New Era," subscriptions to which must commence with the first January number.

[New Era.]

The Augusta (Maine) Age, of the 14th instant, received yesterday, contains the annual report of the Land Agent for that State, Mr. Elijah L. Hamlin. It is a somewhat lengthy document, occupying upwards of five columns of the Age, but contains some statements respecting the disputed territory, which we conceive will not prove unitterediting for these of our readers who are

British in strengthening themselves in their mi-litary positions in this State, and towards con-

military stations: One at the Grand falls in New Brunswick and near the East line of the New Brunswick and near the East line of the State, another at the termination of the portage on the St. Lawrence in Lower Canada near the West line of the State. The other four are within the limits of this State as follows; one at the portage on Temiscouata, with a garrison of about 200 soldiers; and at the Degele or the foot of Temiscouata, 100 soldiers; one at the new block house at the mouth of the Madawaska, and another on the Southside of the St. John. One company of soldiers is divided between these two posts.

"Under these circumstances, I would recommend that the Legislature take immediate mea."

"Under these circumstances, I would recom-mend that the Legislature take immediate mea-sures to call the attention of the General Government to the pressing importance of a military road to the St. John, and that a strong effort be made to ensure its immediate location and

### Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce LIMA, Oct. 10.

Since my last of 9th July, the political state of Since my last of 9th July, the political state of Bolivia has been rapidly improving. After the tyrant Velasco and his ministers were ejected from office by a simultaneous rising of the people and army throughout the entire republic, in June last, Mr. Calvo, the former Vice President of Bolivia, returned from Salta (whither he had been banished by Velasco,) and assumed the command during the absence of Gan Santa Cruz.

banished by Velasco,) and assumed the command during the absence of Gen. Santa Cruz. In the mean time the Chilian and Peruvian governments have declared that they will not consent that Santa Cruz be called to the government of any of the South American republics; and notwithstanding Bolivia en masse has pro-claimed him President, they have sent out their cruisers with orders to take him out of any vessel on the high seas, be her flag what it may, and shoot him at once. In consequence of these infamous orders, the commanders of foreign squadrons in the Pacific have sent a part of their forces to the coast of Raline to restant the seast of the coast of the coast

ces to the ractic have sent a part of their for-ces to the coast of Bolivia to protect their flag from being insulted by these banditti, who poss-ess neither national nor personal honor.

Gamarra, with all the troops he could collect together, has marched to the Bolivian frontier, with the avowed intention of invading that coun-try; and has sent an armed force, in a Peruvian vessel of war, and taken present on of the univervessel of war, and taken possession of the unpro-tected Bolivian sea port of Cobija; at the same time the supreme government at Lima declared officially to the foreign ministers that Peru is not

News has just been received at Lima of the embarkation of General Santa Cruz at Guayaquil in a fast sailing vessel for Bolivia, and we expect to hear of his being at the head of the government of this country.

# THE FOOLS' PENCE.

In the year 183-, in a handsomely fursished In the year 199—, in a handsomery rursised parlor which opened out of that noted gin-shop called "The Punch-bowl," sat its mistress, the gaudily dressed Mrs. Crowder, conversing with

equious neighbor. "Why Mrs. Crowder, I really must sayyou have things in the first style! What elegant papering! what noble chairs! what a pair of fire screens! all so bright and fresh! Then, the ele-gant stone-copings to your windows, and those beautiful French window frames! And you have been sending your daughters to the genteelest boarding school; your shop is the best furnished, and your cellars are the best filled, in all this part of Lunnun. Where can you find the need-ful for all these grand things? Dear Mrs. Crow-der, how do you manage?"

Mrs. Crowder simpered, and cast a look of smiling contempt through the half open door, into the shop, filled with droughty customers. "The fools' pence!—'tis THE FOOLS' PENCE that does it for us," she said And her voice rose, more shrill and loud than usual, with the triumph

Her voice reached the ears of one custor Her voice reached the ears of one customer—George Manly, the carpenter, who stood near the counter. Turning his eyes upon those around him, he saw pale, sunken cheeks, inflamed eyes, and ragged garments. He then turned them upon the stately apartment: he looked through the door into the parlor, and saw looking-glasses, and pictures, and gilding, and fine furniture and a rich carpet, and Miss Lucy in a silk grown at her piane: and he thought to himself. gown, at her piano: and he thought to himself, how strange it is! how curious, that all this wretchedness ou my left hand should be made to

turn into all this rich finery on my right?

"Well, sir—and what's for you?" said the shrill voice which had made the FOOLS' PENCE

"A glass of gin, ma'am, is what I was waiting for; but I think I've paid the last fools' pence that I shall put down on this counter for many a long

Manly hastened home. His wife and two little girls were seated at work. They were thin and pale, really for want of food. The room looked very cheerless, and their fire was so small as hardly to be felt: yet the dullest observer would have been struck by the neatness that reigned. It was a joyful surprise to them, his returning so early that night, and returning sober, and in good humor.

so early that night, and returning sooer, and in good humor.

"Your eyes are weak to-night, wife," said George or else you have been crying. I'm afraid you work to much, by candle light."

His wife smiled and said, "working does not hurt my eyes:" and she beckoned to her little boy, who was standing apart, in a corner—evidenily as a culprit.

in the corner."

"Tell me what your bad words were, John,"
said the Judge,
But Mason bad become alarmed—had refused
to go on, until satisfied of the whereabouts of his
the many persons have supposed.—
"Much has been done the past year by the
British in strengthening themselves in their relationship."

"And the many persons have supposed.—
"Tell me what your bad words were, John,"
said the Judge,
But Mason bad become alarmed—had refused
to go on, until satisfied of the whereabouts of his
client.
"Well, Mr. Mason," said the Judge,
"Well, Mr. Mason," said the Judge,
"Well, Mr. Mason," said the Judge,
"And the many persons have supposed.—
"And the many persons have supposed

British in strengthening themselves in their mi-litary positions in this State, and towards com-pleting the road through the Madawaska settle-property of the strengthening themselves in their mi-litary positions in this State, and towards com-pleting the road through the Madawaska settle-bring me some coal from the box."

pleting the road through the Madawaska settlement.

"Five thousand pounds have been expended between the Grand falls and the Madawaska on the North side of the St. John, and five thousand pounds from the Madawaska to the river Du Loupon, the portage from Temiscouata. A bridge across the Aroostook near its mouth has been completed, and a new road cut out and grubbed from the bridge to the Grand falls.
"It is contemplated, as I hear, another year to finish the new road from the Aroostook to the Grand falls, and also from the Grand falls to and over the portage from Temiscouata to the St. Lawrence.

"Upen this route, the British have now five

aughter, and almost in rags, while he hard-working, uncomplaining Susan, and his nilitary stations: One at the Grand falls in children in want, and almost in rags, while he was sitting drinking, night after night, destroy-

grs hear it. Its goodnatured mistress and her two girls did all they could to dry and wipe away the rain-drops and mud-splashes from the ladies' fine silk gowns, ail draggled and soiled, and to repair, as far as possible, every mischief done to

their dresses and persons.

When all had been done that could be done, When all had been done that could be done, and, as Miss Lucy said, they "began to look themselves again," Mrs. Crowder, who was lolling in a large arm-chair, and amusing herself by a stare at every thing in the room, suddenly started forward, and addressing herself to the master of the house, whose Bible and whose face had just caught her eye,—"Why, my good man, we are old friends; I know your face, I'm certain; still there is some change in you, though I can't exactly say what it is."

"I used to be in ragged clothes and out of health?" said Goorge Mauly, smiling: "now thank God, I am comfortably clad, and in excellent health."

The following admirable Law Case is taken as legal readers will readily believe, from the "A-merican Reports":—
"The UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW is capitally illustrated by the Pittsburgh American, in a story which we have not seen beaten for many long days:—

Ys:
It is no usual thing to see men in this country rise to eminence at the bar, and in the State, by their own unaided energies, and the natural vigor of their minds. Of this kind was judge S——, of Maryland. He had come to the bar late in life, avoiding, or over-stepping the dull technical formalities which surrounded the usual approaches to the practice,—Having reached the profits and advantages of his profession without them, he felt or affected for them indifference or contempt, and the old "Martinets" of the law were often made to stare at the liberties he would take, with what they deemed indispensible and necessary forms and rules of the practice. To the form was nothing, so that he could

seize the right.
'A notorious offender, who had long escaped the meshes of the law, by means of flaws and holes in indictments, was to be tried before him. General Mason was his standing counsel; and the fellow's good fortune, and the ingenuity and tact of his counsel were considered as good as law proof. Judge S. was well satisfied that the fellow deserved punishment, and was determined that he should receive it maugre the talents of Mason, or any legal difficulty that might inter-

\* The prosecution went on, and the counsel "The prosecution went on, and the counset made a very clear case. The offences was proved point blank, and Mason began to think his client rather cornered, when the prosecuting attorney, to "make assurance doubly sure," called one more witness, a very respectable man in the county. He confirmed all that had been proved by fermer witnesses, as to the offence, and with county. He confirmed all that had been proved by former witnesses, as to the offence, and with this additional important fact—that the offence was committed in Pennsylvania and not in Mary-land, it being one of the border counties. Appa-rently the Court paid no attention to this part of the testimony. The criminal's counsel then re-marked, that he supposed that he need call no witnesses, as the fact, so well ascertained, at once put an end to the prosecution.

"Why, John what's this I see?" said his father.
"Come and tell me what you have been doing."

John was a plain spoken boy, and had a straight forward way. He came up to his father, and looked full in his face, and said. "The baker came for his money to night, and would not leave the loaves without it; but though he was cross and rough, he said mother was not to blame, and that he was sure you had been drink. but contains some statements respecting the disputed territory, which we conceive will not prove uninteresting to those of our readers who are watching the progress of this long pending and apparently interminable dispute.

The following extract will give some idea of the doings of our people during the past year, from which it may be inferred that they have not been so inert as many persons have emposed.

"Tell me what your bad words were, John,"

was cross and rough, he said mother was not to blame, and that he was not and without noticing the absence of his client, and without noticing the absenc

will step to yonder window you can see him."

Mason proceeded in the direction indicated by

Mason proceeded in the direction indicated by the Judge's gesture, and had no sooner looked out than he turned to the court, with the exclamation—"Why sir they are flogging him!"

"That makes no difference," replied the imperturable Judge—"proceed in your argument."

"What good will my argument do?—the man is already sentenced and punished! I have nothing to gain by confineing the court." thing to gain by convincing the court!"

"Oh yes, I will grant you," said the Judge,
"a new trial!—[Pittsburgh American.

MEMORANDA BY A SETTLER IN LOWER CANADA.

### INTRODUCTION

It is much to be regretted, as well for the general interest of the country, as for the particular benefit of many worthy individuals, that large tracts of very fine land, within from 50 to 250 miles of Quebec comprising the whole of the Eastern Townships, and the country on both sides of the Ottawa, are so little known or cared for, by more than a very few of the Emigrants arriving every year in search of a home—the land alluded to has every possible requisite for the most advantageous and successful settlement, and has, besides, in its favour, not only the great saving of time and money, by its readiness of access when compared to a trip to the Western States, or even to the Western parts of Canada, but is as eligible for agricultural purposes generally, grazing more especially, as the countries to which preference is so exclusively given.

A person with a small capital, by proceeding either to the Eastern Township, or up the Ottawa, may, in a few days, (a week at farthest, and then not be in a hurry in making a selection,) purchase a small farm and have all arrangements made for the comfort of his family, and for carry-It is much to be regretted, as well for the gen-

purchase a small farm and have all arrangements made for the comfort of his family, and for carrying on the business with vigour (the e ere at all times plenty of such farms for sale, satisfactory reasons why will be hereafter given) while actories with ravel hundreds of miles by water, and other will travel hundreds of miles by water, and a tedious and expensive journey by land, traveling on and on, spending as much as would half stock a small farm, going farther to fare worse, and then regret he had not stopped perhaps hundreds of miles, and weeks sconer, by which so much money and time would have been saved. Some remarks on the comparative benefits and advantages of the near and far off settlements have lately been placed in our hands, including also some memoranda by "a settler in Lower thank God, I am comfortably clad, and in excellent health."

"But how is it," said Mrs. Crowder, "that we never catch a sight of you now!"

"Madam." said he, "I'm sure I wish you well; nay, I have reason to thank you; for words of yours first opened my eyes to my own foolish and wicked course. My wife and children were half naked and half starved, only this time last year. Look at them, if you please, now—for sweet, contented looks, and decent clothes, I'll match them with any man's wife and children. And now, madam, I tell you, as you told a friend of yours one day last year,—tis tools' pence!—I ought rather to say, the pence earned by honest industry; and spent so that we can ask the blessing of God upon the pence."

Mrs. Crowder never recovered the customer is the had lost.

"Much money and time would have been saved. Some remarks on the comparative benefits and advantages of the near and far off settlements have lately been placed in our hands, including also some memoranda by "a settler in Lower Canada;" these will furnish to the intending also some memoranda by "a settler in Lower Canada;" these will furnish to the intending also some memoranda by "a settler in Lower Canada;" these will furnish to the intending also some memoranda by "a settler in Lower Canada;" these will furnish to the intending also some memoranda by "a settler in Lower Canada;" these will furnish to the intending also some memoranda by "a settler in Lower Canada;" these will furnish to the intending also some memoranda by "a settler in Lower Canada;" these will furnish to the intending also some memoranda by "a settler in Lower Canada;" these will furnish to the intending also some memoranda by "a settler in Lower Canada;" these will furnish to the intending also some memoranda by "a settler in Lower Canada;" these will furnish to the intending also some memoranda by "a settler in Lower Canada;" these will furnish to the intending also some memoranda by "a settler in Lower Canada;" these will furnish to the intending also some memoran parties themselves for corroboration of our state-ments—to which we shall add some description of the country; statistics, &c., and as the whole is intended for general information of emigrants, we shall be glad to see the whole transferred from our solution in the state of th from our columns into other papers, for the more general diffusion of the useful information we propose by this means to furnish. CAP I.

but some thousand of miles distant. So we, before we came to this decision, ransacked alli the booksellers' shops for every thing, new and old that had been published about America, in the shape of Histories, Recollections, Travels, Conversations, Emigrants' Guides, Letters to friends, &c. &c. Indeed we left no effort untried to obtain such information as we thought might be depended upon. We even got a young man from the state of Ohio to stay a whole month in the house with us, in order to ensure a perfect practical knowledge of the country which was intended to become the theatre of our future destiny; yet, after all our labour and pains, when we arrived in the country, we found it as different, as totally different from what we expected, as we could have done, had we never heard of it before. Indeed this is a feeling that predominates, over every other, in the mind of the emigrant, when he first obtains a distinct though distant view of the wild and interminable forest, which clothes, in so forbidding an aspect, that land of promise, which he had pictured to his imagination as the very garden of Eden; and he awakes once more, from his long and lonely cherished fantasies, to all the sad realities of life, and as he gazes on the whole face of the country, he sees that the original curse of his nature has reached it, and he reads, in characters which can neither be mistaken nor unfelt, "by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread."

cause it turned out to correspond, in no single teature, with that parad se he had been led, from
the whole course of his enquiries, to expect, and
which he was now so anxiously in search of.
Therefore the first, and almost only thing he did
in that fine country, for it is a fine country, was
to look out a conveyance to Quebec, the capital
of the Canadas, at which place he arrived in a
fishing sloop in abunt tendars. But here he was fishing sloop in about tendays. Euthore he was also disappointed and consequently proceeded to Upper Canada with no better success. His prospects here; however, seemed to begin to brighten, and he imagined himself in the direct road to the "promised land," but it was still "very far off," and this constituted, perhant its only are alleger. and this constitute i, perhaps its only ex. cliency
From these provinces, as he travelled through
them, he cent us the following letter, which afterw.ris appeared in the weekly journal of the

coun y town, a great promoter of emigration upon political principles, the dignified designation it was pleased to bestow upon the discontent and nurmoring is laboured so hard to excite in the public mind against the then existing administration. Not that such lucubrations had any effect upon our mide, for we were up colliticians. effect upon our minds, for we were no politicians; besides if we had been, we seldom saw it, till at second hand, when it was so be-dimmed and fret-ted that we could hardly read it. The letter

QUEENSTON, UPPER CANADA, Sept. 1, 1917. I have just arrived at this place where as I must wait two days for a vessel to take me across the great lake, I shall have sufficient leisure, which I have never had before, to give you some

which I have never had before, to give you some account of my adventures and prospects.

I reached Halifax in twenty three days, and immediately sailed for the Canadas, through a great portion of which I have travelled. I hear such terrible accounts of their winters as to convince me that these cold and inhospitable regions are not the country for me. Resided the woods. are not the country for us. Besides the woods are so thick as not to admit even of the slightest degree of pasturing, and the length of the winter, independent of its severity, must be very disadvantageous to farming occupations. The land, however, is good, and the crops, at least, from the little of them that is yet ou', appear to be tolerable. tolerable.

I am determined not to stop till I reach the Tam determined not to stop that reach the Ohio country, so fine a description of which is given in Birbeck's letters. From thence, if I should not like it, I will proceed to the Missouri territory. I feel in much better spirits as I advance into the interior, The severity of the limits made and a strength of the same lating. mate moderates even in the same latticude, and the whole tide of emigration seems to be flowing in this direction. We may possibly be all wrong and it may elb again. But the land is better—the forests easier to clear carry—the communication to New Orleans always open, whereas the rivers of this country are frozen up nearly half the year. And although New Orleans is a very distant market, yet, from its geographical position, it has such easy access to the whole of South America, the ultimate market for almost all the surplus produce of this part of the Continent, that its distance makes but little difference mate moderates even in the same laticude, and and it such that its distance makes but little difference in the prices the farmers obtain. But I am anticipating my progress. I shall, of course, give you every information when I reach that fruitful land.

Isnd.
You would expect, in a letter from this place, some account of the far famed Falls of Niagara whose roar booms through the welkin to an immense distance like the receding earthquake. I can only say, that as all the very fine and very graphic descriptions which I had seen, have failed, completely failed, to convey to my mind any adequate idea of them, it is not for me to presume to draw a portraiture of a scene so magnificently grand; Walter Scott ought to take a trip to this country on purpose to see them.

The next letter we receive from him stated that there was one circumstance which Mr. Birk-

The next letter we receive from him stated that there was one circumstance which Mr. Birkbeck had neglected to mention, and that was, that there was no good water, in that fine district or country, he had described as so well stated, in every point of view, to the English emigrant. My brother, however, so far from despairing, thought the prize he was in search of so nearly within his reach, that we might venture to sail on the following spring and he would meet us at Philadelphia. But his promised land appeared to be still so doubtful and distant that it threw disunion, if not discord, into our countries. Some slight mention was made too, in some of his letslight mention was made too, in some of his letters, of intermittent fevers; cheapness of farming productions, and one or two other trifling circumstances, which led, at last, the oldest that remined, to break the compact they had entered into, and with his youngest brother, whom he considered as more especially under his guardian care, to seek in the Canadas that fulfilment of those high hopes, we had, perhaps, foolishly formed, which had hitherto been sought for in vain on the banks of the mighty tributaries to the far famed Mississippi. We parted, not in anger, far from it, but in the most devoted effection, with the warmest wishes for each other's welfare: The first thing a prudent family generally does when they think of emigrating to America is, of course, to make enquiries about the country: to search some geographical grammar or gazetteer, for a description of every town and province on this mighty continent; when a discussion is naturally entered into, and carried on for a length of time, upon their comparative merits, till perhaps each member of the family, as was the case in our's, decides upon a different part, and not in the immediate neighborhood of one another, but some thousand of miles distant. So we, before we came to this decision, ransacked all the bookssilers' shops for every thing, new and old climate. Yourg as we were we argued the point like philosophers. On the one side it was urged, that with bad health and a broken constiurged, that with bad health and a broken constitution what were all the luxuries of life, nay,
without such qualifications what was life itself if
exposed to such hourly danger, and ou the other
side, it was strenuously argued, that death was
inevitable wherever we went, and that such a
climate as this would more than counterbalance
all those disadvantages. But arguing and deciding are two very different things, seldom having
any connection with each other, so at least it
proved in this instance, as one party sailed for
Philadelphia in the spring of 1818, and the other
for Quebec.

The writer of these sheets, with his brother

The writer of these sheets, with his brother, The writer of these sheets, with his brother, formed the party to the latter place; and having no instruction as to what would be suitable for the Canada market, we brought out our money in gold and bills of exchange; but the other party being informed, took out quite a venture in different articles of merchandise, with which they made out but indifferently, escaping however with less loss than could have been expected, ignorant as they were of mercantile transactions.

CAP 111.

whole face of the country, he sees that the original curse of his nature has reached it, and he reads, in characters which can neither be mistaken not ut at all '-go on," said the Court.

"Not at all—not at all '-go on," said the Court.

"Your Honor will not attempt to try an offence committed in another State!"

"I tell you I will, sir, and shew you good reason for it.—The offence has been clearly proved and deserves punishment; we have got him here, and can punish him. In Pennsylvania they cannot catch him, and the law is not to be bulked by such technicalities."

The counsel here remarked, that he could convince the court of its error, if he had time to look up authorities;—he had not the books with him, but could procure them in half an hour.

"Oh, I will give you as much time as yon want," replied the Judge. Take half a day if you choose."

So soon as Mason had left the court, in search.

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The counsel here remarked, that he could convince the court of its error, if he should not like that country, be and of course, like all incompleted to the country in an end of course, like all incompleted its nature has reached it, and he reads, in characters which can neither be mistaken nor unfelt, "by the sees that the original curse of his nature has reached it, and he reads, in characters which can neither be mistaken nor unfelt, "by the sees that the original curse of his nature has reached it, and he reads, in characters which can neither be mistaken nor unfelt, "by the sees that the original curse of his nature has reached it, and he reads, in characters which can neither be mistaken or unfelt. The voyanges of both parties were prosperous, nothing having occurred, but what is comment to distinct to enable us to live together at home (England): the education

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