wanting on the part of the Canada Conference, or on any own part individually, to a fair inves-tigation and adjustment of the whole matter. But my own opinion is, that the London Committee know the injustice and weakness of their own cause too well to submit it to any tribunal but themselves Time will tell. In the mean the buy the greatest encouragement in the increase of our Missionary from the increase of the increase funds, the increase of our missionary funds, the increase of members on, I believe, every circuit; the support of the Legislature; the countenance of the Government; and the best of all, the blessing of God.

Yours very truly, E. RYERSON.

From the St. Catharines Journal Another "McLeob Case."—Great excitement in Lockport.—A young gentleman of the name of Sheridan Hogan, residing at Hamilton, having occasion to visit Rochester, on matters of business, had, on his return, put up at a country lin, a few miles from Lewiston. About 12 o'clock in the night, a Constable and four men have just the receiver and the state of the constable and four men burst into the roem, arrested him on a charge of having participated in the murder of "Amos Dur-fee," one of the crew of the "Caroline," dragged him back in the night, and threw him into that proverbially loathsome den, the Lockport jail, where the only accommodation afforded him, was the choice of being locked up in a cell with four criminals, one a black, and anoth-Monday night last, the 28th ultimo. On Thesday he was taken before a magistrate for examination; but on account of an objection raised by his counsel, as to the legality of the warrant, he was again committed to the jail, from which he was the next day liberated by a writ of habeas corpus, and brought before the Judge of the County Court, who, after a patient hearing, which lasted nearly the whole day, and conducted by counsel on both sides, decided, that the warrant

counsel on both sides, decided, that the warrant was illegal, being issued for the apprehension of "Sheldon," instead of "Sheridan" Hogan.

This attempt of the "Patriot" vagabonds, who infest Lockport, and prowl about the frontier to increase the difficulties which already exist between the two countries, and prevent the settlement of the "Caroline affair," by Lord Ashburton, created, as well may be imagined, a most nursual excitement among the people—a most unusual excitement among the people—a majority of whom, at least every respectable person, was strongly opposed to the proceeding. Judge Gardner, one of McLeod's counsel, and another gentleman whose name we have forgot, associated with him, used every exertion to defend the prisoner and procure his release, which fend the prisoner, and procure his release, which was only effected in the manner described. But although young Hogan was released from "durance." yet he was not, from danger. The "loaf-ers" only failed in accomplishing their object, by a "misnomer," and it was only necessary for them to obtain another warrant, correctly drawn, to have him fairly committed, to take his trial for the murder of Durfee. But, to the credit of the Magistrates of Lockport and its vicinity, not one of them would issue a warrant for his sion; and before one could be procured fro Lewiston or Tonawanta, he was by the generous and praiseworthy exertions of some highly respectable and : influential gentlemen, provided with a disguise and a good horse, and accompa-nied by two of them, made his escape in the night, to Canada.
This nocturnal flight, however, was not with-

out its danger. It appears that the arrest of Hogan was instigated by a Doctor Mackenzie, who had formerly known him, in Hamilton, and from which he made his escape as a rebel, during the rebellion of '37. This arch hypocrite, with much apparent friendship, after Hogan was discharged from custody, strongly advised him not to leave that night, as he would certainly be "lynched," if he attempted it. Many others did the same, and among the rest, he received a pencil note from the notorious "incendiary," Gregas, whom the Montreal papers reported dead, to the same putport, styling himself a "friend to him, and to humanily." (1). Their real object was no doubt, in which they were harmly friended.

in which they were happily frustrated.

The original warrant was sworn out by one Mapes, a Colonel of Militia, and who was one of party that arrested Hogan, but who had knowledge of the existence of such an indi-ial, until it was communicated to him by Docno knowledge of the existence of such an individual, until it was communicated to him by Doctor Makenzie, or some of his associates in crime. It is more likely, however, that he was deputed by some "Hunter's" lodge, to act the part he did, particularly as it is said there were plenty of witnesses ready to swear to the identity of Hogan, as being one of the party who destroyed the Caroline.

We forhear comment as we understand that a

We forbear comment as we understand that a full statement of the affair has been sent to the

vernor-General

TO MILLERS AND PACKERS OF FLOUR. Having published in the last Colonist the suggestions of the Montreal Board of Trade, with respect to Wheat and Flour intended for exportation from Canade, we would direct attention to the following communication, from one who has had much experience as a Corn Factor, &c, at home, and who moreover has for some years been engaged in the same pursuits in this country.
[Colonist.]

PRESERVATION OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour and Wheat are frequently received in Britain. It is a grievance which, at whatever cost, ought and must be remedied if we would not have our produce disgraced and our trade destroyed. The loss upon many parcels has been excessive during the last season, and at certain times purchasers would scarcely look at Canadian Flour at all. If this state of things were permitted to continue, the trade might were permitted to continue, the trade might were permitted to continue, the trade might as well be stopped, and the dawning prosperity of the country changed into utter ruin.

The importance of this subject may induce you to make room for the following observations: During many years, from being a witness to the immense losses sustained by speculators, I have endeavoured to ascertain by what means Flour and Grain may be preserved from injury. Flour and Grain may be preserved from injury, and, from experience and various experiments, I feel quites confident that the following remarks may be useful to those engaged in this business.

The Journal of Commerce has intelligence from Peru, by the way of Chagres, that the Peruvian army which invaded Bolivia, under command of Gamarra in person, was totally defeated by the period. may be useful to those engaged in this business. When many persons were eagerly-employed, last September and October, in the purchase of Wheat for shipment to England, I took occasion to write a few remarks, which were published in the Herald, warning them that Wheat was then in such a damp and new condition, as to be, unless kiln-dried, unfit for transportation.—mentioning that the result would be a heavy less to those concerned by its arriving in such a state

which I will abide at all times and under any penalty, will silence objectors, and satisfy every candid mind of every party, that there is nothing wanting on the part of the Canada Conference, or on my own part individually, to a fair investment of the whole matter.

damp or fermented grain producing fermentation in a large quantity. In place of cleaning to be encumbered. As the harvest had been or "clearing" grain intended for shipment, I would advise (with the exception of removing wanting on the part of the Canada Conference, or on my own part individually, to a fair investment of the whole matter. much more certain, either in store or in transitu. and, when arrived at the desired port, will no

and, when arrived at the desired port, will not be lessened in value, as such a mixture is light and easily removed.

All descriptions of our Wheat should be partially kiln-dried for Fall shipments; but, if harvested in good order, injured parcels avoided, and mixed with chaff, it will arrive, with an average voyage, in good order. The wheat now coming to market is in good condition and of good quality, with but very few exceptions. In some coming to market is in good condition and of good quality, with but very few exceptions. In some parcels, however, mary of the grains have been slightly injured by a premature disposition to germinate, caused by harvest rains, but this disposition has ceased with all the wheats which have been carefully housed, and I am decidedly of opinion, that such slight injury will not interfere with the preservation of the flour, particularly if manufactured previous to warm weather. A large portion of our agriculturalists have

A large portion of our agriculturalists have grown the white flint wheat last season, the average weight of which is now about 61½ lbs. per standard Winchester bushel; this wheat, with reach which is the wheat, with reasonable care, can be preserved during an unlimited time, and no danger of heating or fermentation of any kind need be apprehended during a spring or summer voyage to England, with the precaution of a mixture of chaff. Grain in sheaf or straw can be preserved during any length of time. Farmers should not clean their length of time. Farmers should not clean their er a hideous looking cripple, or remaining in the ball, a narrow passage heated to suffication, by a large stove in the centre. This occurred on Monday night last, the 28th ultimo. On Tuesor often moved, be rendered very liable son to germination, and generally to injury of some kind, such as must, blue-mould, &c. &c., according to the weather and the location in which it is placed; these injuries neither the milling nor baking processes can remove.

> PRESERVATION OF FLOUR. To effect this, it is essential that the wheat be properly ground—not too high for profit, but cut by well prepared and properly balanced mill-stones—not bruised and heated in the operation by stones in bad order: it should be well cooled before bolting, and then placed in barrels of a larger size than many now in use; a less liabili-ty to heat will also be gained by having it uniformly pressed from bottom to top by the improved packing machines,—the cause is very obvied packing machines,—the cruse is very obvious. It is familiar to every housekeeper, that flour is continually getting sour on their hands, if kept during a few months; this is caused by its being expessed to the often changes of temperature in their houses—cold at night, heated air and monisture during day; by experiment I have ascertained that flour properly manufactured, may be kept perfectly good during fifteen months, and probably much longer, by unpacking it and placing the contents of the purchased ing it and placing the contents of the purchased barrel in two dry ones as lightly as possible, avoid-ing all pressure, and place u in a garret room, or one not exposed to much change in temperature. Flour placed in a very warm situation will keep, but that temperature must be maintained. Flour in barre's covered with water will keep a very in barre's covered with water will keep a considerable time—the outer portion only being liable to bosorption of the liquid,—but if heat and moist are be united, the vegatative process is quickly brought into action, and fermentation entering the value of the article. sue which destroy the value of the article. Flour, immediately on being packed, should be removed from the partially heated and variable atmosphere in the Mills, and placed in stores where a uniform temperature can be maintained. When cold, dry days occur the windows should be append; but during warm must weather the be opened; but during warm, moist weather the outer air should be carefully excluded. It is much to be regretted that the greater part of Fleur manufactured for our Farmers is not cooled previous to bolting; it is such Flour that is unfit for keeping or for exportation even were it properly ground, as very seldom is the case.
>
> JAMES C. DAWSON,

Toronto, March 1st, 1842.

Lusus NATURE .- Last week, a cow belong ing to John Thomson, Esq. Nepean, had a call parated into two distinct calves, having two heads and four forc legs complete. We have heard nothing of the formation of the viscera beyond that of its having two hearts.—From the point where the spine separated into two backwards, it presented the appearance of only one body with the exception of having two tails and only two hind legs. It was of the male sex. [Bytown Gazette.

Corn Factor, &c

FROM BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.—By the brig Isabella, Capt. Dobert, we have Rio Janeiro papers to Jan. 27th.

The English schooner of war Viper arrived there a few days previous, having on board Mr. Leeson Ball, the new British Minister to the

Argentine Confederation.

The advices from Monte Video are to Dec. The advices from Mente Video are to Dec. 29th, a few days later than before received. Admiral Brown had returned to Buenos Ayres, and Coe arrived at Monte Vileo on the 23d.

A Rio paper of Jan. 27th says, "The French brig Marabout, which sailed from Bahia for the coast of Africa, and was detained by the Brownette Rose, on suspicion of being about to

coast of Africa, and was detained by the Br. corvette Rose, on suspicion of being about to engage in the slave trade, was declared by the royal tribunal of Cavenne on the 28th ult. to be an unlawful prize, and the captors were muleted in damages to the amount of 250,000 francs, (near 50,000 dollars.)

Advices from Valparaiso to the 30th November, state that Gen. Gamarra, President of Peru.

To the Editor of the Brinsh Colonist.

Sir,—The following is an extract from the Montral Commercial Messenger, which is following by several advices to Millers, &c., from the Board of Trade:—

"It has been our duty on several occasions to call the attention of the Canadian public to the damaged and unsound condition in which our Flour and Wheat are frequently received in Flour and F

FROM JAMAICA -- Kingston papers to the 12th of February have been received. They contain accounts of continued ravages by scarlet fever in

These papers give the coup at grace to that insurrection story. There had been nothing of the kind save the holyday riots in December, and the escape of some 70 prisoners from the jail at Kingston, of which we published an account some two weeks ago.

The papers complain greatly of the indolence and insubordination of the laborers on the estates.

From the Rochester Democrat of March 7.

From the Rechester Democrat of March 7.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—Quite an excitement, we learn, prevails in Lockport, in consequence of a discovery that the Rev. Mr. Costello, the Catholic clergyman of that place has been privately married, since Sept. last. A portion of his congregation, it is said, indignant at this violation of the canons of the Catholic church, assembled tumultuously around his dwelling, demanding a sum of money belonging to the society. manding a sum of money belonging to the socie-ty which had been placed in his hands. The whole amount was delivered over and placed in the bank for safe keeping. The sheriff fearful of violence, had placed a guard to protect the reverend gentleman. We abstain from produ-cing any farther particulars of the affair, as the story is doubtless much exaggerated. We shall learn all in a day or two.

TYPHUS FEVER.

It cannot be too widely known that nitrou acid gas possesses the property of destroying the contagion of the typhus fever and certainly of preventing its spread. By the following simple method the gas may be produced at a wary trill-ing expence:—Place a little powdered saltpetre in a saucer. & pour on it as much oil of vitriol as will cover it; a copious discharge of acid gas will instantly take place, the quantity of which may be regulated by lessening or increasing the quantity of the materials.—[English raper.]

TIT FOR TAT .- A drunken fellow set fire to distillery, a short time since. An exchange pa-per says, that this is perfectly fair—for the dis-tillery first set fire to him, and then he set fire to the distillery.

A Yankee captain once sung out in a squall, to a raw hand newly shipped on board his craft: let go jib, there! Darn your skin, let go that jib! 'I aint a touchin' on it!' squalled out the simple own-easter in return.

Kingston Birgld.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1842.

We received this morning New York paper of Thursday last, but no further news from Engand, nor of the Caledonia. The President of the United States has sent a Message to Con gress requesting legislative provision to meet such cases as McLeod's, called for by the recent arrest of Hogan, as detailed in our paper to-day; and the judiciary committee of the House of Re presentatives have prepared a Bill for this purpose. It will enable the Executive to remove all such cases from State tribunals to the Fede ral judiciary. There is a deficit of three million in the United States Treasury, for which Congress has to provide in some way. We copy the President's Message on the subject of Hogan.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8, 1842.

To the House of Representatives: In my message of the 7th December I suggested to Congress the propriety, and in some degree the necessity, of making proper provisions by law, within the pale of the constitution, for the removal, at their commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as might arise in state courts involving national questions, or questions touching the faithful observance and discharge of the international obligations of Ballard, Resolved—That and that the future product and that the future products and that the future products are the future products. the United States, from such state tribunal to the Federal Judiciary. I am urged to repeat, at this time, this recommendation, by the receipt of this time, this recommendation, by the receipt of intelligence upon which I can rely, that a subject of Great Britain, residing in Upper Ganada, has been arrested upon a charge of connexion with the expedition fitted out by the Canadian troyed, and will, in all probability, be subjected to trial in the state courts of New York. It is doubtful whether, in this state of things, should his discharge be demanded by the British Government, this Government is invested with any control over the subject until the case shall have reached the court of final resort to the state of New York, and been decided in that Court. And although such delay ought not, in a rational point of view, to give cause of umbrage to Grea justice to foreign nations should be placed a-mong our highest duties. I cannot, therefore, in consideration of what properly becomes the United States, and in anticipation of any demand one of its subjects, forego the duty of repeating my recommendation to Congress for the immediate adoption of some suitable legislative pro JOHN TYLER.

We alluded a short time ago to the efforts that were making by a portion of the tory press to recover their former ascendancy and exclusive rule, expressing at the same time our conviction that the Government would not fall into the trap that was prepared for them. The action of the Government since then has shown that they are not at all inclined to foster this exclusive spirit, or promote its selfish and unjust designs. He must be careless of the country's peace who would do any thing to revive the bitter controversies of former days; and he must be "clean daft" who hopes to restore the tories to their former state without arousing a fierce opposition." Executive responsibility to the people's representatives is no longer an open question, no

nger a matter to be debated as to its merits. It is established and settled as the only practical rule of administering the Constitution; and Spanish Town, where it had been very prevalent since the middle of October.

These papers give the coup de grace to that insurrection story. There had been nothing of cit a reply. Let those who will, be eternally cit a reply. Let those who will, be eternally harping on first principles, unable to make any advance; the whole Province is not a "Sleepy Hollow." Progress has been made, and the advance will be maintained.

Special objections have been made to som of the recent appointments, but without the shadow of a foundation. Most certainly the tories have no right to complain, for they still hold fivesixths of all appointments in the Province. The great majority of the people are yet without their legitimate share of public favor, and on this, as well as other accounts, many of them omplain, and with just reason; but for the mi-

appened at that particular time, his enemies week, with freight and passengers for Port Onthought to injure him and serve themselves by connecting his removal with the insurrection. They made their grand attack, and were totally defeated.

Another move in the game has been made Another move in the game has been made.

Mr. Secretary Harrison is assailed, on the supposition that he is the chief adviser of these appointments. Here again the tory tactics are at fault. For if the supposition be correct, it is not so much the person who advises, as it is the rule on which the appointments are made, that is to be considered. In applying that rule, Mr. Harrison is but the minister of the public will, and the attack is made less on him than on the people and their representatives. Appointments people and their representatives. Appointments are made in accordance with the constitutional rule, which gives the power and patronage of the Government to the majority. If that rule were strictly enforced, it would, as we formerly remarked, exclude every tory from office; an remarked, exclude every tory from once, and it is certain that the prevailing current of public opinion is to carry that rule much farther than it has been carried by Mr. Harrison. Therefore the quarrel is not with him, but with the people of Canada. The tories have acted with characterisms. teristic blindness in provoking inquiry, and turning public attention to the manner in which offices are filled; for it will surely cause some of them to quake in their places. The issue which them to quake in their places. The issue which the people of Canada will join on the question, will not be, why some reformers were appointed to office, but why so few were appointer

The following extract from the Brockville Re-corder shows the fals mood of the charges made against Mr. Brell.

"In the Toronto Patriot of the 22d ult. we observe an article on the subject of the late appointment to the Treasury of this District, affected to be written in a fair and candid style; yet closing with an extract from the late Monhely Review, containing advice to those who were concerned in the late insurrection. We would inform the Patriot that, as far as Mr. Buell is concerned, the outgation is wholly inapplicable. concerned, the quotation is wholly inapplicable, as he was neither concerned in that deplorable affair, not did he at any time leave the country on account of political transactions. On the courtrary, he was out at the head of his company of militim when all the second and the second accountry. f militia when called on for service, immediate-y after the outbreak in 1837, and again in the Island affair. All this time of the Hickory Island affair. All this time and up to September, 1838, acting as Treasurer and Secretary to the Johnstown District Mutual Fire Insurance Company. About the latter period, in the exercise of freedom and the undoubted right of a British subject, he entered into a contract for the construction of two locks on the Black River Canal in the State of New York, some 90 miles from this frontier. From and after which period, during the time he was engaged in fulfilling his during the time he was engaged in fulfilling his contract, on the Canal, he passed and repassed from this Province to the State of New York, as he had occasion, and his business required; and as soon as the work on which he was engaged was completed, returned and resumed his former residence in this Town, where he owns a valuable property. He is, however, a Reformer, and has been actively concerned in most of the political contests which have occurred in this District for some years past; and as such has materially contributed to the discomfiture of those who have of late been so busy in their endeavors to traduce his character, This is his

A Convention of School Teachers has been held in the Prince Edward District, and several resolutions were passed declaring the necessity for an improved system of education. The Con vention is to meet again on the first Saturday in May. We copy the resolutions from the

Moved by A. H. Blake, seconded by Charles Ballard, Resolved—That knowledge is power; and that the future prosperity of this rising Colony, highly depends on the developement of intellectual talents, and that on the efficacy of our primary Schools, such developement p

Moved by Allen Williams, seconded by Rich-Moved by Allen Williams, seconded by Richmond Hathaway, Resolved—That the members of this convention desired highly important for the amelioration of primary Schools, that a correct system of discipline, and a judicious selection of books be introduced into schools, and a iniformity of the same be observed by patrons

and teachers.

Moved by T. Donnelly, seconded by E. Doty, it was unanimously resolved, that this convention do earnestly and respectfully recommend to tion do earnestly and respectfully recommend to the commissioners of common schools, the fol-lowing books viz., Cobbs Spelling Book, Intro-duction to the English Reader, English Reader, Pinnock's History of England, Kirkham's Grammer, Onley's Geography, Willets and Walking-ham's Arithmeticks, believing that their uniform introduction into schools, will lead to improve e state of primary scho

the state of primary schools, and facilitate the spread of education generally.

Moved by D. T. Demorest, seconded by J. W. Youmans, Resolved—That this convention view the past system of education as having been insufficient, that we look forward with some degree of confidence to the system now being a-dopted, and trust that by subsequent Legisla-tive improvement, and the united efforts of the Municipal Councils, and Common School Com-

missioners, an improved state of primary instruction may be anticipated.

Moved by T. Donnelly, seconded by Wilmot Gerow, Resolved—That in the opinion of this convention, the stipend heretofore allowed to Teachers of common schools in this District, has not generally here a sufficient removal. has not generally been a sufficient remuneration for competent and faithful instructors, and that this convention deem this circumstance, in connection with the employing of incompetent teachers, to be the principal cause of the present unimproved state of our primary schools.

Moved by E. Doty, seconded by J. W. Youmans, Resolved.—That the term education, imports properly the free devices.

ports properly the free development and judithe individual educated, physical, mental and moral, and that in this view, the present system of common school training, is behind the spirit.

of the age.

Moved by A. H. Blake, seconded by T. Donneily, resolved—I hat this convention deem it to be the duty of all Teachers of common schools acting under the new system of education, about going into operation, not only to improve every facility in their power, to more fully qualify themselves for successfully discharging the importent duties connected with their station, but by their future energy and faithfulness, to pro-mote the highest educational and moral improve-ment of the pupils under their care, and the ge-neral prosperity of primary schools in communi-ty. The hour being late some important reso-lutions were deferred.

Ameeting has been held in Adolphustown respecting the proposed sale of the Court House by the District Council, at which it was resolved

In this port the busy notes of preparation are heard from Steam Boats and Schooners, hasting ument planted at the south to begin their labours at the first opening of the ner of Lot No. 25 in the first eard from Steam Boats and Schooners, hasting three men were unfortunately drowned last three men were unfortunately drowned last along the said boundary line of the Seignory No. 1, to a said intersects the boundary of the seignory No. 1, to a said intersects the boundary of the seignory No. 1, to a said intersects the boundary of the seignory No. 1, to a said intersects the boundary of the seignory No. 1, to a said intersects the boundary of the seignory No. 1, to a said intersects the boundary of the seignory No. 1, to a said intersects the boundary of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a said boundary line of the seignory No. 1, to a sa bay and river. The ice has become rotten, and land, and another near the wharf at the foot of 2; Thence running alo

For the Kingston Herald.

The following paragraph is from the Chronicle of Saturday last:

"We are informed that letters have been received in town stating that Sir Allan Napier Macnab sailed for England in the packet ship Oxford, from New York, on the 1st inst. He previously went to Boston to take his passage, but not liking to proceed in the Unicorn, continued on to New York. If any proof were wanting of the courage of the gallant Knight, this singular fact is amply sufficient."

As I and many others are at a loss to see in what way it gives any proof of the Knight of Dundurn's courage, perhaps the Editor of the Chronicle will enlighten us in his next upon this important subject. The honorable, learned, and gallant Knight, in his route to embark for England, went round by Quebec, to avoid the Patriots on this frontier. Having after "moving inland, went round by Quebec, to avoid the Patriots on this frontier. Having after "moving incidents by flood and field," and enacting feats that completely throw him of La Mancha into the shade, arrived "to Bosting," the redoubtable Knight does not like, Angl. ce, is afraid, to proceed in the Unicoru, albeit she is considered by competent judges a good and staunch ship; he therefore comes to the most gallant decision of passing on to New York. "This singular fact," says the Chronicle, is ample proof of Sir Allan's courage. Now I am at issue with the good natured, though somewhat soft saudering Editor of the Chromicle, and so far from any fact that he has adduced being proof of the Editor of the Chronicle, and so far from any factor, act that he has adduced being proof of the gallant Knight's courage. I think it is just the reverse. Well may the Knight exclaim, "Save me from my friends!" Sir Allan's opponents, and they are not a few, in consequence of his alltraism, say, why did he not prove his courage by attacking and capturing McKenzie and his gang on Navy Island? It is perfect nonsenses to attempt to puff Sir Allan into notice; he has been tried by the strict rule of political consistency and true patriotism, and found wanting.

CHIPPEWA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL Krgs on 25 hi

[Note by the Editor of the Herald —In Militia General Order, relation to Navy Island, our correspondent does not seem to be aware that Sir Allan has explained why it was not captured. He was restraine! by orders from Sir F. Head from attempting its the Chronicle's "singular fact," for it is sheer out of District,

Non-version of the Chronicle's "singular fact," for it is sheer out of District,

To be Licut. Colonel,

Major David L. Fairfield, v McQuage. New York as a proof of his courage. He was in no more danger among the people of the Eastern States than in Canada itself.

By the bye, we understand that Sir Allan Mc, Nab travelled to New York disguised like a French Canadian, represented himself as one of the French aristocracy, and took passage on the Oxford under a French name. Wonderful proofs of courage! Eh? What will Mrs. Grun-

THE TRUE BOUNDARY OF THE TOWN. SHIP AND TOWN OF KINGSTON.

For the Kingston Herald.

In your paper of the 27th of April, 1841, two Questions have been solved for the information of the Public; and now a Subscriber proposes a of the Public; and now a Subscriber proposes a third for solution, viz: "What is the true Line of Survey or Boundary of the Township of King-ston, limiting the Town of Kingston, and con-stituting the true unalterable and permanent Boundary thereof, established by the Statute Law of the Land."

Law of the Land."

The writer signed "Mentor," having on a late occasion, and in a Communication through the medium of your paper, and at the request of "A Subscriber," solved two Questions, now replies to the third, with a readiness and satisfaction e-qual to the importance of the subject, and the valuable in crests it involves, & presecutes the history of surveying by a statement of facts from the year 1797 to 1801, and from 1801 to 1804, and from 1804 to 1842, in order to arrive at the true Boundary Line of the Township of King ton, limiting the Town of Kingston, and consti-tuting the true, unalterable and permanent Boundary thereof, established upon a permanent basis by the Statute Law of the Land. From the period or year 1797 to the year 1801

Map, emanating from the Survey and Report of Map, emanating from the Survey and Report of Deputy Surveyor Aiken, as the Eastern Boundary Line of Lot No. 25 in the first corcession of Seignory No. 1, considered also the eastern boundary of seignory No. tuted also the eastern boundary of seignory No. 1, afterwards under different limits known as the Township of Kingston; having the Common Cataroqui or Reserve lying between it and Fort Frontenac, and which tract of land, under different limits, and at a subsequent period, formed or constituted the Town of Kingston. This Boundary dary commenced at a Post or Stone Monument planted at the South Eastern corner of Lot No 25. in the first concession or front of Seignory No. I afterwards under different limits named the Township of Kingston, and it extended to the rear of the first concession.

In the year 1891, a portion or tract of land was taken from the Common or Reserve Cataraqui, lying between the Eastern Boundary Line of Seignory No. 1, afterwards under different limits the Township of Kingston, and Fort Frontenac, and the said tract of land was conveyed & granted in a Doed or Patent from Lineares. granted in a Deed or Patent from Lieutenant Governor Hunter, issued to Sir John Johnson, and is known under the foilowing description:

"Being Park Lot No. 1, adjoining the Town of
"Kingston, in the Township of Lingston, con"taining eighteen acres of land, and bounded, in
"the rear by the eastern boundary line of Con-"Kingston, in the Township of Lingston, con"taining eighteen acres of land, and bounded in
"the rear by the eastern boundary line of Cap"tain Michael Grass's land."

"In the rear 1004.

In the year 1804, a portion or tract of land was again taken fr in the common Cataraqui or Reserve lying between the castern boundary of Seignory No. I; afterwards under different limits the Township of Kingston, and Fort Frontenac, and the said tract was conveyed and granted in a Deed or Patent from Lieutenant Governor Hunter, issued to Ann Earl, and is known under the following description: "Being Park Lot No. 2, "in the rear of the Town of Kingston, containing ten acres of land, and situate in the Township of Kingston, and bounded in the rear by the east ten acres of land, and situate in the Township of Kingston, and bounded in the rear by the east ten acres of land, and situate in the Township of Kingston, and bounded in the rear by the east ten acres of land, and situate in the Township of Kingston, and bounded in the rear by the east ten acres of land, and situate in the Township of Kingston, and bounded in the rear by the east.

"Land."

"In the year 1804, a portion or tract of land and you from any go for the present, but prepare any to the carly to-morrow morning, for the may go for the present, but prepare any to the present, but prepare any to the carly to-morrow morning, for the may go for the present, but prepare any to the carly to-morrow morning, for the may go for the present, but prepare any to the carly to-morrow morning, for the may go for the present, but prepare any to the carly to-morrow morning, for the may go for the present, but prepare any to-morrow morning, for the may go for the present, but prepare the provided the provided the prepared to the stern command. Off went his father, to fludery the carly to-morrow morning entry to the may go for the present, but prepared the stern command. Off went his father, to fludery the carly to-morrow morning entry to the may go for the present, but prepared to the prepared to the stern command. Off went his father, to fludery the carly to the ca The obvious conclusion which "Mentor" has

in such a damp and near condition, as to be, unless kin-dried, until for transportation—menless kin-dried, until for transportation for the form transportation for the pass of thamish, about six unites from the fore state of transportation for the pass of transportation for the pass of transportation for the pass of transportation for the p it in his power to infer from the foregoing state-ment of facte, embraced in the history of Sur-veying, is that the true and unalterable boundary of Sognory No. 1. afterwards under different

y thereof, is known and ma ollowing course: That is to say, com

ner of Lot No. 25 in the first nory No. 1; afterwards und the Township of Kingston to the front of said park bot of the Town of Kingsto planted; Thence running said park Lot No. 2 to a po ing park Lot No. 2 from the front of park Lot No. I, rear of the Town of Kings ument planted; There or monument in a line the said park Lot ? reaches and strikes the Grass's land, and of the T

Thence running along said rear of the first concession.

The above and foregoing Survey or Boundary of t ton, limiting the Town of of the Land, will be protected in injustice in the title of illegal and a

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFF Kings on, 25 h February, has been pleased to make the ment, in the Militia force, viz:

To be Lieut. Colonel,

Lt. David Borker, v. Young. mar-To be Leutenams, E sign William Southard, v. Plan

Ensign Silas Dyer, v Simpson, or Ensign Francis B. Baker, v Barker, remoted, Ensign Robert Werden, v. Huff. out

f District, Ensign David Vanduzen, v. Cunning-To be Ensigns, Youngs Cunningham, Gent. v, South. Hiram Young, Gent. v. Dyer, promo-

James C. Young, Gent. v. Baker, pro-Lewis B. Stinson, Gept. v Werd. James Dougall, Gent v Vandizes, remoted, Cavalry Tr. op attach d. To be Lieutenaut,
Cornet, Wm. Parker Ketchum, v. Me

herson, out of District, To be Cornet, John Vance, Gent. v. Ketchum, pro

1st Regiment Frontenac. To be Lieutenan Ensign Alex. Campbell, v McNab su-Ensign Oliver Mowat, v Meagher, uperceded, Ensign Francis Smith, v Scotell, sus

Ensign Maxwell Strange, v. Wilson, deceased, To be Ensigns. James Wat', Gent. v. Calder, superce Charles Jenkins, Gent. v. Campbell, romated, Thomas A. Haines, Gent. v. Mowat,

comoted, Wm. Ferguson, Gent. v. Smith, pro-James Briggs, Gent. v. Strange, pro-

PREPARE FOR A FLOGGING late Lieutenant in the United States An a native of this country, was one of the s centric fellows in the world. When a bor, ocurred the displeasure of his father called him to account, and after exa as to the why and wherefore of his resolved on applying the rod, now a bly called 'hickory.' But that the of what was to follow. George, said may go for the present, but prepare

 My jacket, replied the boy.
 Well, what have you got under it? dem ed the father. A leather apron, four double, replied

A leather apron, have you indeed, and wh 'Why, Pa,' said the youngster, with a g countenance, 'you told me to prepare to ging, and I got as well prepared as I can The angry father now turned away to laugh, and the boy escaped a flogging by so well prepared for it.—[Berkshire Ame

tilarried. Louisa, eldest daugstier of A. N. J. Duchessay Lagueur of Beauport.

Un Thursd y evening by the Venerable Archdessas h.

Mr. Robert Allem, to. Miss Mary Simpson, both of Kiogas.

Died, At Onwego, on Friday, the 11th instant, Mrs. nother-Fu-law of C. J. Burckle, Esq. of that years.
Ad Toronto, on the 7th instant, Mr. John Laing, De Dector of Customs at that port, aged 32 years.

POST OFFICE NOTICE MAILS for England will be made u following days, viz: via Halifax o day, the 19th inst., at 6 o'clock P. 'M.; v to on Thursday the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. 'M.; v

ROBT. DEA

Kingston, 8th March, 1842. JUDSON'S PATENT PLATFORM SCALE

HE undersigned having been appoint Mr. Jas. Judson, Agents for the Sal Patent WEIGHING MACHINES,

Are now prepared to receive orders for serious of them.

Persons infeuding to order HAY SC.

Persons infeuding to order than the require fitting up, should order them that require fitting up, should order them that require fitting up, so a person in his employed.

Wearston on the opening of navigating the serious ser dately, as he opening of naviga

CARTER & BENT No. 4, Hardy's Buildings, Front St. NOTICE.

THE proprietor of a quantity of and Sand lying on the Lot adjustes. Thirkell & Mason's foundry, ested to have them removed away diately, or they will be sold at public tion on account of whom it may conce Kingston, 15th March, 1842. FOR SALE.

Patent London laid Tarred Rig CHAIN CABLES, ANCHORS, Okkum, Blocks, and Deck Lights
Copper binnacle Lamps & Ship Lantho
Double hoiled Linseed Oil, Paints, Tu tine, Tar, Rosin & Pitch,

aghs most approved patterns, les and Shovels-wrought iron and few superior Hog Skins for Saddles DIPROVED SIKES'S HYDROMET Made by Dring & Fage London,) wi bles, &c. complete, and guaging rod the case superior Fowling Pieces, d barrels, pocket and horse P patent wadding, at Belts & Pouches—Powder & dri

lasks, &c. &. The above articles are a part of last ration, and are now offered or MORLEY & JENKIN n. March 15, 1842.

AUCTION SALE, OF DRY GOODS, &c., &c., T the Rooms of the Subscribers on W day, the 16th instant, positively withou re, to close consignments, viz: h.
do Apron Check, 18 pieces Shin
and Power Loom, Moleskins, Fust
s, and Gambroons, Irish Linev, U
och Holland, White Damask, Unble

colored Table Cloths, Flannels, Se izes, Jacconet, Mull, and figured Mus and Figured Silks and Persians India Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs, dana Shawls embossed corners, the Roy and Tartan Worsted Plaid, per Towelling, Ticking and Sheeting, iery, Ribbons and Wadding, bone and pearl Buttons, on Balls, Linen and Spool Thread, es, Pins, Needles, &c. &c. &c. ille Velvet Shawls, 6-4 7-4 8-4. inted Cotton Shawls worsted fringes, ink Satin and Lerther Shoes, nk Men's Call Skin Shoes, ink Back and Side Combe,

READY MADE CLOTHING. ouble Barrelled Gur, Fowling Pieces, Rifle, and one case Rifle Pistols, the to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. eral, made known at time of Sale COLLINS & HAINES

on, 7th March, 1812. ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY. BESOLD BY ACCTION, at the Ro opportunity not to be lost sight se parties who wish to secur NORSE, or a pair of them. setts of Single, Double, and Tand 588; very superior SLEIGHS, w emplete; Bear Skins and Buffalo Rob ALSO—
Ris, Parlour and Kitchen Chairs, Tabl

ends, Kuchen Utensils, Secretaries, A Curama, Cornices. Guns, Pistols, Rifle der Flasks, Shot Belts, &c. her description of the articles to be S ven, and will likewise be on view edays previous to the Sale. nence precisely at 11 o'clock,

COLLINS & HAINES, B. A punctual attendance is respectful.
The Horses will be sold precisely lock, P. M. , March 10, 1842. OT of fine flavored HAMS and CHEEK W. SIMPSON.

King Stre

OR SALE BY W. SIMPSON, King street and LONDON POI NOTICE. 7 24, 1842 Parent for £7 10s, date has McGill and William Smith Purdy; all persons are hereby caution taking said note, as payment has bee

and, March 14, 1842. MICAJAH PURD R. H. & T. RAE. holesale Importers HE & POREIGN DRY GOOD! KINGS TO N.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS. ADERS will be received by me from suc enos as may be willing to contract for tion of THREE STONE BUILDING those as may be received by me from suc-tion of THREE STONE BUILDING there of Rear and Store Streets, accord-sian and specifications which may be see HENRY SMITH, JR. Mon, 8th March, 1842.

NOTICE. annal Meeting of the Kingston Ma Railway Company, for the purpose of frectors for the ensuing year, accord Act of Incorporation, will be held it of April, at 12 o'clock noon.

By order.
S. D. FOWLER.

the Kingston Marine Railway, 2nd March, 1842.

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