CANADIAN JOURNAL, POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL.

ESS OF THE HEAD range it is that persons personal cleanliness, be e Head—the Hair—the

dandruff or scur annot fall out b a. Ladies, will a atticle? I a

once tried and e-its sweet perfumicles have been pe e only first—the or

e of COMSTOCK & (

HARTON, E.q., late a scerified, as may be as certified, as may be as electer of the following R of Columbia discovered by found it highly service that it is against the fall retain restorative.

ATCHER, serior,

THOMAS, M. D. 163 FUREY, 101 Spruce s McCURDY, 243 South ARD, Jr., 123 Archst.

WHARTON, Ma

ugh McCurdy, whose ve certificate, that the

TOCK & CO, 71 M.

Palmer, Kingston.

cilities for Shipping, th May next, For to

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od and bottle.) for sh, or on approved AL CA ARE.-10 casks es, assorted sizes and half boxes Wind

EDONIA WATER

v. 11th, 1841.

BY THE SUBSCI

rs, Merinoes, figured es, plaio green, dra ns and Damasks, w erges, white, red, bi nnnels, Tweeds, Ker I white Cottons, Prin

l white Cottons, Prints, roblack, pink, sky and to black, closed and Velveteens, plain os de Naples, colored \$\frac{1}{2}\$, Luccadian and Brocaddins, Brussels and Duca ed Barcelonas, and cheen sond source. Handkerth

and gauze Handkerd landkerchiefs, plain, fi slain and fancy Blondes, utillings, sewed and la muslin Cuffs and muslin lace,) muslin handkerch

sortment of Hosiery and irts and Drawers, Three R. H. & T.

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sale Import

FOREIGN DRY G

H, CALI -30 kegs packed Bu quality, for sale by KS FOR SA

JAMES BROWN. TONES. 10 tors O tones, asserted size

KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1842.

THE USES OF ADVERSITY

THE PART II. AND THE CONCLUSION OF TOUNG LADY WHO HAD FINISHED

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

sily sams my heart to see a smile on a sile in your eye again, Cecelia," and said, as he sat by her side, and while laughing babe in her laptone," Mrs. Merlin, replied, tenderly, min the face, while her eye grew the rising moisture. "But I will try, to be more cheerful and convent-

of shall be, in the state of th still left to us, and we have a ly, the cheek of his young wife, when married, Theodore Merlin to boy, with his rational mind just developement, yet, in the few passed, since that event, he had and one of independent thought.

at from her luxurious home.

.ca was ready, and the servant had
i, Mr. and Mrs. Merlin drew up to the

n, Mr. and Mrs. Merlin drew up to the hexperiencing a feeling of quiet enowhich they had before been stranpere was now no waiter, as before, to
ten from a side table, and perform eper trifl ag offices, for his apparently,
spless master and mistress. Mrs.
med out the ten, and each noted and

emarked, in some surprise.

efore a change was required, you will

perhaps not. I had a visit from Unn now resolved, treating to find

will most certainly find your re-

teathings were cleared away, Mr. Merlin sat engaged for most of the pleasant conversation, mutually and as one of them discussed at length, braiduties of the wife and mother, she ad studied it with the most careful atsenting to and imbuing her mind name. Now, her rational mind, ars been covered up and render-artificial habits, and artificial ght, found a healthy developenot by nature weak, effeminate d, and twisted into a conventional s once fully removed, and throw by action supervened, and the arti-dishion became the woman. But supposed that this healthy action of full and perfect. Or that the ino pain. Habit had rendered old modes of the des of thought almost necessary less could not be otherwise than as new customs and modes of he place of older ones, the ma-mind moved on again, and graduof motion was acquired by the of motion was acquired by the the process was slow, and marked as of discouragement, reluctance, pondency. Unused to any kind bon, that which now devolved upon a of her children, and a general her household, was, for a time, thus to make her sink under it. sometimes, as if I must give e day to Uncle Joseph, who had

equently did, to drop a word of "No one knows bow exceed-

KINGSTON. bree children, all of whom need he Werald, not grow fatigued," her kind old "with this constant attention to ED EVERY TUE JOHN WAUDBY. and family concerns, do you not he employment is equally as repu-nastant round of idle visitings, in al good is given or received?" Store Street, nearly oppouse Hotel, Kingston, ers will be thankfully rece able in advance, and pence if sent by mail. being I left school. I did no real ne, and refrogranded, instead of adelf. I vainly thought, that there more for me to do or to learn."

a, my child, lies the fatal error of How chal. Siny child, lies the fatal error of flow glad! am that you see it so land land so shoot to learn—and which is had in view, not the cad. When they have finished in, as it is called, there the matter of have nothing more to do but to tion of the Publisher.

But it seemed to her as it there were to be no end to circumstances convicting her of a want of information on useful and highly important subjects. Her youngest child had attained his second birth day, a fine hearty boy, who had scarcely known a day's sickness, except what had attended first dentition, and this had been light, and of but brief durating to exercise there. light, and of but brief duration; at every successive occurrence. His cheeks were unusually flushed one night, as she put him to bed, and he each other in good resolutions, e. a new era was begun in the life heoks she had desired were as one of them discussed at length, the most constitution of the wife and mother, she made it with the most careful at the most care sufficiating respiration of their child, which was accompanied, occasionally, by a single hoarse, resounding cough. He appeared to be in great distress, throwing his head back and crying out in his struggle to get breath. It seemed that he could not live unless immediate relief were obtained

"What can be the matter with him?" Mrs Merlin exclaimed, springing up from her bed, and lifting little George from his crib.
"We must have a doctor immediately!" was the response of her husband, as soon as he be-

the response of her husband, as soon as he be-came fully conscious of the alarming condition of his child. "Did you ever see a child with croup, Cecilia?" he added. "No: but from what I have heard of that dreadful disease, I fear George has it." "Then do you not know something that ought to be done immediately! Are there not certain domestic remedies, that are always resorted to by way of alleviation until a physician can be by way of alleviation until a physician can be obtained? I think I have heard that there are."
"I am sure I do not know," Mrs. Merlin said slowly and thoughtfully.
"Wouldn't a hot bath be good for him?" in-

quired the husband.
"Indeed I do not know."

"Suppose you try it."

"I'm afraid that it would be wrong," the mother replied anxiously. "I would rather not do any thing until the doctor sees him."

any thing until the doctor sees him.

Mr. Merlin hurried away for a physician, while Mrs. Merlin sat holding the almost suffocated child, her heart oppressed with fear, and the tears streaming from her eyes, awaiting the arrival of medical aid. Thus she sat for nearly an hour, little George growing worse every moment, at the end of which time her husband returned. He found the little sufforar paring more the long of the little sufforar paring more the long of found the little sufferer panting upon the lap of his wife, evidently near his end from suffocation. His breath came and went with a shrill whistling noise, and at every inhalation there was a clashing sound and a struggle, as if the epiglottis were closed almost tightly over the avenue to the wind-

"Where is the doctor?" asked the mother, with eagerness and alarm, as her husband en-

she replied. "Have I not just said, that with all the changes' that have come upon us, I am really happier than I ever was before. There lie, deep in our affections, springs of pure, unselfish enjoyment, that only the hand of affliction can unseal. We see the bright and beautiful stars at night, that are all hidden from our eyes when the sunbeams are abroad."

have experienced?"
"O no. Should I not rather bless them?

Have they not been mercies in disguise? I never truly loved my children, until the care of them all devolved upon me. Their innocent delights affected me not, and I soon wearied of their presence, for I was really too selfish to be willing to bear their eager questionings, and happy rest-lessness. But now in my purer love for them, how patiently can I listen to a thousand ques-tions and how much delight can I find in direct-

ng their young and curious minds!"
Mr. Merlin's heart seemed to grow largein to his bosom, and to glow with a warmer love, as he listened to his wife, and looked upon her countenance, lit up with a new beauty. His own thoughts were elevated, and he could not

help lifting his heart and blessing the Hand that had chastened them.

We will look in upon them, four years from the time when they were compelled to re-tire into humble life. During that period, Mrs. Marlin, from a sleady perseverance in the per-formance of all the duties that devolved upon her, came into a state of calin enjoyment to her lot. The limited income of her husband was expended by her, as far as it was required of her to expend it, with a careful and frugal hand. Every thing about her apartments was in order, and her children were always neat and clean, and her own person tidy. True, she had little time to spare, but this did not make her fretful, and impatient of the restraint ber duties imposed

"How much adversity sometimes does for us," she remarked to her husband, as they sat alone one evening conversing, of the past and the pre-

get married, and spend their time in idleness."

"A true picture. I do not now remember a single young lady who was in the same class with me at school, who seemed to have an idea of turning to any useful purpose, the rudiments of an education which she was acquiring. She expected to be valued because she was educated; and that was the impulse that caused her to study."

"All these, for active life, when they enter into its walks, are literally good for nothing," Uncle Joseph said with some warmth.

"As for instance, your nice Cecelia, with her finished education," Mrs. Merlin remarked, with a smile.

"We will except her now," Uncle Joseph said, smilling in return. "Although she was well nigh spoiled. But you complained a few minutes since of feeling exceedingly fatigued, & almost discouraged, sometimes."

"Indeed I do."

"and the was sensible of its approach. He took Cecelia's hand as she came up to his bedside, and pressing it warmily, said in feelble tones, as he looked her tenderly in the face—"My dear Cecelia, you know not how much has had no experience with children."

"But she has liyed in many families, and base loved you. Surely, no mother ever loved a child, and as you grew up to womanhood, and I saw that what alis George."

"But she has liyed in many families, and base in the county if that is walke, are literally good for nothing," under love loved you. Surely, no mother ever loved a child more fondly than I bave loved you. You were my dear little plaything when you were she child, and as yog grew older, I marked your unsolding beauties with pride and affection. But, she was a surely to womanhood, and I saw that your innocent mind was becoming perverted by also were my dear little plaything when you were she little plaything when you were she loved you. You were my dear little plaything when you were she loved, and is surely with pride and affection. But, and as you grew up to womanhood, and I saw that your innocent mind was becoming perverted by also were my dear little plaything when you were she "Jane was accordingly called up, who, as soon said, smiling in return. "Although she was well nigh spoiled. But you complained a few minutes since of feeling exceedingly fatigued, & almost discouraged, sometimes."

"What shall we do for him, Jane?" asked Mrs. Merlin, looking up eagerly into the face of her servant.

"Put him into a warm bath at once, ma'am, there is per the reservant.

"Put him into a warm bath at once, ma'am, the spisued, and his precepts rejected as not fit to be reservant.

"Put him into a warm bath at once, ma'am, all the while seem cheerful, and rarely much fatigued."

"O, yes. I have often seen women, who were really of much more delicate frame than I am attending to three or four children, and bearing with the confinement of a nursery, as I sometimes am."

"Accovering himself a fire, while Mr. Merlin went out to a druggist's to get the emetic, as he was about closing the street door, Jane called to him to get some Scotch sund, it is uppose."

"But they were used to it. I must get used to it, I suppose."

"But they were cheerful?"

"Bu

myself that I had before; and a consciousness that I am discharging, daily, my duty to my husband and children. Thus is a source of no ordinary pleasure."

In a discharging daily, my duty to my husband and children. Thus is a source of no ordinary pleasure."

In a discharging men in the country. We have no doubt that the elements of good understanding and adjustment exist in abundance; and where such is the case there is all room to

hope for a propitious issue.

And one great reason why all should hope and strive for the attainment of this object is the much it pains me to think, that cannot save you from toils that are far beyond your strength."

There were in the tones of her husband tenderness and concern that touched the feelings of Mrs. Merlin.

"Denot feel concern for me, dear husband,"

"Do not feel concern for me, dear husband," the replied. "Have I not just said, that with all be changes that have come upon us, I am really happier than I ever was before. There lie, leep in our affections, springs of pure, unselfish enjoyment, that only the hand of affliction can miseal. We see the bright and beautiful stars it night, that are all hidden from our eyes when he sunbeams are abroad."

"And you do not regret the reverses that we have experienced?"

"O no. Should I not rather bless them? Have they not been mercies in disquise? I nev. tually upon us; nor are we very sure that a state of constant preparation is so extremely desirable or so consistent with our political principles and institutions, as some would have us believe. But we are advocates for peace because we know that war is in every sense, in every result, in every effect, depiorable, detestable, and sinful—an outrage upon human nature—the pregnant source of all imaginable evils—and an awful violation of the duty that man owes to his Maker.

IN V Core Adv. - [N. Y. Com. Adv.

> DISASTROUS RISE OF WESTERN RIVERS-The past open winter has been attended with an un usual, and almost continued fall of rain at the Southwest, and broken up with freshets more disastrons on many streams than any which have been known since the settlement of the country. The Wabash river in particular has been very high, everflowing its banks, and covering its broad bottoms from five to 15 feet deep. Hundreds of families were compelled to flee to the distant Highlands for safety, while their cattle, horses, swine and sheep were collected in large

> flat boats, made fast to trees.
>
> It is customary for the people at the West to let their swine gather their living in the forests during the wicter. They find most of their food on low hickory bottoms, the overflowing of which for many miles wide, has destroyed them is large numbers.—The damage done by the freshet in carrying off fences, buildings, and in the destruction of domestic animals, has been immense. and cannot fail to diminish considerably the crop of corn to be made the coming season.

The unfortunate city of Cairo, at the juncion "Much indeed! How true are the words.

"Much indeed! How true are the words.

"And the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, which suffered so severely by the sickness of last autum, replied.

"They are indeed; and fully have we proved water. Its famous levee, constructed at an entertied of the constructed at an entertied of the constructed at an entertied of the constructed at an entertied. "They are indeed; and fully have we proved their truth."

"Inst then a servant came in from Mrs. Merdin's mother's, to say that Uncle Joseph, who had been sick for some time, was taken suddenty much worse. Mr. and Mrs Merdin's parental fear.

"Cannot we do any thing!" asked her hus-

First Gun.—A boy got his grand-father's gun, and loaded it, but was afraid to fire it, he however liked the fun of loading, and so put in another charge, but was still afraid to fire. He another charge, but was still afraid to fire. He kept on charging without firing until he had got six charges in the old piece. His grand-mather, learning his temerity, smartly reproved him, and grasping the old continental, discharged it. The recoil was tremendous, throwing the old lady on her back. She promptly struggled to regain her feet, but the boy cried out, "Lay still granny, there are five charges more to go off yet."

A sceptical young man, one day conversing with the celebrated Dr. Parr, observed that he would believe nothing which he could not understand.—"Then, young man, your creed will be the shortest of any man's I know."

The Sheers will they were solved in 1. man, and were well to 1. man, and well as the service of the service of

Iron, 6 do at 3s 7d 1 2 6
Salt and Coal 6 do 1s 10d 0 11 0 £6 3 6 Salt and Coal 6 do 1s 10d 0 11 0 £6 3 6 in past seasons. Barge 10s.—making £6 13 6 For 126 miles it was as near as possible ½d. per ton per mile. Now it is to be 2½d. per ton per mile under, the same average which is not likely to be increased.—Four hundred per cent. added! The other classes average in some degree more unfavourably. The rate of toll on Merchandise on the Eric Canal is about 2 cents per ton per mile, and on the same average as stated before, would scarcely amount to half the proposed impost on the Rideau. What cause is there for this additional burder. Is advantage taken of the low state of the waters of the St. Lawrence, hampering trade there!—Is it desired to fleece the trade well before the rival St. Lawrence steps in and takes the whole of the impost away! It in and takes the whole of the impost away? It has been generally supposed that as a work designed to aid and facilitate the defence of the country, more than to forward or promote its Agricultural or commercial improvement no im-portant revenue was looked for from this Canal. To say nothing about generosity, it would have been but bare justice to have made public long since, the intention to increase the impost. Unsuspicious of such a thing, many arrangements have been made upon which this new scale will operate ruinously. Ruinously it may be truly said: for instance, a Contract has been entered said: for instance, a Contract has been entered into to carry a quantity of iron—pigs, or in the shape of gas-pipes, at the rate of 25s per ton from Montreal to Kingston, a greater average than 24 tons, as before stated, cannot properly be assumed. This would be:— 24 tons at 25s.

for the Cargo.
Set against this, Rideau Canal £31 10 0 7 10 0 2 14 6 Ottawa Canals, Lachine Canal,

Freight exceeded by the Tolls alone, the sum of Eleven Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Sixpence Cerrency!!! This is encouragement to trade with a vengeance.

Colony. Number of Officers. Grass amount	
Barbadoes 13	£8650
Antigua 8	2370
St. Christopher's . 7	1900
Nevis 2	650
Monsterrat, 2	450
Grenada 9	2150
St. Vincent 8	8000
	1050
Domincia 4 Tortola 2 Trinidad 13	500
Trinidad 19	8130
St. Lucia 7	1700
Tabago 6	1300
British Guinea 14	5300
Jamaica: Kingston 21	
Savanna-la-Mar5	1000
Port Antonia	600
Montego Bay 9	2470
Morant Bay 4	1250
Port Maria 2	600
Anatto Bay 3	520
Falmouth 4	
St. Anne's3	620
Bahamas, Nassau. 12.	2550
Bermuda 6	1850
Newfoundland17	
Nova Scotia38	7842
Cape Breton6	650
Prince Edward island 3	600
Nam Paranish (2)	6446
New Brunswick 32	3842
Canada, Quenec10	1570
Montreal	6455
New South Wales, 31	600
New Zealand 2	3800
Van Dieman'e Land 18	9570
Cape of Good Hope, 19 Mauritius, 25 Sierra Leone 3 3 3 Bathurst River Gambia 4	3570
Mauriting	5074
Sierra Leone	1050
Ballurst Kiver Gambia 4	760
St. Helena 3	620.
St. Helens	2300
Here then, in one single departmen	it of ap

traveller in France or Italy a foreigner. The Colonies of the ancient world were indeed foreign lands; for the people went forth to found distinct states, from whom the parent land claimed no allegiance, to whom she gave no succour, except at the dictate of an affectionate regard. England does not permit that relation to subsist with her Colonies. England does not permit her citizen, in leaving her shores, to throw off his allegiance, to cast behind him his obligations to the state, and become a foreigner? why deto the state, and become a foreigner? why de-ny the privileges while imposing the penalties of being a foreigner? We hold it to be sound, both in sense and law, that a British subject, by the mere act in sailing from England and set-ting himself down on a vacant spot in the lands of the sensing case of the sensing to be said of his ting bimself down on a vacant spot in the lands of the empire, can no more claim to be rid of his allegiance than the builder of a mad-hovel on a common; he is, morally, still in England. But let him have the advantage of that inextricable tie. Nothing is so repulsive to this ideas of British statesmen as the separation of Colonies; it is a thing which they talk of as most desirable indefinitely to postpone: they deprecate "dismemberment of the empire." Their aversion is not discordant with the theory of sound colonization. discordant with the theory of sound colonization, which regards the Colony as no other than an extension of the empire. The farmer who misextension of the empire. The farmer who migrates from England to Canada, ought no more to be treated as a foreigner than he who migrates from Kent to Sussex. It may be said, indeed, that he does not bear the same shafe of taxes; but then, he relinquishes all that goes with the taxes in the parent land, & braves the privations of the wilderness to extend the field of British production: is that no claim to a premium? But, if you regard a customs duty as a composifit if you regard a customs duty as a composition for taxes, so be it: only then, you must give
the Colonists a share of representation in the body by whom he is taxed; and you must very
gravely consider, whether the burdens which you
impose are not likely to defeat their ends by pro
land discouraging colonization, and so cutting
off the scource of revenue, or to do so still more
effectually by hastening seneration.

off the scource of revenue, or to do so still more effectually by hastening separation.

Taxed or untaxed, however, the Colonist is a British citizen: he is identically the same man, subject to the same Government, baying, the same affections, looking to the same protection, liable to the same ties, as when he still ploughed the land of England.

From the Colonial Genetic.

QUID PROQUO.

We talk about the immense patronage enjoyed by the British Government in the Colonies, and sufferers know well enough in each case what it is; but a tangible specimen must be presented from time to time in order to give substance and shape to our conception of the reality or else, reversing the rule that unknown things are thought larger than they are, we shall much underrate the actual amount of patronage at the disposal of our Government, to use up for those who cannot be disposed of at home but are good enough for the Colonies. The Colonial Magazine this month very properly lugs from its obscurity a Parliamentary paper which gives "A return of the Establishment of Customs on the 5th January 1841, in each Colony, acting under the authority of the Beard of Customs in London, stating the office and salary of each person

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