A SECRET FOR A TABLETA THE WIND A SECRET FOR A TABLETA THE WIND A SECRET FOR A TABLETA THE WIND A SECRET FOR rich cream, that will give you double the quan-

MINCE PIES AND BREAMS .- An'old lady who was apt to be troubled in her dreams, and rather superstitious withal, informed the parson of the parish that on a night previous she dreamed she saw her grandfather who had been dead for ten years. "The clergyman asked for what she had been eating. "The cy balf a mince pie!" "Well," says he, "if you had devoured the others of the part of the probability between the probability have a seen your er half, you might probably have seen you grandmother!"

AN INDIAN RETORT .-- Au Indian complained An Indian Referent—An Indian compramed to a retailer that the price of liquor was too high. The latter in justification said that it cost as much to keep a hogsbead of brandy as to keep a cow. The Indian replied, "May be he drink as much water, but he no eat so much hay."

A RECIPE TO MAKE YEAST .- To two middling A RECIPE TO MAKE YEAST.—To two midding sized round potatoes, add one pint of boiling water, and two table spoonfuls of brown sugar. When cool, add a small quantity of common yeast. One pint of hot water should be applied to every half pint of the compound. Hot water is better in warm weather. This yeast, being made without flour, will keep longer, and is said to be much better than any previously in use.

STAINS IN MANOGANY .- Take two ounces of oil of vitriol, and one of muriatic acid; mix by shaking in a phial, and when to be used, lay it over the spotted part by means of a feather or woollen rag. Afterwards wash the part over with water, and polish as usual.

To ove Subscribers-As the second num ber from the present of the New Era, will com-plete the Operations of the Right Division of and as it will n cessarily require some time to prepare those of the Centre Division with that fidelity which alone can render them of value, we have determined, in compliance with the wishes of many of our Subscribers to publish, a wishes of many of our Subscribers to putnish, as a sort of appendix to the operations of the Right Division, the Poem of Tecumseh, the last remaining printed copy of which, it will be recollected has been set apart for the purpose of being placed under the foundation stone of the monument to be erected to the memory of that Great Chie and Warrier at Amherstburg. All persons de-sirour of obtaining copies of the complete publi-cation, from the commencement, can obtain them through the several post offices, on enclosing two dollars, or six months subscription. We shall feel obliged if the press will do us the favor to notice this .- | New Era.

To the editor of the Limerick Chronicle. THE CABOOL TERITORY. Str - As Cabool is, at present, a subject highl interesting to the public, perhaps you may fin space for the following notices of it, in accient

story.
We find it described in Diodorus Siculus. Bactria, and consisting of Saria, Soydiana, Hyrcania, Parthia. Aracosia, &c. &c., its capital was Bactra, at the source of the Oxus—and it was, nearly equally divided by the ridge of the Caucasus, the present Hindoo Koosh; it at present consists of Balkh, and Afighanistan.

According to this historian, in the year, 392, after the flood, or 1955 B. C. Zoroaster was its King a pear cotemporary of Abraham; he taught

King, a near cotemporary of Abraham; he taught his subjects magic and astronomy, and founded that primeval idolatry of sun worship, so offensive to the Deity, and which spread over nearly all the world. This mysterious doctrine was carcried westward by the conquerors of Egypt—prior to Losenb's cantivity. It passed my the Med. prior to Joseph's captivity, it passed up the Med iterranean, though the Palistini, or Philistines, to Tyre, and was every where diffused by the Phoonicist fleets. The Egyptian and the Phoonicist fleets. The Egyptian and the Edusmian & Samothracian mysteries, and in the East, became shrouded in the religious of Fo, and of Buddh, and in the West, faded into Drustiem.

Affghanistan, is, therefore, the birth-place of the authors of the Pyramids, the Round Towers, and the Cromlechs, of the wonders of Stoneheng

Sir A. Burnes, in his last memoir, says, tha or A. Durney, in his last memori, says, that a talented traveller (Mr. Masson) was at Cabool, in 1839, investigating the Bactrian antiquities, of which there were ample remaine, both in coins

We find, in 24th ch. 2 Kings, that 678 B. C. the ten Tribes of Israel, were made captive by the Assyrians; and it is believed, were located in some of the Median cities, & have ever since, been lost to history; according to Zenophon, Cyro B. I. Bactria became part of the mighty Persian empire, founded by Cyrus, 519 B. C., including Assyria—the present Irakadjemi, Media—the present Khorassan,—and ancient Persia, the present Beloochistan. Platarch and Quintus Curtius, tell us that in 355 B. C. Alex ander set out to conquer India with £20,000 for and 15,000 horse; he marched right through Afighanistan to the present town of Cabool, and passing by Attock, crossed the Punjab, or five head rivers of the Indus, and planted the Mace donian standard on the Hyphasis, the presen River Sutledge. Here his charger, Bucephalu died; and founding a City on his tomb, he saile for seven months down the Indus, disputing with the Gymnocohists that resided on its banke, and landing sear its mouth, marched through Beloochistan, home to Gabylon. Major Rennel's Beloochistan, home to Gabylon. Major Rennel's map and memoir, published in 1789, fully illustrates this celebrated march, and also that of Timour to the same place, A. D. 1399, when the Moguls overna all Hindostan, to the Ganger, and placed their dynasty on the throne of Delhi — See Gibbon's History, vol. xii—where Tamerlane's descent of the Hindoo Koosh, by ropes, is

described.

Islamism, having A. D. 953, finally overpowered the Fire Worship of the East, the doctrine of Zocoaster are now only to be found amongs the Parsees, a mercantile race, thinly scattered. through India. But I cannot conclude without stating two interesting facts, mentioned by Sir A. Burnes:—One is, that in 1839 a Gueber wissionary appeared at Cabool in search of some trace of his lost race, where he fancied might be found among the Kallirs, a peculiar and reserved race of mountaineers, near Cashmeer ;- the other er is, that the Affghans call themselves "Beni Israel," and have pedigroes deducing their orig-in from the Jews. Might not the 12th v. of the 16th chap, of Revelations, allude to the future march of Christianity across Afighanistan, under the Kings of the East or "British power?"

FROM HONDURAS -- By the brig Patsey B. Blount, Captain Howe, we have a Be ize Gazette of May 21. It announces the return of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Adams, in the Illustrious, Admiral Sir Charles Adams, in the Hinstrous, on the Sth, from Havann, for the purpose of acting, in conjunction with the Superintendent, for the adjustment of the British claims against Central America. No answer had been received from Costa Rica, Salvador and Nicaragua—but there had been hardly time for them.

A U. S. sloop of war, sent to inquire into the circumstances of an abbery committed on the brig Galen, had arrived in San Juan's river. The Gazotte says that the commander, having ascertained the facts of the case, landed a party of sailors and marines, took possession of the best goods in the Custom House and conveyed them on board the sloop-of-war. He demanded also a sum of money, but as it was not immediately paid he got under way for a cruise, promising to re-ture in a fortnight, when it must be forthcoming or he would take other measures. So says the Relize Gazette. We doubt.

The paper contains a long advertisement signed Manuel Revelo, who publishes it for the purpose of explaining his abrupt departure from Yza-bal, where he had something to do with the col-

A SECRET FOR A FARMER'S WIFE - While | lection of the revenue. He charges all manner of atrocities upon Senor Paez, the commandant, whose ill-usage and threats had been the cause of his flight. He says that Paez was continually drunk—that he had put two persons to death without any forms of Justice, &&. &c. and des-eribes him as "insolent, insubordinate and the most immoral scoundrel that has ever come under my notice."

Nothing elso in the Gazette save extracts

om English-papers.
We are indebted to Mr. Blanco, the con we are indebted to Mr. Blanco, the consignes, for a "Gaceta Official," of Guatemala, published on the 17th of May, from which we learn that Sener Lopez has resigned the Presidency of the State, and that Senor Rivers Paz has been chosen to succeed him. Gen. Carrera was noninsted but declined. The new President took the oath of office on the 11th.

A despatch from Nicaragua is published in this Garela, announcing the surrender of General Villasenor, commander in chief of the national forces in Costa Rica, with all his troops, to General Morazan, by a capitulation entered into on the 12th of April, without striking a blow or haking any attempt at resistance.

The two armies fraternized, the Morazan was

reparing to advance upon Guatemala. The novement probably was the cause of the resign-tion of President Lopez.

Vigorous efforts were in progress at Guate ala to encounter the invader.
We learn from Captain Howe, that there were at Belize, besides the Illustrious, a sloop-of-war, a brig, a schooner and a steam ship, all under the command of Sir Charles Adam.—[N. Y. Com Ad.

Colonial

From the Quebec Gazette His Excellency the Right Honble Sir Charles
Bagor, K. G. B. Governor General, made his
first entry into Quebec, on Saturday last, at two
o'clock, P. M.

The steamer Queen, from Sorel, with his Excellency, and suite on board arrived shortly after one o'clock, and proceeded down the harbour nearly to Point Levi, amidst the firing of cannon

nearly to Point Levi, amidst the firing of cannon from Mr. Black's shipyard, the Unicorn, and at Point Levi; the numerous vessels in port being all decorated with their flags.

The boat afterwards came alongside the King's Wharf, where his Excellency was received by Col. Bowles the commandant of the garrison and staff, with a guard of honour and band, and by the Mayor and Corporation, the magistrates and Board of Trade. His Excellency's carriage was in attendance, but he accepted the invitation of poart of Irade. His Excellency's carriage was in attendance, but he accepted the invitation of the Mayor, and stepped into his Worship's carriage, whilst his suite followed in that of his Excellency. The procession moved along in the order notified in the newspapers; along the Culdesac, through part of Sous-le-fort street into St. Deter street, and up Mouthain street to the next Peter street, and up Mountain street to the parade in front of the Chateau, where all the socie-ties were drawn up and saluted His Excellency with acclamations, repeeted by the dense crowds which filled the whole of the square, and parts

which filled the whole of the square, and parts of the adjacent streets.

His Excellency, after proceeding round the square, returned to the Parliament buildings, where the members of the Executive Council, the Judges, the Bar, the Town Council and Magistrates were assembled to receive him; when His Excellency had ascended the steps, His Worship the Mayor presented the following address in behalf of the citizens.

To his Excellency the Pinkt, Honguehle, Sir, To his Excellency the Pinkt, Honguehle, Sir,

To his Excellency the Right Honourable Sin CHARLES BAGOT, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, Go-vernor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edvard, and Vice Admiral of the same,

ward, and vice Admiral of the same.

May it please Your Excellency—
We, the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Quebec in the name and on behalf of the Citizens thereof, most respectfully folicitate Your Excellency on your arrival at the ancient Seat of the Gengral Government of the Reitial Parameter, and we avail ourselves of this, the first opportunity that has presented itself, of expressing our gratification at seeing among us a person so distinguished as Your Excellency, not only by the high and important rank to which it has pleased her Majesty to raise you as Gover-nor General of the British North American Prorinces, but for the many personal qualities, which have justly entitled you to occupy that ex-

ted station. We do justice to the character of the inhabi We do justice to the character of the innan-tants of this City during the eighty-three years it has belonged to the British Crown, when we express their sentiments of unvarying fidelity to the throne of their Sovereign and respect for the persons entrusted with the Royal authority. It is our desire that Your Excellency's so-

journ amongst us may be long, and pleasing to urself, and that the discharge of your high and mportant functions as Governor General of this Province may promote and secure its peace and

the following

Canada by the route of the St. Lawrence, and from assuming in this, the ancient Capital of the Lower Province, the office with which Her Majesty has homoured me, I have now seized the earliest opportunity allowed me by the public business, to visit your City, so celebrated for its natural beauties and historical associations. I well know the gratification which my predeces well know the gratification which my predeces-sors, the former Governors of British North A-serica, derived from their residence among you and the sentiments of attachment with which they ever regarded Quebec. I feel convinced that I also shall have cause hereafter to look back with the most pleasing recollection to the time I may pass in this city; and I trust that my personal acquaintance with you may be conducive not only to our private gratification but to public interests. nterests. I receive as an earnest that it will be so, the kind sentiments which you are pleased to express towards myself, and the harmony and good feeling which have marked your pro-

ngs on this occasion.
e streets through which his Excellency passed, were decorated with a row of evergreen set up on each side, and the whole way was splendidly ornamented with flags suspended o-the streets, among which the royal standard and union flags were most conspicuous. Some temperance flags in Mountain street deserve particular notice. Prescott Gate was covered with wreaths of evergreens surmounted by a Crown, and at the entrance of the parade there was a very handsome triumphal arch, with the family agens of Sir Charles Bacot.

OUR PRESENT STATE.

For some weeks we have declined giving an outline of the present state of depression, except what we stated relative to Emigration. Within

If there he any truth in the report to which we alluded hesterday, that the members of the present Executive Council are anxious to resign, it will be a matter of well grounded complaint on the part of the loyal colonists. After having contrived by the quastianable policy they have

pursued to disgust in a great measure the party by whose means they have been brought into office, these gentlemen are bound on every consideration of political honesty to stand their trial in the house, and answer the questions that will be put to them on the nature of the policy they have thought proper to pursue. If the sense of the majority be expressed in their favor, they can retire strengthened by this result or if it be the contrary, it will be then time for them to acknowledge the potency of the principle by which they were placed in office: but for them to retire at the present moment, leaving the odium of the acts to be borne by men at whose hands the public expect nothing, is neither manly nor hon-

public expect nothing, is neither manly nor hon-est. We should be exceedingly sorry that a suspicion should creep into the public mind tha he only aim of public men is to "feather their tha this suspicion would be justified if the changes referred to should be made. At this rate the public would in a very short time be burthened with a decent number of retired politicians who preferred the bench to the Senate, and a snug "irresponsible" office to the stormy stage of the Provincial Legislature. Mr. Hincks might then in a short space of time fold his arms, and like a second Cincinnatus retire to his plough, whilst from under every Endre's coaled by well as the modern of the coaled to the co from under every Judge's cocked hat would peer the features of a ci-devant Attorney or Soli-citor-General. Pitt and Percival, who stood atthe helm during th most critical times of English his-tory, and who had at their disposal an amount of patronage never before or since equalled in the world, died so poor that the nation was called on to pay their debts and support their families but our colonial politicians are a less disinter ested race, and not relying on the generosity of safer plan of helping

SOLICITOR GENERAL.-The report that H Sherwood, Esq., Mayor of this city, has received a summons from a high quarter, relative to his acceptance of office as Solicitor General, is w understand, correct; and that with reference to it, Mr. Sherwood will shortly proceed to Canada East to have an interview with Sir Charles Barton and the short of the short o got. As chief magistrate of Toronto, Mr. Sher-wood has, by his energy and the impartial dis-charge of the duties confided to him, gained the approbation of all parties; and should he accept office, there is no doubt he will evince, in a higher sphere, that aptitude for business that may be expected from his talents and experience.

TORONTO CITY.

King's College—The Avenue—Gas Lights &c.—Strolling on Monday last through the College Avenue, that beautiful public walk; we were agreeably surprised upon arriving at the site of King's College, to find upwards of thirty stone-cutters busily at work. The east wing, it is said will be erected this season. The stone for the foundation is from Kingston; for the other part of the building from Hamilton. We are glad to have it in our power to furnish a market for any supplies at the disposal of the latter. glad to have it ill our power to furnish a manager for any supplies at the disposal of the latter. The gas we also perceive has extended its ramification as far as Lot Street.—A perfect blessing we should say to the inhabitants of that quarter. We have sometimes thought while crossing muddy weather from street to street; that plank communication, say even a single one would be a great improvement, At present af-ter rain, it must be fatal to the thin shoes of the ladies. This is the mode adopted in small towns, and we think it might with advantage be towns, and we think it might with advantage be applied here, without any encroachment upon the dignity of the city. On the whole, however, Toronto, taking the beauty of its position, its wealth, its wide and sweeping streets, its beautiful avenue, which if equalled, is at least not surpassed in British America; together with the rows of gas lights, that faintly remind us of distant scenes; combined with the tranquillity that every where prevails:—will, we feel convinced eventually become as conspicuous among vinced eventually become as conspicuous among the cities of the American centinent as it was attempted at one time, to render it insignificant and contemptible .- [ib.

FATAL RIOT .- On Saturday last as a number f men were performing Statute labor on the oad in the Township of Pickering, a heavy show er of rain occurred, when they went into a Tav-ern to take shelter some of them commenced drinking and others smoking—one of the party named Samuel Majors, snapped a pipe from Wellington Sanders, this caused a quarrel, when Sanders seized a Spade and struck Majors on the head, and fractured his skull. Sanders, we understand is now in jail in this City to await his trial at the next Assizes.

Since the above was put in Type, we learn that Majors died. - [Toronto Mirror.

Common Schools.—A comparative statement of the expence to heads of families under the old system, and that of the new. The general rate of pay to teachers has been about 2s. 6d. per mouth, with board and washing. Now Sir, I'll suppose a farmer has three children to send to school and that he is rated on the Assessment To which his Excellency was pleased to make Roll for £150 and the tax for schools under the

bill one penny on the pound, the matter would stand thus: "MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN:
I return you my sincere thanks for this address, and for the manuer in which you have welcomed my arrival in your city.
Having been prevented from proceeding to Canada by the route of the St. Lawrence, and for the same time one cord.

Fuel for the same time one cord. £4 10 0

Total cost £7 0 0 or the education of three children for one year £7 0 0 under the old plan. NEW SYSTEM.

Tuition for three children 12 months at 1s. 3d. per month. £2 5 0 at 1s. 3d. per month. School tax on £150 at £0 12 6 £2 17 6 1d. per pound.

Leaving a balance of in favour of the new act for the education of three children for one year! and this is what is called oppressing the poor!! O! wise Councillors!! O! sapient "Amicus!!"

The above calculation is plain to the commonest capacity—no mystifying about it, figures don't lie. So that a farmer rated as above can nearly educate three children under the operat-ion of the School Bill, for what it cost him for one, heretoforc.—[Brockville Rec.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBERY.—A person named John Ferguson, of the village of Packenham, Pedlar, informed us, a few days ago, of an extensive robbery committed upon himself on the morning of Friday the 10th instant—on the Brockville road, within a mile or two of the town—by two persons unknown to him. His statement is this that he was en his way to Brockville, and had put up at a tavern kept by one Neilson King, 4 miles from Brockville. In the morning, (Friday) about 5 o'clock, he left to renew his jor about 5 o'clock, he left to renew his journey, he had proceeded on until he came to a part of the road where a low bush approaches close to it, when suddenly a man appeared and aimed a blow at his breast, which he avoided by stepping back outline of the present state of depression, except what we stated relative to Emigration. Within the last few days, we called upon the Agent, who informed us that Emigrants did fare better than his expectations.—He tells us that men of family are granted 25 Acres of Land by gentlemen who have 400 Acres in one block, and allowed to purchase 75 or any number of acres they please, at the lowest rate said Lands would be sold for; remarking that this boon, so far as he knows, was extended only in the Home District. The Agent further remarked, that "he knows, was extended only in the Home Districts would follow the humane example, and encour-form that the head been rifled of his pocket book, which contained 10 Ten Dollar Bills, Commercial Bank, Kingston, 4 Fives and 15 Ones; 6 Fives of the Bank of the People, Toronto, 2 Fours, fand 23 Ones; of the City Bank, Montreal, Ones and and Twas \$41; Bank of du Peuple, Montreal, would follow the humane example, and encourtrict. The Agent further remarked, that "he boped that landed proprietors in other Districts would follow the humane example, and encourage the stranger to settle among us."—[Toronto Miscrot.

If there he any truth in the report to which we alladed nesterday, that the members of the with a punishment commensurate to their crimes.

Bank of du Peuple, Montreal, and Twos \$41; Bank of du Peuple, Montreal, and Two

pursued to disgust in a great measure the party dy of William Hutchinson, who was found dead on the carrying-place road, three miles below Brighton, on the morning of the 14th inst. with a wound in his throat, from which he died. The deceased who was in company with a man by the name of James Maddner, at an Inn Brighton, late name of James Maddner, at an Inn Brignton, late the previous night, invited Maddner to accom-pany him home, promising to procure him em-ployment, which Maddner said he was seeking for; Maddner returned back to Brighton the same night after being absent about two hours and took lodgings at an Inn. Strong suspicions falling on him, he was arrested early on the morning of the 24th inst., and a jack-knife was found in his possession with blood thereon; he appears to be a hardened wretch. The Jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against him; he was committed to Cobourg Gaol to await his he was committed to Cobourg Gaol to await h trial at the next Assizes. The deceased has left a wife and six small children to lament his loss. Both were under the influence of liquor the said night .- | Cobourg Star.

CATTLE Show .- Yesterday, the Midland Dis rict Agricultural Society held their Cattle Show

at that beautiful spot called Atkinson's Grove, in the vicinity of the village of Waterloo. In the absence of the official report of the proedings of the day, we may remark that the how was not so numerously attended as on for ner occasions: owing, perhaps, to the distance instance, from Lennox & Addington to terloo, especially in the summer time. Probably if money expended on the District exhibition had been divided between the different Counties, enabling each to have a separate Catale Show,

the competition would be as great, or at least nearly so, as at present, and would, in our estimation, give more general satisfaction.

The Stock exhibited yesterday gave evidence of great improvement in the stocks of horned Cattle, sheep and swine. The young stock from the imported Bulls, were exceedingly fine, equal the imported Bulls, were exceedingly fine, equa at least to any in Canada.

Captain Cameron from Garden Island, brought to the show a beautiful young Durham Bull, over two years old, which took the first prize.

His sheep and lambs were also very fine, affording a clear proof to what perfection superior breeds can arrive at by proper care and manage

Dr. Sampson, Mr. Strachan of Ernestown, Mr. Beith and Mr. Spooner of Glenburnie and several others, had improved breeds on the ground. Mr. Minks had two fine Stud Horses at the exhibition, but from the circumstance of his not being a Member he did not receive a

Prize.

Besides the stock of spirited Individuals, the Horse and Bull belonging to the Agricultural Society were exhibited. These beautiful an-imals place within the reach of all the Breeders of Horses and horned Cattle in the District the best Breeds that money could procure. The ped-igree of the Horses "Somonocodrom" and of the Bull "Union" are well deserving of attention, and may be seen at the stables on the Kingston Race Course, where these fine animals will remain for the season. Such very superior stock we may add, could not have been procured by the Society without the aid of the Government bounty which has been so liberally provided for the encouragement of agriculture.-[Chronicle. MIDLAND DISTRICT CATTLE SHOW.

At the District Cattle Show held at Waterloo, n Tuesday, the 28th of June, 1842, the follow-

ing Premiums were awarded :-1st CLASS-HORSES. Agric'l Society 4 0 J. M. Prior, 3 0 First best Stallion, First best Mare with Colt by her eide of Arch. McIntyre, 2 10 Second do Reuben Spooner 2 Sam'l Miller, 1 Third best Colt

David Read, 1841, Second do do First best Colt Sam'l Miller, Robert Beith, Peter Davy, 1840. Second do do 2ND CLASS-HORNED CATTLE. Best Bull over years old,

Agric'l Society, 2 0 Reuben Spooner 1 10 Second do Third do John Mowat, years old, Second do Peter Davy, George Strachan do Best Bull Calf Peter Davy, 1842. do Reuben Spooner, 1 George Strachan, 2

Best Milch Cow, Second do Third do Third Reuben Spooner, 1 Third do John Mowat, Best Heifer Calf of

George Strachan, 1 5 1842, Second do do Reuben Spooner, 1 3RD CLASS-SHEEP. Best Tup, Second do Third do Robert Beith, George Strachan, 1 10 0 A. Cameron,

Best six Ewes with Lambs by their sides, A. Cameron, Second do George Strachan, 2 10 Peter Davy, 1 10 Third do do
Best six yearling
Ewes that have Third

not lambed, Second do do Third do do George Strachan, 2 0 0 Reuben Spooner, 1 10 0 Peter Davy, 4TH CLASS-SWINE. Best Boar under 3 George Strachan, 2 0

yrs. old, Second do Third do John Mowat, Arch. McIntyre, 1 do Best Breeding Sow, George Strachan, 2 Second do Third do Best Boar Pig of

1842, 5TH CLASS—WOOL. Best five fleeces fine Wool, Second do do Best 5 fleeces heavy Peter Davy, do Reuben Spooner, 1

Wool, A. Cameron, Second George Strachan, 1 0 0 DONATIONS FOR CATTLE SHOWN NOT BELONGING TO MEMBERS.

George Mink, 2 10 0 Thomas Barrett, 1 5 0 One Stallion, Two Colts, OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF AGENT FOR EMI-GRANTS IN CANADA. Quebec, 25th June, 1842. Number of Emigrants arrived at this Port, dung the Week, ending this date :-

From England, " Scotland, 219 11 " Lower Ports, 3140 Cabin passengers, not inclu-

ded in the above, Previously reported, 230 18961 327 22101 To corresponding period last year, 16071 Increase in favor of 1842, 6030

> A. BUCHANAN, CHIEF AGENT.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE .- The first Session of this astitution terminated yesterday. The next session will commence on the 1st of October, & will extend to the 1st of July, 1843.

The Revd. Principal Liddell has gone to Scot- If he were to increase his well and for his family, and is expected to return soon with additional instructors for the College We understand that Rev. Professor Campbel vill reside in Kingston during the vacation.

Kingston Gerald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1842.

late remarks on the Currency, and on Mr. Hincks' acceptance of office, placing, as in duty bound, the latter first. He intimates that the Govern-ment have not saddled the country with an unnecessary pension,—in other words, he mean to say that the Hon. Mr. Macaulay will not be allowed a pension, and he says, "the public will deem it strange that a journal advocating reform and economy, should admit the necessity of pensioning an individual who is now in the prime of life, possessed of ample fortune, and who had been a very short time in the service of government." We do advocate reform and economy but we advecte justice first; and if Mr. Mac. but we advocate justice first; and if Mr. Macaulay be dismissed without a pension injustice will be committed. It must be remembered that he was no office seeker—no model. he was no office seeker—no needy, greedy indi-vidual selling himself to the Government for a valuable consideration. He enjoyed private offies which brought him in about £700 per an o give up these and enter into its service. did so at this request; and having thus sacrificed £700 per annum for the Government, is he to be coolly told that he does not deserve a pension! If this be the kind of conduct that the new Executive Councillor will dictate to the Government, then indeed it has fallen from its high estate, and will incur the contempt of every hone man. That Mr. Macaulay has some private for tune makes no difference. He gave up a good income to serve the Government at their request, and therefore he has a right to compensation when his services are no longer required.

We hardly need say, that in making these remarks we have no respect to Mr. Macaulay's politics. We differ from him in his political principles; but we shall ever be ready to do him justice as a public officer and a private gen-

The Examiner next adverts to the policy of Lord Sydenham, and our advocacy of that policy but he does not state it correctly. That policy but he does not state it correctly. That policy was to provide for all existing officers of Government that would support the administration, and as vacancies occurred to fill them by reformers. It was contended that some Heads of Departments should be in Parliament, but how many or how few was never defined. The head of the Financial Department, the Receiver General, is in the Assembly, and that was sufficient until a vacancy occurred. The Examiner says, that if we were not "influenced by vindictive feelings towards Mr. Hincks." we should admit the ings towards Mr. Hincks," we should admit the importance of placing the Inspector General in a position to support the administration. If we had ever boen influenced by "vindictive feelings towards Mr. Hincks," they would have been amply gratified by the fact, that he was bought, or deliver or held any way he chooses for put it. or driven, or led, any way he chooses to put it, to adopt the very policy which we had advocated, and he had bitterly opposed. If this is not triumph enough, we must be particularly covet-

We are next told that our attack on Mr. We are next told that our attack on Mr. Hincks comes with a "peculiarly bad grace" from us, but we are not told why. We suppose the Examiner will not pretend to say that because Mr. Hincks attacked, with much severity, some articles that appeared in the Monthly Review, we are never to make any remark on any thing he may say or do. Where, then, is the "bad grace?" Is it that having defeated Mr. Hincks once, we ought to be content?

The Examiner continues—"When the Herald asserts that Mr. Hincks expressed 'scorn and detestation' (much stronger terms, by the way.

detestation' (much stronger terms, by the way, than he is warranted in using,) for the men with whom he has now accepted office, he takes good whom he has now accepted office, he takes good care not to state that the objection was always confined to individual members of the administration." The Examiner tells us that Mr. Hincks is "no fool." It would seem that he is not very wise at all times, however, or he would not have put forth such a silly answer as the above. For these, it his includes the members of the administra put forth such a silly answer as the above. For those, "individual members of the administration," I'r whom he expressed so much scorn and detestation (we shall see directly whether these terms are too strong.) are still members of the Council! What, then, had we to guard or explain! or what injustice have we done to Mr. Hincks in speaking of him as we have! The administration is the corn came now as what if administration is the very same now as what it was when he poured on it all the anathemas of his wrath, and the men whom he represented as fit companions for nothing but rogues are the men whom he now must meet at the Council Board, and with whom he must now take confidential council on the affairs of the rotation. dential council on the affairs of the province. His silly subterfuge brands him with deeper shame, or proves that it eannot be said that he is "no fool."

We shall now make some extracts from Mr. Hincks' writings, in order to show how he has spoken of these "individual members of the adspoken of these "individual members of the administration," and that the public may judge whether we have used too strong terms in describing his opposition to them, and also may judge him who has taken office with the men whom he has thus described. In the Examiner for January 13, 1841, the administration are termed "a knot of unprincipled office-holders, who are notoriously bankrupt in political character, and utterly unworthy of the respect and confidence of unright and honorable men;" and fidence of upright and honorable men;" and again they are called "about half a dozen unprincipled renegades in the two Provinces." We

might quote many other similar statements in subsequent numbers, but pass on to his letter to the electors of Middlesex, in which he says that Mr. Parke "had deserted his party and his prin-Mr. Parke "had deserted his party and his principles—that he has lent his assistance to accomplish the views of a corrupt government, and that if he be sent back to Parliament, the consequences will be most injurious;" and in a subsequent Examiner he asks, "Can it be possible that the reformers of Middlesex will be duped into lending their countenance to a government whose sole aim, object and policy is to trample under foot every vestige of liberty that they have hitherto enjoyed "And in the same article he says: "The crisis is now over, and the result is, as I have for some time feared, that the country has got a Tory Government as firmly seated in power, for the present, as any Family Comtry has got a Tory Government as firmly seated in power, for the present, as any Family Compact that has ever wielded the destinies of Upper Canada." And when Mr. Hincks supported the nomination of Mr. Cuvillier as Speaker, he said that he did so because Mr. C. was "decidedly opposed to the Executive, and was also opposed to many important features in the Union Act, and had no confidence in the administration." And in the debate on the address in answer to the opening Speech, Mr. Hincks said he would "put it to the hon. members, if in concurring in the language of the address under consideration, they would not pledge themselves to the sentiment that peace and prosperity would be restorment that peace and prosperity would be restored under the present constitution. He was of opinion that if the House merely echeed the speech, they would be deceiving Her Majesty's ministers."

In the speech of the speech of the speech, they would be deceiving Her Majesty's ministers."

And yet with the speech of the speec

taken office. How he can make himself out to be an honorable man, the public may judge. The administration must have been hard pressed before they stooped to fraternize with a man who had described them as above.

The Examiner next notices our remarks on the charge brought to support the administration, which charge we had the "audacity" to say was now permanently established, but which he declares to be untrue. We care not a fig for his denial. If he were to deny and protest till dooms-day, nobody would believe him.

If he were to increase his well-at such a charge a thousand fold, be scorned the more. He has u himself from putting in such a re-cumstances of his change were the time, and his only chance to his honor was by refusing office, this, he would have been entitled of his denial, but now it is an idle long since that he told the publi never been offered an office by Such disclaimers are cheap was some men nothing. The Examiner has given us replies to our

But we are asked to " that Mr. Hincks supported that he formerly opp ng about meas nounced as above written he was promised an office consideration for which he hose whom he had describe anworthy of the respect and corright and honorable men. The ble. The juggler stands conference of the stands of th ble-rigging gentry could not ha

And we have had the "and this upon Mr. Hincks, forsootly "audacity" to repeat the chargit a thousand times, if necessar, "audacity" to denounce any it—whether, as the editor of describes "individual membe tration," as unfit for any he or as the Hon. Francis His identified with them. "Aud Good masters, do we live in Ru

We turn now to the Exami

marks on the Currency, in replare not quite so arrogant in the exalting ourself above "the Cashare of Montreal, the late Lord Sydenhan of Her Majesty's Treasury. Adam Professor McCalloch." We susplatter are dragged in to splice the lame leg, for they can have nothin with the question. Were they coas Currency Bill to a like the susplant of the coast of Currency Bill ! or did they ad aminer's argument on this nust question any thing done That is the argument of a tyrant. dispute his will. The authorities their decree, and we have nothing tremble and obey. This is now the doctrine; but it never shall be ours it is free and independen If it were worth equally apply to every Act, and the defe-any law could not be pointed out except Lord or the editor of the Examiner, who suppose, are privileged persons. Moreov old Currency Act was passed by auth-equal to those that have passed the new eryet it was a great blunder. This a Examiner to frown down free discussacteristic of a flimsy, inflated, tyra The Examiner says that the restriction British silver "is the most important fithe new Act." We differ from him in the

most important feature of the nev equalizing of the currency in Uppe Canada. The reason why dollars at were never paid out but at a premit old Act, and why the banks contro ixed at a higher value, in pro not be taken to Lower loss. But when the Examiner British silver were now made a any amount, the banks would the subject is not what it has be to be. For British silver being value throughout the province, the the cost of transporting specie, per cent; if they ask more, the demand specie: and thus the pow ing specie that can be sent all over without any loss beyond the cost of the check on the banks controlling and must compel them to keep it a ble rate. What we object to, the province at £100,000 at least. What, t be the effect when such an amount We venture to say that the effect try is as great, comparatively, as if to of specie had been withdrawn from in Great Britain. Let any man j would be the effect if ten m at once withdrawn from the Bank of We see what consternation, tightne money market, stoppage of discour of trade and manufactures, fall of pr produced when the specie in the bar ed only four or five millions; and mere bagatelle for England companions of £100,000 in this province.

Instead, then, of narrowing the specie currency, it would be a specie currency.

specie currency, it ought to be as possible, so as to include all ki that are not greatly depreciated, an shilling that the country has or ca be made available for every pu quires. Of all the silly crotchets into the heads of men deeming the rency entirely of British silver, if that we the effect of the change we propose, than

the present restriction.

We are well aware that we differ e the editor of the Examiner as to the exclusion of the British silver. In his speech on the Cu

would be deceiving Her Majesty's

And yet with this "corrupt Tory government,"
with these "unprincipled office-holders, who are
utterly unworthy of the respect and confidence
of upright and honorable men," Mr. Hincks has
taken office. How he can make himself out to
be an honorable man, the public may judge. The
administration must have been hard pressed before they stooped to fraternize with a man who
had described them as above.

The Examiner next notices our remarks
friends, that he was
ninistration.

The utmost value of the sovereigned. The utmost value of the sovereigned are sever exceeded 25s. But as we remark see severe exceeded the amount of British silver in the and the Examiner himself estimated and the Examiner

out; and the Examiner, and the Examiner speaks as if we had said we for Examiner speaks as if we had said we have the reason why quarters and eight have the reason why quarters and eight have the reason why quarters and eight have the reason assigned by the said that we knew of no sufficiently the said that we knew of no sufficiently we have the reason assigned by the same and eighths of dollars are not on the same and eighths of dollars are not on the same and eighths of dollars are not on the same and eighths of the same are. The only coin in Canada that we have a same as the same as because the latter are more converted to a same as because the latter are more converted to a payment, and therefore more in demand the same as the same as because the latter are more converted to the same as because the latter are more converted to the same as because the latter are more converted to the same as because the latter are more converted to the same as because the latter are more converted to the same as because the latter are more converted to the same as because the latter and the same as the same as because the latter are more converted to the same as because the latter are more converted to the same as because the latter are more converted to the same as because the latter are more converted to the same as because the latter are more converted to the same as because the latter are more converted to the same as because the latter are more converted to the same as because the latter are more converted to the same as because the latter are more converted to the same as because the latter are more converted to the same as the sa ment, and therefore more in deman do not propose to disturb the Act s we do not say no more on it.

oint, we need say no more on it.

id not absolutely deny that British silv.

id rive American out of the country, as t er represents. We said it would not the latter to drive of the latter to drive of

there was land we tell him now the act will not keep American silver in the of this we have ample proof, if proof this we have ample proof, if pre required, by the fate of the money paid of the Banks. They have, since the new as the interpretation, paid out a vast amount exic chefly American silver; and where is it as treplaced the British silver that has been ut out of the country! No. It has gone bace it came, and so it will do to the enterior way to keep American silver in the review of the country is the review of the considerable addition. bear's way to keep American silver in the ansily way to keep American silver in the ansily way to keep American silver in the ansilver in the grader overdid the thing, it is true, by rather overdid the thing, it is true, by round on which they proceeded was sour impossible to keep the coin of the adjoint possible of except by giving it a fictitious va-islates, except by giving it a fictitious va-meeover, we tell the Examiner again, the modesire to see British silver supplant We are not Yankee enough f American. We are not Yankee enough
We prefer our old associations to those
all carve out for us. He may call this ign

glarre out for us. Fre thay can this good per prejudice if he likes: we care not a we would not sever one of the thousand that bind us to our fatherland; and we respect for America and her eagle, a saw worthy of respect, we yet prefer Britaker lion, and Britain's coin before every of Perhaps the Examiner will understand in the present the point in our field. was not "clap trap" and "cant."
The Examiner still denies that any deman has been created by the new current and we still assert there has, from faction our knowledge. The Examiner says the rate of exchange be reduced to 15 and the Herald will find that but little be drawn." Most certainly we should woman would know that, for that is to

gall woman would know that, for that is he as the legal premium on the specie, let alone set of transport, so that the Banks would be mig a man not to draw specie.

The Kaminer says that he supported that of Isus from a conviction that it would be at the public. It is no matter what his manager, he streve to prevent the Banks from the believes, in their course and these streves and the second secon ess in their own way, and ther sneer he directed against us recoils of We have never said that the public denound

mey Act; but that part of the A d by the public of this part of the pr

new act fixes a standard which if not al tely impracticable, is at least unwise and is as if the old act erred by being too lo lose, the new act errs by being too hig trict; and the latter error is not trivial; ny persons consider it the worse erro amy persons consider it the worse error

a. The new act is totally disregarded

stimportant particular; for though it re

the value of British shillings & sixpence

till circulate at their old rates of 1s. 3

d. a suce proof that the public prefer whe nd agreeable, although not strictly concern, to what is difficult and embarra actice, although theoretically accurate soften run their heads against a wal ground of our difference with the Examination this. He wants to enforce the sau intexible standard on this young and polity as is established in England, whereas within the process of this because the contraction. greaty our specie currency, and as this hais of Bank currency, narrowing our entimes that of specie and paper, to an amount must cause great derangement of all but is transactions, and ruin many. The cure take British silver, at least crowns and have, a legal tender to any amount, as dolla half dollars are. Thus every kind of specific at all desirable to retain will be manifolded by the species cut of being a series of the species cut of being a series of the silver and the country will be the most of its infant strength, instead the series are proposed to strangle Hercules in half. this be practicable, it is injurious, narrov reatly our specie currency, and as this

he disturbances in Rhode Island have reach but, and the capture of many of his adher the bad collected about 500 men, wit as and munitions of war, and formed an expect in the state; but the constituted and municipal of the constituted and municipal of these constituted and the constituted mustered a force of 3000, part of whice mustered a force of 3000, part of whice mustered a force of 3000, part of whice must constitute and the same found that they had to fight in earnes possib backed out of the scrape, and the same for ran away. A Lieutenant of the must be a same for ran away. A Lieutenant of the same force was a force when the same force was a force when the same force was a force when the same force was a force wa At Pawtucket, some troops were on a bridge to intercept the fugitive or senampment. A mob tried to force its first on the bridge, and the latter, after an accordance or senampment. and the bridge, and the latter, alte and cartidge once, and another round of beads of the mob, at last fired on them and the same and wounding two. In the mean skinder island Legislature has passed ling a convention of the people of the latter of the same and adopt a constitution, and a max to meet the wishes of the suffrage we suppose the troubles are about over esuppose the troubles are about over punishing the insurgents that are taken will probably be let offeasily,

ELECTION.—This election would com peterday, and Mr. Hincks would be of the peterday, and Mr. Hincks would be of the Mr. John Aranstrong, whose address the peterday appears in the Woodstock Heral with the offers himself at the "solicitation of the peterday at during the session.

a Rhadamanthus war steamer left Halifa layland on the morning of the Alst ult.

at that we were misinformed as to the sip of this District having been offered by the boblin, Esq. By the way, if this of the given to Col. De Rottenburg, the sent will make another false step, for a stranger, not more than three of the sip o

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