## CANADIAN JOURNAL, POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL.

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

the Head—the Hair—the m the exposed—and the most be of the Creator. Perfect dandruff or scurf with a connect fall out, by the use a. Ladies, will you make a tricle? I answer fear once tried and exper a content of the expert of

its sweet perfume.
icles have been put fortle only first—the only re-

ee of COMSTOCK & CO

lead the following. HARTON, Esq., late Ma

HAKTON, Esq., late Ma is certified, as may be seen acter of the following gen ed do hereby certify that we Columbia discovered by found it highly services that the falling that

ertain restorative.
ATCHER, senior,
ATCHER, senior,
Minister in St. George
No. 86 North
INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
THOMAS, M. D. 163
FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
McCURDY, 243 South
ARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.
those who persist:

ARD, Jr., 123 Arch st. those who persist in a lways experience its reswall certainly raise its vist the public, when it is above signers are more the others not less than 3 From the Mayor.

LITH OF PENNSYLVANIA City of Philadelphia.

WHARTON, Mayor of this, is those when the many control of the property of the proper

with Messrs. J. P. Inglis agh McCurdy, whose na mere certificate, that they are rand respectability, and be given to the said certificate and respectability.

be given to the said centereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the cit sixth day of December, DBERT WHARTON, M

ame of COMSTOCK & or always on the wrapper, not forget it. Take this d test by that, or never it and the control of the contro

TOCK & CO., 71 Maide by every Druggist in K

bo thousard

JOHN H. GRE Oct., 1841.

EIVED by CARTI

Y at their Commission Buildings, Front Stre

Biscuit, Boston & co

Japle Sugar, Hickory Fresh Corn Brooms,

g, for sale at
T. & J. RIGNET
Nov., 1841.

S FOR SAL MEMORIALS, Law, C d other BLANKS, i the Herald Office.

DONIA WATER.

Or. Chilton, places le various Chronic Disc se of failure, is disce by: this, so far as reg Water, will, it is I three dearn \$5; of the

11th, 1841.

RECEIVED

LENDID PATTERNS,

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Quarry papered to order on the

23, 1842. and Counter Scales 1

CARTER & BENT

ASHES and Bedste CARTER & BENT

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& T. RAE.

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OREIGN DRYGO

EVERY TUES

HN WAUDBY.

ore Street, nearly opposed Hotel, Kingston, will be thankfully received the control of the contr

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WALTER EA

OM NEW YORK, OF ROOM PA

J. W. BRENT

White Fish and

Iuron Trout do.

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the barrel.

May, 1812.

Palmer, Kingston.

KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1842,

AN INVITATION the Springs! now the season's advancing-m are bubbling and sparkling and dancing. state in blossom, 'the little bird sings,'
lala is the breezes and health in the

of the cool nectar that gurgingly Hows, he giving beerage which nature bestows, is did of the city, the dust and the heat, the repose of this pleasant retreat.

on that sigh for the days that are flown— such and your strength and your energy

pain and sickness and sorrow away. nocent pastimes and excellent cheer. mest time passes along er of whist, with the dance and the song here, who might rival the graces—

us lilies, they go from us roses. the Springs—where a hole in the wood the focus of every thing good. are drain'd, the musquitoes are dead-are Rail Road will soon come in play, ces will make us prodigiously gay.

Baats and Stages are all on the Line,
re delightful, the scenery fine. means-notwithstanding the times

of Distress.—At a meeting of Society of London, held this week don, President, in the chair, a pashworth, Esq., one of the directors of chester Chamber of Commerce, was the present depression of trade at Bol-ving the modein which it affects the difses of the manufacturing population; we find that the loss to the town, by entire closing of mills, amounts to per annum in the matter of wages by the year 1835, when they had nd wheat was 38s and 4J per quar-eased cost of food must be added, gased cost of lood must be added, as to £118,960, forming a total of qual to £1000 for each working ecople dread pauperism, and make inits to live, by pledging and selling re and clothing. In December last, as instituted, by a committee of the that their net earnings per week of 2329 15 × 7d, which, with deduc-il, left £310 for food, fire, clothing, ran average of from 1s 24 to 1s 24d week. The number of families out

angry, count ten before you speak.
are in general but little aware
in reputation is effected in view of by the company they keep. The their associates is soon regarded as the they seek the society of the wore, it elevates them in the pub pecane, it elevates them in the pub-a. On the contrary, intimacy with ow character always sinks a man in the public. While he perhaps, in with such persons, thinks but little quences, others are making their re-learn what his taste is, what sort prefers, and predict on no doubt-at will be the issue of his own nd character. There are young se too who have no mean opinion of to be intimate with whom, would be one's reputation is worth.

OF BUFFALOES .- It is said that a Yan-

Pounty is adequate to any emergency, therecasing consulship out of Congress, ang cons, his brain ever teems with n, to circumnavigate the globe in ck, or convert sawdust into anti-Some such unique scheme must nto the head of the hunters havthe buffalo herd now in this ry of their taking, as gathered substantially as follows :- In native" residing somewhere this n, in Missouri, gathered together venteen men, twelve horses, four ty-five cows and calves, with an the immense plain near the untains, in search of young and dash off, Arab-like, to the

took with them, on their departure from home—time laving been fastened to a stake to prevent escape. In a week the young buffalo would become so much attached to "mully," that it would be loosened and suffered to run at large with the cow, and from that time the two were inseparable. In this manner, after a period of four months, the whole were taken and domesticated. When the hunters had secured 37 young buffalo would belose, an antelope and an elk, the whole returned again to their homes. The location of their operations was on the Arkansas, some 500 miles W. S. W. from Independence, Mo., far beyond the present bounds of civilization. The animals are now some fifteen months old, and are particularly fond of oats and other grain, but eat with avidity well cured hay or grass. One of the one to go a-head, and acts as a kind of bell wether, the neet og a-head, and is followed by the buffaloes in a drove from one point to another, where the proprietors deem it best to exhibit. In a few weeks they will reach New York, where, if not disposed of, they will be shipped to Europe.—

In the same time laving at the same time laving a the whole to 700 volumes, and valued at one thousand guineas. These in proprietory were purchased by the Government for the British Museum; and, together with complete sets of the messives the best affections of the people.—

An Incident The able and eloquent correspondent of height the prevent to the whole to 700 volumes, form 1818 a mounting in the whole to 700 volumes, and valued at one thousand guineas. These in proprietory were purchased by the Government for the British Museum; and, together with complete sets of the leaves of the recent conflagration at Hamburg, with this incident:

The able and eloquent correspondent of the recent purchased by the Well, closes an interesting account to the recent conflagration at Hamburg, with this incident:

The able and eloquent correspondent of the recent purchased by the Well, cl ook with them, on their departure from hor sposed of, they will be shipped to Europe .--

ANCIENT CASTLES .- At a meeting of the Oxford Architectural Society, last week, a paper on the military architecture of the middle ages, com-municated by G. T. Clark, Esq., was read by the the military are nuclear to the municated by G. T. Clark, Esq., was read by the municated by G. T. Clark, Esq., was read by the Rev. J. D. Collins, of Worcester College. The object of the paper was to point out the distinctions between the several styles of castles found to apable parties to ascertain to object of the paper was to point out the distinc-tions between the several styles of castles found in England, and to enable parties to ascertain to which class they belonged, by the existing re-mains. He divided them into two principal clasmains. He divided them into two principal classes, the Norman keep, as Newcastle, London, &c., and the Edwardian castle, with its walls of enceinte, inner, outer, and middle baileys, posterns and ditch, as Caerphilly, Caernarvon, &c. At a later period, though houses continued to be castellated in appearance, it was more for ornament than actual use, the windows became larger, and the whole building lass more of a domes. er, and the whole building has more of a domes-tic character. It is remarkable that during the 13th century, when we have so many churches, we have very few castles. The number of cas-tles, of which there are known to be existing re-mains, is in England, 461; Wales, 107; Scot-land, 155; Lepland, 120; Science at 13th 155; Lepland, 150; Lepland, 15 mains, is in England, 461; Wales, 107; Scotland, 155; Ireland, 120;—giving a total of 843.

And it is probable that if more accurate search were made, it would be found near a thousand. This paper was illustrated by drawings of the keep at Newcastle; the Tower of Lordon freed from its modern incumbrances; and Caerphill.

With its most, carefully. from its modern incumbrances; and Caerphilly, with its moat, carefully restored.

ENGLISH RICHES AND DEBT .- On the continent there are two matters of especial wonder-ment as regards us English—the wealth of our "milords" and the magnitude of our national debt. "Votre Duc de Devonshire," will a Frenchman say, and raise his eyes and hands in Frenchman say, and raise his eyes and hands in admiration, "a deux cent mille livres sterlings he and clothing. In December last rainstituted, by a committee of the town, into the condition of 1, consisting of 5,305 persons; and that their net earnings per week £329 15 74, which, with deduction average of from 1s 24 to 1s 23d week. The number of families out consession of below were 1,553 beds, and 466 blances were 1,553 beds, and 466 blances were 1,553 beds, and 466 blances were lasted to the grave, that it is not perhaps till he gets out of his own country that he begins to see the were many whose earnings and lided upon one pawning. Among the 5:305 perthere were many whose earnings and lided upon one people for the same space of time; and till a thousand a year fixed upon one man for ever and ever, or in debt of 800 millions.

Among the 5:305 persons; and the livres sterlings deep the town, into the condition of 1, consisting of 5,305 persons; and the livres of millions.

The same Government gave to Gen. Sharped the latitude of the only connected settlement is about five annumber of shells by which millions may be offered an enumity of £1200 a year for his invention of a new species of shells by which millions may be offered an enumity of £1200 a year for his invention of a new species of shells by which millions may be offered in all sincerity and yet have a very equivocal solund, as in the case of the city knight unable to address William the Third, exclaimed; "Future regard them as matter of course things, from the modern of two hards of a new species of shells by which millions may be offered in all sincerity and yet have a very equivocal solund, as in the case of the city knight unable to address William the Third, exclaimed; "Future regard them as matter of course things, from the eronts of the only connected settlement is about five miles round and annuity of £1200 a year for his invention of a new species of shells by which millions.

Compliments may be offered in all sincerity and yet have a very eq

order to gratify the vanity of personal distinction attendant on a seat in Parliament, breaks the laws of his country, and seduces hundreds of his aws of his country, and seduces hundreds of his coorer countrymen to do the same—who throws open pot houses and beer shops, and introduces not and debauchery into a peaceful country town—who teaches the poorer class of voters to tamper with the truth, to varnish over perjury, and o accept the wages of degradationto accept the wages of degradation—is not such a man, we say, guilty of a far higher offence than a starving wretch who is transported for stealing a loaf from a baker's shop or snaring a pheasant? And yet is not such a man protected by the public opinion of his own class, fet.a in society, listened to with attention in the House of Commons, and led to believe on all hands that he has done nothing unworthy of the character of a gentleman and a man of honour? Here is the rentleman and a man of honour? Here is the coot of the evil. It is idle to talk of this or that revention to corruption exists—while money is ractically considered by the upper classes of society as conferring a title to outrage the laws of morality with impunity and the golden calf of Mammon is, whether avowedly or not, installed in the high places of society as the presiding deity of human life.

THE JUSTICE OF BANKING .- " It is monstrous THE JUSTICE OF BANKING.—" It is monstrous, my Lord, that any man or any body of men, corporate or otherwise, should have the power of making money cheap or dear, at will, combining the office of national currency with that of bankers; that they should have the privilege at any one period of inundating the country with an immense amount of paper currency, thereby stimulating speculation as well as the privilege relations. lating speculation as well as trade, raising prices, wages and profits, and at another period drawing in their rags, screwing up all legitimate sources of credit, as well as capital, and thereby lowering prices and wages, and diminishing profits producing a vice of calculations. fits, producing a stagnation of trade, ruining mer-fits, producing a stagnation of trade, ruining mer-chants and manufacturers by the hundred, and spreading misery and wretchedness among thous-ands.—[Extract from a Speech of Henry Brougham, in the British Parliament

In one of the courts in New York, a blacksmith who had a gift of stammering to perfection, was called into court as a witness; the amount in question being about twenty-five cents. The judge, after hearing his testimony, asked him why he had not advised his workmen to settle, the cost being five times the amount of the disputed sum. In reply, the witness observed: "I t-t-t-old the foo-ols to settle. I s-s-aid the conproach the animals, keeping well days seamen say, to prevent the taking alarm, which they easily do that is to windward. Once near this made very season was a seamen say.

th is made among the herd, and by too, the Mexican mode of catching tope, several of the creatures would the hunters aimed at the calves, issed them and happened to catch a sal likely to proper product the many his oldest son were working on the same stick, when his son's axe glanced and entered si was likely to prove an ugly customike was brought into request immediateble animal despatched. Such of the
ike were secured would be taken back to
imment and be domesticated by killing
blegging to one of the cows which they

A Newspaper File.—The largest collection newspapers known belonged to the late Dr. Burney, comprising numerous and rare series of these periodicals from the year 1603 to 1818, a-these periodicals from the year 1603 to 1818

FRANKNESS.—Mademoiselle de Scudery wrote to her friend the Count de Buffy, "Your daugh-ter had as much genus as if she saw you every day, and is withal as discreet as if she had never seen you."

CREOSOTE IN WHISKY .- The recent instance CREOSOTE IN WHISKY.—The recent instance of the sudden death of the police constable in Holburn, has brought to light an adulteration practised, particularly by illicit distillers and venders of whisky, in the introduction of creosote to give the celebrated peat rechfavor to common spirit. This adulteration, which is of the most noxious nature, it is to be feared is very expensively practised, and should command the extensively practised, and should command the utmost vigilance of the excise. Sudden death would be a certain result of it being taken in any quantity, particularly in an excited state of the

A TERRIBLE TIME !- "Wal there's a row er to our house."
"What on airth's the matter, you little sar-

"What else upon airth?"
"Rose split the batter plate, and broke the pancakes; and one of the Maltese kittens got her head into the molasses cup, and couldn't get it out; and O! how hungry I am!"

THE VALUE OF LIFE AND DEATH.—The British Parliament gave to Dr. Jenner £10,000 for his discovery of vaccination, which has saved the lives of millions.

ring the month of July 1841 .- [Toronto Herald.

when the waits fiddled at his door for a Christmas-box, he invited them in, treated them with a tankard of ale, and persuaded them out of a guin-

"I never did see such a wind and such storm," said a man in a coffee-room. "A pray, Sir. (inquired a would-be wit.) since saw the wind and storm, what might their colbe!" "The wind blue, and the storm rose," a "The wind blue, and the storm rose," was

"Pray can you tell me the way to the station-house?" asked a stranger. "Yes, sir: pick the first man's pocket that you meet."

"George Washington Napoleon Jackson Han-nibal Harrison?" "Ma'am?" "Tell Josephine Rosina Cleopatra Matilda Victoria to bring up "Yes, ma'am."

New doctrines never please the old. They like to fancy that the world has been losing wisdom instead of gaining it, since they were young.

Love labour; for if you do not want it for food you may physic. It is wholesome for the body

ANECDOTE OF LORD ROLLE - "We have lost a good master," said an old crabber; "he was a very kink friend to me; before there were any very kink friend to me; before there were any revenue men I was had up by the excise before his lordship for a little snuggling affair, and obliged to find two bondsmen. So I attended at the Justice-Room at Bicton. The excise officer examined my bondsmen about their property, and refused one because his property was leasehold. I said it would be a great trouble to me, as I was then engaged to attend a gentleman's yacht, and I thought a leasehold under his lordship would have been sufficient. No, he would not take it. We had some trouble to get him to take the other surety, but his lordship said, "Oh It know him; he has property, and is an honest man." However, this one he (the officer) would not take, when presently his lordship stepped up man." However, this one he (the officer) would not take, when presently his lordship stepped up to the officer, 'You won't object to my being one, will you?" The exciseman was (to use the fisherman's words) struck quite pale when his lordship took up the pen and signed himself as bond in the sum of £50 for the poor fisherman. It is not astonishing to find the poor and friendless regretting the loss of the noble and wealthy,

with such a set of musical bells, and the bell-player, an old grey-haired man of 70, was either too, infirm or unwilling to quit the story castle from which he had been for years calmly watch-ing the tide of men below. No one thought of ing the tide of men below. No one thought of the poor guardian of the House of God, until, as the steeple was wrapped in five, and the firm wall that had stood, for ages begun to shake the belis sounded the well known German choral, which usually concludes the Protestant service. 'Now thank ye the Lord!' [Nun danket alle Gott! Another moment a crash—bells and musician were buried in the same fiery grave; the bell player stood before his God!"—[Boston Mail.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—A curious anecdote is related of Captain Souter, of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment, in one of the letters we have seen. When the troops were attacked at Jugdulluck, he tore the Queen's colours from the staff, and wrapped it round his body, to save it, as he heart from the staff. as he hoped, from falling into the hands of the enemy. Just as he had done so, a ball lodged in his new-made cummerbund, which was thus miraculously instrumental in preserving his life. -[Calcutta Englishman.

## Colonial.

From the London Inquirer.

TORONTO AS IT WAS AND IS, AND LONDON IN CANADA WEST WHAT IT MUST BE

One or more persons are now living who re-member what is now Toronto having only three houses in it—one tavern and two log houses. In a statistical work of Upper Canada, written in 1817, the writer in describing what was then little York [now the city of Toronto,] says "Its population is 1200 souls; for five miles round the Capital of Upper Canada scarcely one improved farm can be seen in contact with another. The only connected settlement is about five

time; and it is a thousand to one but he feels his national pride wonderfully flattered by the discovery, and begins to think that he is a much to be. "Yes," he says, and pulls up his shirt collar, "our nobles are the richest in the world, and we owe more money than all the other people of the earth put together." Quite true,—it is a wonderful thing—very!

Liverpool, May 27.—Is not the man who, in order to gratify the vanity of personal distinction attendant on ; seat in Parliament, breaks the laws of his country, and sedgees hundred set.

Through the politeness of the country and sedgees hundred set.

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Through the politeness of the country and sedge that the distressing cataloc shown every disposition to about the fist of ever and agues, and is now the market was a bog, and the fish mar-ket the resort of wild fowls—unhealthy—liable to fever and agues, and all the distressing catalo-Through the politeness of the gentleman in charge of The Observatory, we are informed that the mean quantity of rain, which fell during the month of June, 1842, was 5,905 inches: during June, 1841, 1,560 inches, and during June 1840, 4,860 inches. The greatest quantity of rain ever registered at the Observatory, as having fallen in one month, was 8,150 inches, during the meanth of July 1841.—[Toronto Herald.] ered houses; its magnificent churches, and num-ber of places of worship; its banks, its floating wers; its macadamised streets; its planked side walks, above a mile, or nearer two, from its mag-nificent Market and City Hall, in every street, Power of Persuasion.—Mr. Michael Hutchinson, who collected £3,249, for rebuilding All Saints Church, Derby, in 1730, was so industrious and successful in this labour of love, that daily conveyancers of the riches of the neighborhood, and last of all look at its Gas lighted streets at night, and it is now progressing to that greatest of all luxuries, an abundunt supply of pure and wholesome water. This is Toronto now, in 1842; compare it with what it was in 1817, and let the inhabitants of London ask to what is Toronto indebted for all this wealth. At a very low estimate, the fixed and floating

property of Toronto cannot be of less value than from four to five millions of pounds currency. From whence has it been obtained! From its Harbour! No—it did not come by water. It is indebted for it to its surrounding agriculture, to its extensive back country, and to the facilities which have been obtained and afforded by improved approaches to the city, and improved lines of communication promoted and effected by a few, of communication promoted and effected by a lew, [and they have been very few,] active and enterprising master minds, who have gone a little before their fellows; but who of all the population have themselves derived the least benefit, and have been the least valued. We have thus been induced to exhibit the importance of Toronto for the purpose of holding out to our fellow townsmen the natural advantages possessed by the Town of London, and to prove to them that by the fostering aid, of effort and intelligence, its by the tostering aid, of effort and intelligence, its growth will continue to be fully commensurate with that of the City of Toronto. We have in 1842, 2660 inhabitants. In 1826 the Town plot was surveyed, only 16 years ago: upwards of 600 houses since then have been built; we have

footing of equality, that being an equivalent for the extra expense of the greater distance to mar-ket. All the inhabitants of the London District

have to do is to call all the activity, energy and intelligence which they can command to their aid, to take a comprehensive view of their natural advantages and disadvantages, to flake the most of the former and to remedy and remove the latter, and they will see this part of Canada. West following closely in the wake of her sister city of Toronto.

There is nothing like general axioms, and w

There is nothing like general axioms, and we will give the following one as all important and worthy to be acted upon, as our motto.

Let the London motto be—improvement to our public roads and reduction to the cost of transport—in this lies the great secret of our future prosperity let the roads be so improved that where a farmer can now bring to market 10 cwt. be will be able with the same strength and in half he will be able with the same strength and in half the time in all seasons to bring 30 cwt. and it is obvious if it is worth 6d a bushe! to bring his wheat to market now, it will then cost him but 2d, and so of the expense of transport; if 8 bar rels of flour only can be carried to Port Stanley, and it takes two days to go and return, and if the proportion; all this goes directly into the pocket of the farmer. And to resort to another axiom—when the farmer is rich no other part of the community can be poor, but if farmers are kept poor, no body else can be rich—for it is the farmer who creates the wealth, all other classes merely amorphise it; and equips wealth in demerely appropriate it; and acquire wealth in do-

ring so.

The Government are about to do all that can be desired in the plank road to Port Stanley, and the repair and improvement of the harbor it will be for ourselves to co-operate with the Government of the control of the contr ment, and here to we would say, let us follow the example of Toronto. They made the first mile of Macadamized road on Yonge Street in 1832-3, and they have now made nearly 16 miles to the north, 20 to the west, and about the same distance to the dast, part of which is the cele-brated plank road.

From a Correspondent of the Montreal Courier. The public are beginning to speculate on the probable complexion of affairs, when the Members of the Provincial Assembly come together in Parliament. It is anticipated by not a few that the scene will be one of the most amusing ever presented, and that to those who take an interest in studying the vagaries of public men it will be not a little edifying. On the previous occasion when the uninistry met the first Parliament of the United Provinces at Kingston, they were strengthened by the strength of a principle which they have since shown every discontinuous. thing was wanting to complete their triumph And yet the result has shown that something

was wanting—moral honesty, for this they never could have possessed. Although not altogether uniform in its compo-sition, the Ministry then was sufficiently so to serve the ends for which it was formed, and there was nothing so grossly inconsistent in the junction of its members as to shock the public mind. The fact that Mr. Baldwin had refused to act with them furnished an assurance that they were bound together by some political ties, and saved the public the trouble of inquiring further into the past political histories of the differ-ent men. Thus the Ministry was strong; strong in the House, and strong in the confidence of the public, who without having made up their minds on the vexed question of "Responsible Govern-ment," were disposed to give the system and its supporters a fair trial.

How stands the case now? A change has come o'er the spirit of the dream," and although "come o'er the spirit of the dream," and although the same Ministry, for so they must be consider-ed, notwithstanding the changes which have been made, will meet the Assembly, it will be under very different auspices to those which in-fluenced its position on the last occasion. Then Mr. Hincks was in opposition—now he will be on the Executive Benches! then Mr. Turcotte bellowed out his wrath against the infamous vio-lators of the purity of election, and now he will lators of the purity of election, and now he wil raise that voice to defend the liberal bestowers of office! Then those who sat around Draper and Harrison were the champions of a "prince ple," now, alas, they will be the champions of their own selfish interests! Then the struggle was for measures—good messares—now it will be how to avoid the storm which an abuse of power has collected over their meads.

It is not easy to imagine the feelings with which the men who have thus forfeited public confidence will make their first appearance in the House; but I should premise that those feelings will be any thing but enviable. When Draper finds himself side by side with Hincks, and the latter looks over his shoulder and is smiled at by Sherwood, what will be the thoughts of the threat. Will they feel mite satisfiel of of the three? Will they feel quite satisfied of the integrity of each other, or will they wonder at the strangeness of the chances which sent them there? When they look round on their supporters, too, how fortified they will feel? Der-bishire will be there, and so will Turcotte, and so will all who cannot we'll be elsewhere—and these are a host? but then, who sit on the op-posite hearthes and what can they advance they on suil all who cannot well be elsewhere—and these are a host! but then, who sit on the opposite benches, and what can they advance that honest men like these ministers should fear! There is Baldwin, and as he rises Hincks turns pale. He compliments his former associate on his good fortune, and in words of intense irony speaks flatteringly of the good company into which he has fallen. As he proceeds he unfolds the musty budget of the past, and ushers forth with renovated freshness the now discarded opinions of the new Minister. When he has

tion of appointments be fairly gone into. As matters wax warmer, Leslie, Forbes, Walker take up the arguments, and raise a dia about 1:12 cars of the "chosen advisers" that old Nick himself might fain desire to escape from.

And what reply will those gentlemen urge to be heavy charges brought against them? Will hey afford a satisfactory answer when asked-Are you still willing to be tested by the prin-iples of "Responsible Government," and to af-ord full scope for carrying those principles out. Will they be prepared to defend all their ap-

Will they furnish a reasonable excuse for the negligent manner in which the details of the neusures confided to their care have been car

I they, in short, be able to satisfy the pubthat they are honest consistent politician

To the Esitor of the British Colonist.

Dear Sir,—If the following is likely to proventeresting or amusing to your subscribers, it is ubunited for insertion in the British Colonist:— Having been informed that a pit, containing mass of human boness was discovered near thought the country and have the country of Sincoe, and near the Penetanguishene Road, for my own satisfaction I resolved to visit the place. After acquaintin Dc. Pass and Mr. Cating of Barrie, of my inte-Dr. Pass and air. Cating of Barrie, of my inter-tion, they kindly agreed to join me. According ly, on the 20th of May last, we set out and ar-rived there about noon; where we discovere the appearance of a pit that had been dug for merly about fourteen feet in diameter, and of circular form. We procured a spade and com-menced digging. In hopes of discovering some circular form. We procured a spade and commenced digging, in hopes of, discovering some thing that might lead to the cause of so many human bodies having been thrown into one hearing to could find nothing either in the shape of ornaments or weapons. We took out a number oskulls, and what appeared very remarkable was that all except a few were broken in on the mile of Macadamized road on Yonge Street in 1832-3, and they have now made nearly 16 miles in the north, 20 to the west, and about the same distance to the dist, part of which is the celebrated plank road.

The first thing we ought to do is to obtain a charter for a plank road to the District line towards Goderich; we shall then, in connexion with the Sarnia road, open London as the market (amongst other townships,) to Nissouri, Biddulph, McGilvary and Williams; to the north, to Lobo, Adelaide, Brock and Carradoc, to the west, to Detaware, Westminster and Dorchester, on the seuth. To improve the approaches to London, from all these various sources, should be directed. The amount of disposable produce from all these townships must necessarily add to the extent of business of our merchants, store keepers, and there is the rub."

Though the first male the first skulls, and what appeared very remarkable, was skulls, and what appeared very cemarkable, was that all except a few were broken in on the right side, a little above the ear. They appeared to be principally those of adults. The pi' seemed to have contained between two and three hundred bodies, thrown in quite promiscuously. The bones were discovered by a person living on the lot and near his house. He stated that he hal passed the place several times, and his curiosity being excited, he hal procured a spade, and discovered bones. His indicately informed his neighbors, who, after having collected together, fell to work and up, rotated a large tree that was growing upon the spot. This tree, according to the common growth of timber, appeared to be one hundred years old, and upon its being displaced, exhibited to view a complete mass of human skulls. Should any one be induced to visit the scene of this discovery, they will find a road leading from Holland Landing to Barrie.

Your very humble Servant,

PAVID SOULES:

To the Editor of the Hartish Colonist. Mr. Editor.—Last year I became more than usually debilitated. Medical men, whom I applied to, advised me to use an infusion of Gentian

plied to, advised me to use an infusion of Gentian in spirits; about a wine glass full every day. In order that the medicine might have the best possible effect, I bought a gallout of test B whisky, at 16s. currency; but before it was done the cure produced the most unaccountable effects, I having just been reduced to death's door.

As I have every reason to believe that the whisky (unknown to the seller, the M. D. who prenounced in favour of it, or myself who used it,) was very strongly impregnated with Creosot (a new invention by which it obtains what it commonly called the peat reek flavour,) a noxious drug which is often attended with fatal effects, and which has left me lingering in a miserable state. I will be under the greatest obligation to any of your readers, who may be acquainted with any of your readers, who may be acquainted with the composition, if they will have the humanist inform me how the effects of it, may be be eradicated from, or counteracted in, the system, as I have very nearly lost the use of my legs at

D. WALKER. Trafalgar, June 24, 1841.

The following Address, very numerously signed, was presented on behalf of the officers of the Militia on Thursday, 23d inst. by a deputation consisting of Col. Buflock. Adjutant General Militia, Lieut. Col. Cartwright, 2d Lenox; Capt. McGrath. 1st Incorporated Dragoons, and Capt. Jackson, Provincial Artillery, to Lieut. General Clitherow, to which was returned the annexed reply:

Kingston, 22d June, 1842. To Lieut. General Clitherow. We, the undersigned, Officers of the Militial of Upper Canada, in and about Kingston, having learned with much regret that you are about to retire from the command of the Military Force, in this portion of Canada, cannot suffer you to depart without requesting you to accept the expression of our regard and esteem; and in whatever manner our beloved Queen may again see fit to employ you in her service and that of the country, you may rest assured that you, and we request to be permitted to add, Mrs Clitherow, carry with you our kindest remembrances.

Kingston, June 23, 1842.

Gentlemen,

It is peculiarly gratifying to me, in resigning the command of Her Majesty's Forces in Canada West, to accept the expression of your re-

I have had frequent occasion to remark, and always shall be ready to bear testimony to, the loyalty, zeal, and general efficiency of the Militia force of this fine Province.

For the kind wishes and remembrances contends to the contends of the contends o

carry with you our kindest remembrances.

veyed in your Address, Mrs. Clitherow and my self request you will be pleased to accept our JOHN CLITHEROW.

Lieut. General, Com'g Canada West. The Officers of Militia

Of Canada West, In and about Kingston.

From the Niegara Reporter

On Sunday afternoon, the 26th ult., a terrible and the roots of several houses and barns severely injuried. Such a storm has never before occurred in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of that neighborhood. We also learn by our exchange papers, that in the United States, in Genesee and Livingston counties, between four

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