# Kingston



## Herald.

### CANADIAN JOURNAL, POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL.

OL XXIV.

INGS and t of the prosecution of the pros

m. SIMPS

y-five Ce s newly in ever discover

ath, Prince

MS!!

thrivalled a sovereign redicine have than ten than 18,00 pine solitary sands of instance to the

ock's Wor Princess cy Statio

receiving PA PA STATION THOSE WORLD THOSE WORLD TO THE WORLD THE W

BOOKS

OUR &

ing Comp the openi the transp ween Q

Lake

in doing oing, by y to pro ing to pa

HOUSE

1 Busin

aged those by Wm. sed by M se happy to section; P sained the ble, he w 'erms sat The exteguarantee ciently S

RKELL

, 4. C.

DS,

EHOUS

es; all qual Goods.

f all qual

neir stock neir stock n addition would in sers to t

London first reg

ON & C

welling of STE

er and G n's & me nable Parints of ng Trad ILSON his We at of Go vis Sprin ored Dr

eskins a erdashe ent ass ith a v

LSON

ESDA Y

S.

S.

KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1843.

### TO BE PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER NEXT:

A TREATISE ON ORETICAL & PRACTICAL LAND SURVEYING, ted from its first principles. DEDICATED (BY PERMISSION)

TO THE

ight, in the warmth of my passion, make a great hit in thus gaining a Miss twas only a Miss calculation.

many Misses surrounded Miss Kid. Thine and my love interfering; atche ought not to give me a hearing. e's a certain Miss-chance that I met with one day.

ne're sent my hopes to destruction, he had a suspicion of all I might saylowing to one Miss-construction

se of her anger demanding; ction prevented her getting the note, troduced Miss-understanding; make her my wife I exultingly swore, f made her doubt my intent early got wed to Miss-fortune, before eld wean her from Miss-apprehension.

then she no longer would yield to Miss-

be led by Miss-representation, and with Miss-like a serious fall out, to wed felt no more hesitation. then at the church to be married we went the made the fat parson linger. Il was so annoyed by an awkward Miss-fit, and not get the ring on her finger.

ing been so Miss-used I kept a strict watch, high I still lived in fear of Miss-carriage; ed out, too late, that an unlucky Miss match

ered with the joys of our marriage, rule in our dwelling made every thing wrong, agement there took her station :

cash, like the time I take writing my s all wasted by Miss-application.

barietn.

But he is mistaken. They produce that political duty to correct the error. And here, again, we

But he is mistaken. They produce that political of tranquility which enables the mechanic to prosecute work without fear of disturbance, and which secures to him the reward of his labour. Their productions are felt, if they are not seen.

Every species of industry that is considered worthy of pay or reward is productive in some sense or other; and even that which is not paid, such as the sports of children or of adults, is productive of health and enjoyment; and is, therefore, quite as valuable as any other species of industry.

of industry.

The distinction of productive and non-produc-

DEDICALED.

(by Verminastors)

To the

Bits. Home Edwin Botsford

AND THE

servers of Buttlets North America.

Services of Geoustry, Definitions, Geometrical Pro
La Elements of Geoustry, Definitions, Geometrical Pro
La colleging the Nature and Use of Scales,

Schame Definitions, Geometrical Pro
La colleging the Nature and Use of Scales,

Schame Trigonometry, Mensuration

Scham and Definitions, Geometrical Pro
Schame Trigonometry, Mensuration

Schame Definitions, Geometrical Pro
Schame Description and the Services of College,

Schame Description and Services, Schame Description and Description of the Compass, with particular obserts

as the different affections of the Magnetic

Cales and the College, Mensuration

Judyana of Londs by the universal learned of the Services of the Services of College,

In the Services of College,

Services of the Services of Services,

Services of the Services of College,

Services of the Services of College,

Services of the Services of Services,

Services of the Services of College,

Services of the Services of College,

Services of the Services of Services,

Services of the Services of Services,

Services of the Services of Services,

Services of Services of Services,

Service It is evident that this non-productive depart-

the evident that this non-productive department of labour embraces all the power and fashion and respectability of society. Moreover it includes the department of domestic service. The whole household of a great man, therefore, belongs to it, from the great proprietor himself down to the lowest mental in his employment. It is the most influential docustment of industry. It is the most influential department of includes:

It is the most influential department of includes:

It is most influential department of includes:

It is most influential department of mankind; it is acts most powerfully upon pure minds; it is most universal; it is most collective. Statesmen act collectively in bands; churchmen act collectively in sectar, writers are the latest leavest the collectively in sectar, writers are the latest latest and the collectively in sectar, writers are the latest latest and the collectively in sectar, writers are the latest l men act collectively in bands; churchmen act collectively in sects; writers range their letters rank and file like an army of soldiers and besiege the world; and by means of the press, crators speak to nations and generations. It is also the least universal and least collective, for servants who also belong to this non-productive class, are the most individualized of all the population, having no corporate existence, but perfectly is not approach to the property in the content of the production of the productin having no corporate existence, but perfectly iso-lated in their domestic capacities. In those two

cause the want of it is first perceived. We feel the want of food, before we feel the want of music and poetry; we feel the want of clothing, before we feel the want of books. And houses and furniture take the precedence of drawings and paintings. Of all the arts, therefore, which create a supply for the demands of humanity, agriculture is the first, and the mechanic arts are the second; but, strange to tell, that which is most essential is worst paid. The agriculture most essential is worst paid. The agricultural labourer who may be said to be the first in order, is on that very account accounted the lowest; all the rest stand above him; he is the foundation of society, the sturdiest in body, and foundation of society, the sturdiest in body, and the poorest in pocket, and the least experienced in the luxuries of life. He who provides food for the people is worse paid than he who provides plates to take it from. Any species of industry is better paid—in food at least—than food-providing. And even the proprietors of land are voltinged to content themselves with a smaller per centage for their purchase-money than other descriptions of capitalists. This is the bottom of the scale; but yet, strange enough once mera-

Durity.

INDUSTRY.

INDUSTRY.

IN PLANDER MODES OF REWARDING IT.

INDUSTRY.

IN PLANDER MODES OF REWARDING IT.

IN PLANDE

the master, from whom we directly receive it, and who alone is responsible for its quality.

The skill or want of skill lies with him. If the idle fellows—non-producers, it is the master's sight."

The skill or want of skill lies with him. If the idle fellows—non-producers, it is the master's sight."

duty to correct the error. And here, again, we may observe that master-tradesmen really belong to the class of non-producers, their industry consisting not so much in producing manufactures themselves, as in superintending the production of others. And in this lies the secret of their better payment when successful in business, for the natural tendency of society is to pay skill better than bodily labour, when it is appreciated. But the danger is, when skill is not appreciated, that it is not paid at all, and, therefore, many men of genius starve, when journeymen mechanics live and thrive.

This law of remunerating meets us wherever

and diversity of character.

Some years since an acquaintance of ours set out, on horseback, from the eastern part of Massachusetts for the Green mountains of Verment. While travelling through the tewn of New Salem his road led into a piece of woods some five miles in length, and long before he got out of which he began to entertain doubts whether he should be blest with the sight of a human habitation; but as all things must have an end, so at last had the woods, and the nut-brown house of a farmer greeted his vision. Near the road was a tall, raw-boned, lantern-jawed boy, probably seventeen years of age, digging potatoes. He was a curious figure to behold. What was lacking in the length of his tow breeches was amply made up for behold. With the suppeared to be composed of birch bark, grape vine amply made up for Cannad; his suspenders appeared to be composed of birch bark, grape vine and sheepskin; and as for his hat which was of dingy white felt—poor thing! it had once evidently seen better days, but now alas! it was only the shadow of its glory. Whether the tempests of time had beaten unter to but was almost a shadow of the cult to tell. as any rate it was missing—and through the aperture red hairs in abundance stood six ways for Sunday. In short, he was one of the roughest specimens of domestic manufacture that ever mortal beheld. Our travelling friend, faciling an itching to scrape acquaintance with the critur, drew up the reins of his horse and began :—

"Hallo, my good friend, can you inform me thow far it is to the next house?"

Jonathan started up—leaned on his hoe-handle—rested one foot on the gambrel of his sinister

lated in their domestic capacities. In those two contrary aspects, non-productive industry head-tifully corresponds with mind itself, which it represents. For what can be more universal than mind, and what can be more particular? What can be more social than mind, and what more divided? What can be more united than mind, and what more divided? What can be more private? Mind goes to both extremes, and so does this species of industry vulgarly called non-productive.

The productive industry is generally denominated the useful, the essential, and so forth, because the want of it is first perceived. We feel the want of food, before we feel the want of musour paster every day and his gals in our orchard. Dad sets the dog arter the sheep and me arter the gals—and the way we makes the wool, and the petticoats fly, is a sin to snakes."

the potticoats fly, is a sin to snakes."

"I see you are inclined to be facetious, young man—pray tell me how it happens that one of your legs is shotter than the other?"

"I never 'lows any bedy to meddle with my grass tanglers, mistur; but seein' it is you I'll tell ye. I was born so at my tickler request, so that when I hold a plough, I can go with one foot in the furrer, and t'other on land, and not lop over; besides it is very convenient when I mow round a side hill."

ow round a side hill."

"Very good indeed—how much do your potaoes come on this year?"

toes come on this year?"

"They don't come at all; I digs 'em out; and there's an everlastin' snarl of 'em in each

hill."

"But they are small, I perceive."

"Yes, I know it—you see we planted some whoppin' blue noses over in that 'ere patch there and they flourished so all firedly, that these 'ere stopt growiu' just out of spite; 'caus they know'd they couldn't begin to keep up."

"You appear to be pretty smart, and I should think you could afford a better hat than the one you wear."

School Examinations .- " Class in Natural

ry Hosix, son of Mrs. Clarissa Hosier, an estimabio lady, whose residence has been in this place for someyears past. Mrs. It, has only been able with great economy and industry, to bring up a son and anghter in a respectable manner, and the singular fortune which has so suddenly been showereddows upon her family is therefore most opprtune. The lucky devisee is a lad about eleven years of age. By the testator's direction, hi is to be educated and provided for handsowely, until he attains the age of twenty five years, and then he is to onter upon the possession of his property, the present value of which is set down at two millions of dollars. The good news was brought to him last week by a gestleman of New York, himself connected by marrage with the family abroad.

A Courageous Woman.—Some weeks ago a party of three or four Winnebago Indians attempted to steal a hog from the pen of Mr. Garrison, at Sauk Prairie. Mr. G. was from home.

Mrs. G. hearing a disturbance among the pigsit ter and confronted the lady who had interrupted their avocations. Mrs. G. ordered them off—but they did not seem disposed to obey a single woman. She then hastened into the house, and the Indians resumed their attempts to supply themselves with pork; but they had not succeeded in making a choice before they saw Mrs. G. coming towards them with a double barrelled gun.—"On this hint" they ran—but the lady deemed it improper to part with her visitors without some little ceremony, and se she discharged one of the barrels at them—and, though "the game were flying," she made a pretty good snot—one of the visitors bearing off a few small favors in the shape of pigeon shot.—[Wisconsin Democrat.

From the Shipping Gazette.

LONDON, June 19.—The masters of ships trading to hot climates have found that notwithstanding all the trouble and charge that they put themselves to, in order to protect their vessels' decks and topsides from suffering by the influence of the sun, they have not been able to morpreserve either effectually. Leakage, for a time on going to sea, is the well-known consequence, and partial damage frequently follows, to the tification of those whose daily care has been for weeks, perhaps months, devoted to matting and wetting and shading the vessel's sides & decks, wetting and shading the vessel's sides & decks, wetting and shading the vessel's sides & docks, in the hope of keeping the pitch in her seams, and her planks from shrinking. It appears, however, that a preventive is discovered in a composition, the adhesive qualities of which have borne such astenishing trinis lately at the royal dock-yards. It is called glue; "will not liquefy by solar heat; is available in lieu of pitch; seams paid with it will not leak, and if used on deck it is not liable to be trodden out as pitch is. It contracts when the "lanks to which in the contracts when the "lanks to which the contracts when th pitch is. It contracts when the planks to which it is applied are swollen by water, and expands when they shrink." It has been employed in scarfing spars, and the scarfs so made have withstood all sorts of trials. It may be used instead of copper, as water has no effect upon it; and as it canable of being rendered destrucand as it is capable of being rendered destruc-tive to animal life, it is a defence against the worm, or teredo navalis, and may be used to ad-vantage on boats' bottoms. In short this com-position, Jeffrey's Marine Glue, may be turned o serviceable account in so many ways on board thip, that we do not scruple to recommend it o the attention of the marines.

PREVENTATIVE OF TYPHUS FEVER .- It canno PRETENTATIVE OF TYPHUS FEVER.—It cannot be the widely known that introns acid gas possesses the property of destroying the contagion of typhus lever, and certainly preventing its spread. By the following simple method, the gas may be produced at a trilling expense: Place a little saltpotre in a saucer, and pour on it as much cil of vitrol as will just cover it; a copious discharge of acid gas will instantly take place, the enumity of which may be regulated. place, the quantity of which may be regulate by lessening or increasing the quantity of the

From the Lordon Observe ORIGIN, CHARACTER, & PREVALENCE OF PUSEYISM.

OF PUSEYISM.

The intenset and universal interes now felt in the subject of Puseyism will ensure an eager perusal of a brief statement of the circumstances under which it originated, and the position it now occupies. In the year 1833 the late Rev. Dr. Rose, of King's College, the Rev. Mr. Pereival, Dr. Pusey, and two or three other clergynen, met in the house of the first-named row gentleman, when, talking over the progress of dissent, and the unpopularity and even practical neglectinto which high church principles had faller of late years, they came to a resolution to form themselves into a society, though without any formel organization, to use their utmost efforts to revive and bring into practical recognition the class of principles to which we have referred.

School Examinations.—"Class in Natural History, come and recite. What are the principal fishes of Massachusetts ?" "Eels, clams, hailboats, &c."—"What is an eel?" "An eel is a slippery animal, of the constrictor specie; it lives in the eel grass and in frying-pans, being very cetaceous of life."—"How are eels caught? In various ways—with hooks and lines, sone with spears, and some by setting Mr. Grizzle.—"Those who catch them with hooks and lines, work by the day: those with spears work by the job—"R.ght. What is a clam!" It is an animal which inhabits the mud, and is sold at a shilling a bucket; makes excellent k. k. or clam chowder."—"Next may tell me what further he knows of clam." It is a very cunning bivalve, and when the market is glutted it strikes off into deep water."—"Right. What is a haliboat?" "It is a animal of the whale kind, and is called halibed, which is backed. Unfortunate fishermen are often teted of a pink color, which tolls the haliboat. Sometimes they jump on board in large numbers, and sink the pinkys; then the men daub the pink over with coal tar, when the haliboat swim of and the vessel rights."—"Very well; if you go on at his rate you will one day be skippers.

Take your seats."

The celebrated "Tracts for the Times," had their origin in the meeting in question. These tracts as appeared at irregular intervals, and were published at prices varying, according to the quantity of matter, from twopence to sixpence. The tracts soon attracted general attention, from the startling doctrines they advanced; and as the tendency of all of them was to exalt the authority of the church, and increase the importance of the clergy, by investing them with a special sacredness of character, the new class of other area of the clergy, by investing them with a special sacredness of character, the new class of other energy successive tract became bolder and bolder and bolder and proceed and approached nearer son nearer the doctrines of the Church of Rome.

The celebrated it rregular interests, and were publi The celebrated "Tracts for the Times," had beld in Bath, a premium be paid on the following

times they jump on board in large numbers, and sink the pinkys; then the men daub tho pink over with coal tar, when the haliboat swim off and the vessel rights."—"Very well; if you go on at his rate you will one day be skippers. Take your seats."

The sound Heir.—We copied from one of the city papers, the other day, an account of a large inheritance in Ireland, the heir to which had recently been discovered in the person of a lad reciting in one of the river villages. The following paragraph, from the person of a lad reciting in one of the river villages. The following paragraph, from the following paragraph, from the following paragraph, from the person of a lad reciting in one of the river villages. The following paragraph, from the person of a lad reciting in one of the church of Rome.

The doctrines now held by the Puseyties, who are sometimes called Tractarians, so close-ly who are sometimes called Tractarians, so close-ly resemble those of the Roman Catholic Church as the the church of Rome.

The doctrines now held by the Puseyties, who are sometimes called Tractarians, so close-ly resemble those of the Roman Catholic Church as the to which the passid, the mean catholic them.

The

reject the atonement, and set aside as fanaticism what is regarded by other beslies as the religion of the heart. They look upon religion as mainly existing in the observance of forms and ceromonics. They maintain that the bread and

Pusey's sermon. The Vice Chancellor has re-fused to comply with their request, though, be-fore passing sentence, he furnished Dr. Pusey privately with the grounds on which he cou-demned his sermon. The sermon, it is under-stood, will be published in a few days, and will doubtless, excite intense interest.

Puseyism has made extraordinary progress in the church within the last three years. It is calculated that out of 12,000 clergy in England and Wales, 9000, or three fourths of the whole of the Episconal clergy, with the exception of

and Wales, 9000, or three fourths of the whole of the Episcopal clergy, with the exception of three or four, are decided Puseyites. In Ireland, also, the heresy is making alarming progress. It is calculated that the majority of the bench of Bishops are more or less deeply tinged with it. Those of the prelates who most openly advocate Puseyite principles are the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Oxford. Among the churches and chapels in London in which Puseyite practice prevails to the greatest extent, will be found Shoreditch Church and Margaret street Chapel, Oxford street.

In the latter place it would be difficult to perceive any difference between the form of worship and that observed in a Roman Catholic church.

ceive any difference between the form of worship and that observed in a Roman Catholic church. In many of the Puseyite churches and chapels, daily worship has been established, and in all of them, we believe the sacrament is administered weekly. We understand it is likely the subject will be soon brought before Parliament, and the question to be determined will be, whether a Protestant country ought to be called on to pay from £6,000,000 a year to the established clergy for inculcating Popish principles, and observing Popish practices in their places of worship, in entire disregard of the solemn engagements they came under at their ordination to maintain the Prostestant religion of the land.

animals, viz:

Best Cow, 20s., 2nd do. 15s., 3rd do. 10s. Best 2 Calves, 15s., 2nd do. 10s., 3rd do. 5s. Best Bull Calf, 10s., 2nd do. 5s. Best 6 Ewes and 6 Lambs, 23s., 2nd do. 15s.; Best Ram over 1 year, 15s., 2nd do. 10s., 3rd do. 5s.

Best Boar over 1 year, 15s., 2nd do. 10s. Best Breeding Sow, 15s., 2nd do. 10s.

And on the following articles, viz :-Best lot of Butter not less than 20 lbs. 10a.

2nd do. 5s.

Bost lot of Cheese, not less than 20 lbs. 10s.;
2nd do. 5s. 2nd do. 5s.
Best piece of Flannel, not less than 20 yds.
15s., 2nd do. 10s., 3rd do. 5s.
Best specimen of Flax of this year's growth of not less than half an acre, 10s., 2nd do. 5s.
Best plous in manufactured in Canada, 20s., 2nd do. 15s., 3rd do. 10s.
Best 6 pair of Socks, 5s., 2nd do. 3s., 3rd do. 2s.

Ath. That premiums be awarded for ploughing to be performed in each Township, on the third Tuesday in October, at I o'clock, P. M. The place and amount of premiums to be regulated by the Local Directors.

Sth. That persons offering any animal or article at the Cattle Show, who may not succeed in obtaining a premium, shall be entitled to receive a donation of half a dollar.

6th. That no premium or donation will be paid to any person who shall not have become a member of this Society, by paying his subscription of ten shillings.

nember of this Society, by paying and tion of ten shillings.
7th. That the proceedings of this Meeting be sent to the British Whig for publication, with a request that all other papers in the practice of publishing the Agricultural Society's proceeding, also publish this.

By order of the meeting.

G. H. DETLOR;

Secretary.

with eager desire to a union between the Church of England and the Church of Rome. They maintain that the Church has an authority above that of the state; and that the Severeign and the Senate are bound to submit to the dictum of the Church.—They lay but little stress on those doctrinal matters which the evangelical clergy in the establishment regard as necessary to salvation. They attach much greater importance to the writings of the fathers, than to the narratives of the inspired evangelists and the epistles of the apostles.

They hold, indeed, that the Scriptures ought not to be read by the laity, unless accompanied by the exposition of their meaning to be found in the Book of Common Prayer. They virtually reject the atonement, and set aside as fanatteism what is regarded by other beliefs as the religion what is regarded by other beliefs as the religion.

what is regarded by other besievance of forms and ceremonics. They look upon religion as mainly existing in the observance of forms and ceremonics. They maintain that the bread and wine in the sacrament are converted, when consecrated by the clergy into the actual flesh and blood of Christ, and that the sacrament constitutes a kind of continuation of the atonement of Christ on the cross. It is from maintaining those two latter training these two latter training to a formal decision, and were unanimous in their condemnation of the sermon advocating heresy.

Dr. Pusey has entered his protest against the decision of the board and the sentence of the Vice Chancellor, on the ground that he was not heard in his defence, and that the objectionable parts of his sermon were not specified. A requisition, signed by about sixty members of convocation and bachelors of civil law, has been forwarded to the Vice Chancellor, requesting him to point out the objectionable parts in Dr. Pusey's sermon. The Vice Chancellor has refused to comply with their request, though, be fore passing sentence, he furnished Dr. Pusey privately with the grounds on which the completed his sermon. The sermon, it is underested to the persons who have enlisted under the Orange brown who have enlisted under the Orange brown who was most efficiently supported by those whose duty it was to assist him. We shall try to obtain this document for publication. It is very distributed to comply with the grounds on which the course of the province of THE TWELFTH OF JULY IN HAMILTON .- There

turbances should take place.—Most of the persons who have enlisted under the Orange bunner, are totally ignorant of the object or Orange's ism. What have we to do with the Battle of the Boyne in Canada? There is no established Church to support here; and as for Protestant Ascendency that is not to be gained by the bropagation of bigotted feeling and the celebration of midnight orgies. It is a remarkable fact, and one from which Irishmen should draw a bober conclusion, that the two active Grada Masters in this town, are not Irishmen. One is a Canadian and the other a Scotchman. When will Irishmen learn to respect themselves as countrymen in a distant land from that of their birth? When they do, their numbers and their talents will command that respect to which they are entited: but which their disunion mars, and leaves them the prey of every designing deimagogue. Surely in this country no man should feel himself annoyed on account of his religion. Here are no tithes, Church rates, or dominant Bishops—all are on an equality, and it therefore should be the pleasure of every man, as it is bis duty, not only to obey the law and observe the conventional rules of Christian communities, but also to inculcate the performance of that duty on his neighbour.—[Hamilton Journal.

### Arrival of the Caledonia. From Wilmer's American News Letter, July 4

The eastern news which the Calcionia will mmunicate to our transatlantic readers is un-elcome and startling. In Ireland the unchecked agitator, O'Connell,

entire disregard of the solemn engagements they came under at their ordination to maintain the Prostestant religion of the land.

\*\*Colonial:\*\*

\*\*Colonial:\*\*

\*\*AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.\*\*

At a meeting of the Directors of the Midland District Agricultural Society, for the Counties of Lenox and Addington, held at Napanee, 15th July, 1943; Peter Davey, Esq. was nominated to the Chair, and G. H., Detlor, appointed Secretary.

It was Resolved—

It was Resolved—

1st. That Solomon Barragar, Neill Stuart, and Reuben Neeley, be appointed Assistant Directors for the township of Sheffiald.

2.1 That premiums be awarded for the following descriptions of cultivated farms in each fownship, viz:—

1st. Best, of 200 acres and over, 30a.

2.1. " " 20s.

Best, of more than 100 acres and under 200, 30s. 24. do. 25s., 3d do. 20s.

That the Directors of the several Townships pay due attention to the appraising of the same, at their earliest convenience.

COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPH RESERVED TO PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.