chair was taken by Sir C. Rich, who A committee, composed of six English and six American gentlemen, was appointed to draw up resolutions and an address, to be submitted for the approval of the meeting.

Some desultery conversation took place upon

Some desultary conversation took place upon he motion of an American Gentleman, who heagth his countrymen had a right to call a neating of their own pass their own resolutions, and present their own address. He made this reposition, not upon the ground of any ill feeling existing between the Americans and English, for none did in fact exist,) but merely heams he thought the Americans should have an appartucity of giving a separate and distinct atterance to their sentiments on this occasion. terance to their sentiments on this occasion. This motion was however withdrawn by the gentleman who proposed it, who expressed a hope that is future the Americans and English would not thus be coupled together on every occassion that a meeting of foreigners might become accessary. It was then agreed that the committee should retire for half an hour to prepare the address. At the expiration of this interval they again entered the room, and the President read the proposed address, which having been unanimously agreed to, the meeting separated.

"MING'S SPEECH. Gentlemen of the Chamber of Peers and of the Chamber of Departes. France reaps the fruit of her courage and her-

France reaps the fruit of her courage and her-wisdom. Her institutionware becoming strongth-ened, her prosperity is increasing, and, in as-sembling you this day, I have but to congratulate myself and you on the success of our efforts for the happiness of our country.

I receive from all foreign powers the most pacific assurances. The peace of the world ap-peans for a long time secure from every attack. Our diplomatic relations with the United States of America have been resumed. The treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, is in execution, and I have reason to expect that nothing will and I have reason to expect that nothing will further trouble the excellent harmony which has so long and so happily subsisted between the two nations.

A momentary difference had arisen between France and Switzerland. Satisfactory explana-tions have been given to us, and that intimate friendship by which the two countries have been united for so many centuries is, at this

The Pennisula is still disturbed by fatal disempion. Serious events have shaken the in-stitutions of Madrid and Lisbon, and Spain has been freesmattly desolated by civil wer. Still closely united with the King of Great Britain, I continue to cause the trenty of the Quadruple Alliance to be executed with religious fidelity, and in conformity to the spirit in which it has

and in conformity to the spirit in which it has been dictated.

I entertain the most sinesce desire for the consolidation of the throne of Isabella II, and I trust that the constitutional monarchy will triumph over the perils, with which he integrated. But I applied myself for having preserved France from the secritions, the extent of which cannot be appreciated, and from the incalculable consequences, of any armed intervention in the internal affairs of the Positionals. France reserves the blood of her children for her own cause, and when she is seduced to the painful inceeding of summoning them to shed that blood in her defence, it is only under our own glorious colours that the voldiers of France mach to battle.

We have experienced painful losses in Africa. They have deeply afflicted my heart. My second son has shared the suffering and dangers of our save soldiers, as his brother had done before him. If success has not attended the efforts of our soldiers, at least their valour, their perseverance, and their admirable resignation, have worthily sustained the homous of our banner. You will feel disposed, with me, to insure to curarms in Africa the preponderance which ought to belong to them, and to our possessions complete security.

An attempt has threatened my life, Provi-

An attempt has threatened my life. Providence has averted the blow directed against me. The tastimonius of affection with which Franch has surrounded me are the most precious revers for my labours and my devotion. (Loud and repeated acclemation of a Vive le Rei le and a surrounded me are the most precious reverse for my labours and my devotion. (Loud and repeated acclemation of a Vive le Rei le and a surrounded me are the surrounded acclemation of a Vive le Rei le and a surrounded acclemation of a Vive le Rei le and a surrounded acclemation of a Vive le Rei le and a surrounded acclemation of a Vive le Rei le and a surrounded acclemation of a Vive le Rei le and a surrounded acclemation of a Vive le Rei le and a surrounded acclemation of a vive le Rei le and a surrounded acclemation of a vive le Rei le and a surrounded acclemation of a vive le Rei le and a surrounded acclematic acceptance and a surrounded acceptance accepta An extempt at insurrection, equally monotone and driminal, for a few moments automated a great city, whose repose, to wever, we not disturbed by the event. It has served only to disturbed by the event. It has served only to disturbed by the distillation, (Renawed section), and Meadams Gates, Benerolt, M'Lane, play the fidelity of our brave army, and the good spirit of the pupulation, (Renawed section), Mr. J. A. Perkins, I dozen Guernary frocks, I dozen braves.

opirit of the pupulation. (Ronewed scelemantion.)

The impotence of se many guilty effects begins at length to weary the passions and to discourage their addedity. Time has already calmed many animosities, and daily softens the duties which aircomstances have imposed on my Government.

There been impotence include to follow the desire of my heart in passioning men atruck by the area of the law. I have been compiled only with these whe have estimated by the area of the law. I have been compiled only with these whe have estimated great to exercise the most precious right conferred upon me by the Charter, without weekening any of the guarantees of order, or any of the principles of our legislation.

Independently of the laws which have been glenday presented to you, and which will again the contract of the laws which have been glenday presented to you, and which have been glenday presented to you, and which have been glenday presented to you, and which will again the contract of the great presented to you, and which will again the contract of the great presented to you, and which will again the contract of the great presented to you, and which will again the contract of the great presented to you, and which will again the contract of the great presented to you, and which will again the contract of the great presented to you and the great the great presented to you and the great presented to you and the great presented to great pr

the most pressure right conferred upon me by
the Charter, without weekening any of the gravpractices of order, or any of the graviphose of we
beginstited. Joseph of the laws which have been
Independently of the laws which have been
Independently of the laws which have been
Independently of the laws which went with spain
be submitted to your selliverations, you will have
to occupy yourselves with several hills, some of
which choosers my family, the others being in
tended to faring our legislation to perfection.
Our finances are in the most estimates and
of the public recent will be proposed to from an internal property.
It is public recent the contract that a blind day
assessor will be proposed to you se soon as the
return of the wondance of explain will permit my
Government to do no.
The commercial amberrassments which have
been felt in other someties been becalities, soffering
which we are subsecuting to manipe. I have
which we are subsecuting to manipe.
The commercial amberrassments which have
been felt in other someties been becalities, soffering
which we are subsecuting to manipe.
The commercial amberrassments which have
sent to hope that they will be but momentary
and that an increase of wealth will severy when
the welfare of the population.
To arrive more expeditiously at this happy
result, and to whole Y rance with the subvantage
promised to her by the progress of the sciences
and of the uniformal propertity, I have given
orders that an important mass of public works
to be undertaken shall be submitted for your
deliberation. Already the sums which you have
voted for the imprecement of the true. I is the
sense have changed the most of the twale is the
sense have changed the most of the twale is the
sense have changed the most of the same
and of the uniformal propertity, I have give
deliberation. Already the sums which you have
voted for the imprecement of the twale is the
sense have changed the most of the same
and of the major the properties, and
the sense have changed the most of the same
of the same

selling in peace, has a right to expect un-o mgis of a national government.

The delivery of the above address occupied not more than six minutes. Immediately on its conclusion soveral Deputies, who had been elected or re-elected since the last assision took the asual oaths. The spening of the assision of 1837 was then announced in the customary form, and His Majosty, having bowed repeatedly to the auditory, retired unidet renewed acclamations of "Vive le Rai," with the Princes, by the door through which they had entered.

which they had entered.

M. Dupin has been again abosen President of the French Chamber of Deputies, having received 36 votes out of 337. M. Humann received 36

196 votes out of \$37. M. Humann received 36 votes at M. Laitte 24. General Jaquemenot and M. Cunin Grdaine, the ministerial candidates, were chosen Vice Presidents. The former received 161 votes out of \$31.

The present French Ministry, from what has already occurred in the Chambers, seem to be seated with some famones in their places. Marshal Soult, it is said, will again come into office. M. Thiers has taken his seat on the cote gravele, and it is expected will be warm in his opposition to them, particularly on the ground of their non-interfergages in the affairs of Spain.

The immeditions in Peris had subsided, and the inhabitants whose cellars had been filled with water were busy in charing them out.

The Liverpool Packet which sailed from New York on the 8th December, was in the channel ten days some of the passengers by her from this city were landed at Cork, and reached Liverpool previous to the 1st Jan-

We learn from our latest American papers that the President has sent a Message to both Houses of Congress, in which he expresses the opinion that the injuries done by Mexico to the United States, would be a just cause of war, but advises forbearance for the present, so far as a direct action is concerned, and recommends the passage of a law authorising the President to grant letters of marque and reprisal, under certain circumstances.

The last accounts from the West represent the Ohio river as being open from Cincinnati downwards, and navigation having been resumed. The early opening of this river is the more important because, according to a Cincinnati paper, there are not less than 100,000 barrels of flour at the different landings below Pittsburg, "waiting a clear river and a good stage of water to be sent to market.

We learn that the Merguillier in charge of the parish of Montrest, C. S. Ronson, Eq., rendered his accounts last evening, and that his receipts have exceeded by £150 those of the last year; noswithstanding Mr. Rongen. has not prescuted in any instance, thereby laying the poor under much obligation to

By the disallowing of the 4th Will. IV. cap. 28, women become reinvested with

Feb. 13, 1837

The packet ship England Liverpool at New York, having sailed from thence on the 4th January. She brings ten day later news. The state of the money market was very satisfactory : the panic had passed over, the reports of private and bank failures subsided, and money upon good securities plenty. Con-sols had advanced to 90%.

The grain markets both in England and o the continent soutinged to advance, which is ascribable no doubt, in a great measure to the high prices prevailing throughout North Amer ica, and the exaggerated reports of the quantity likely to be required from stread by the Unit States, before next harvest. Large shipments of Wheat were still making in England for New York and Philadelphia, and considerable orders and been, it was said, transmitted to Odessa. where a heavy stock of Wheat has been accumu

lating for three years.

The accounts from Liverpool are unfavo as regards Ashes. The stock on the 1st January was 8900 barrels, while on the same day in 1836 that of both sorts amounted only to 3800 barrels being less than half of the stock at the sam period this year. We have seen a private letter lated 2d January, in which the writer says : We can find no buyers here for Pots at 35s. and we fear that by next June prices will not be above 28s. The alkali manufacture here has been increasing, and the substitute for Pot Ashes is only worth 16s. 4" owt."

The London markets for our produce nuch the same as at the date of the forme advices. Ashes moving off only by retail,

declining prices. LIVERFOOL CORN EXCHANGE, wind has been adverse throughout nearly the whole of the past week, and the arrivals of grain have consequently been small. The trade has been very firm, with a steady demand for old Wheat for consumption, at an advance of ld. to 2d. a bushel. New Wheat continues scarce, and hardly a sample of any sort of Irish offering. Choice Flour has been saleable, but any thing not warranted sound is very difficult to dispose of.

There has been a good deal of inquiry for Wheat in bond; early in the week about 2000

There has been a good deal of inquiry for Wheat in bond; early in the week about 2000 quarters of Dantzig, of fair quality, changed hands at 7s. & 70 lbs, and subsequently the advices from America induced the holders to ask higher prices, and yesterday 7s. 3d. & 70 lbs was obtained for about 3000 quarters of Lower Baltic Red, for which 7s. would have been taken at Friday's market. About 5,700 quarters have been exported to the United States this week. We have had more inquiry for Flour under lock, which is held at full prices.

MONTREAL MARKETS, Feb. 14 .- Business ha been as dull as it could well be for some days-Owing to the greatly enhanced prices at which produce generally is selling, there is no specula. tive demand, and the transactions in every article tre upon a very limited scale. Asher are fetching 32a. 6d. for Pots, and 33a. 6d. for Pearls; of the atter what are coming in are mostly from the Septora Townships, and stored by the holders for the spring market. Planghtered Hoga are very searce, and sell for \$8170 \$10 to 100 the. scoording to size and quality. In passed Port the dealings are limited to retail, at \$22 \alpha \$22; for old Prime Mone, and \$25 \alpha \$30, for Mone lut little Wheat was at market to day the arlicle is somewhat flatter, without any material change in prior. Flour is quite full, and the principal bakers are in full stock. Barley is good demand at 4s. 5d. @ 4s. 8d. @ minot. Loaf Sugar is offered a shade lower. Exchange on Loaden 125 at the Montreal and City Banks, and

isady at 114 @ 114 for Merchants.

There have been some small raise of Holi Gin (not very good) at 4s. 3d. @ 4s. 6d. W gallon At suction 10 pipes Practice. Spirits, proof 1 & 14, sold at 3s. 4d. @ 3s. 6d. W gallon.

We have New York papers of Thursday last. There was considerable excitement in Wall Street, owing to a demand on the banks for

bere of the Church of England—that upon this bree, owing to a domand on the banks for species from Philadelphia for over held a million of dollars. Exchange on England was firm at the previous rates: the United States Bain agency, some of the local banks, and several individuals obtained 109 premium, the sales for the States bear and the previous rates: the United States Bain agency, some of the local banks, and several individuals obtained 109 premium, the sales for the State points, however, by Still Garwess generally were as 10 & 105 caps.

In the Hamilton, U. C. Free Frees of Stillars, which each whole, Flour St. & St. & St. & controlled the sales of the last, which states the sales of the sales of the last, which states when the sales of the sa ank books, and the state of the part of th

from an also saying been made alone our last from 197,50; the stock is heavy.

Gazaria planty, and dollar.

8.25.
Ponx is in request at \$6.50 of hundred for saughtered, but for barrel Pork we have to reduce our priors to \$16 for prime, and \$16 for

BALTIMORE MARKET, FEB. 7. FLOUR.—Limited sales of Howard-street Flour entinue to be made at \$10,75 from stores.

FLOUR.—Limited cases of the property of the waggon price is \$10,50, athough some colors decline paying it. Sales of extra City Mills, at \$10,375 on 60 and 90 days credit.

Mills, at \$10,375 on 60 and 90 days credit.

Standard is sold at \$10,25; market dull.

Gastw.—The balance of the Pacity cargo of red German Wheat has been sold at \$2,35. A parcel of 3000 bushels prime red Ohio, received via New Orleans, was sold yesterday at \$2,30. has been appointed to inquire into the Charter of the Canada Company, and the expensived

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1837

speech every branch of the trade and commerce of the country as manifesting a progressive improvement, except that last season had proved rather unfavourable to the fisheries. He thus concludes-

"No country, perhaps, has more reason than Nova Scotia to be thankful to a bountiful Pro-vidence for the manifold blessings which it enjoys. Our laws are duly and impartially ad-ministered; crime is of rare occurrence among venions. Our laws are duly and impartially administered; crime is of rare occurrence among us; the pressure of taxation is light,—and a wide scope is afforded for the industry of our people; and it is most gratifying to me to have these and many other good grounds for the belief I firmly entertain, that this Province, under a wise and steady logislation, must rapidly advance in presperity. To you, Gentlemen, is intrusted the task of calling forth its resources; and I confidently hope that, in discharging the important duties which have devolved on you, the calmuses of your deliberations and the soundness of your decisions may satisfy the expectations of an intelligent and loyal people,—and that the harmony which has so long marked the hermony which has so long marked the legislative proceedings of this Province may continue to distinguish them."

S. G. W. Angeres

To the motion that the Rev. F. UNIACKE, of the Episcopal Church, he appointed Chaplain to the House, an amendment was moved by Mr. Hows to the effect that-representing the whole Province, peopled by various denominations of Christians, the House recognized no religious distinctions, and was bound to extend not only equal justice, but equal courtesy to all; and that the practice, hithert pursued, of invariably choosing the Chaplain of the House from one particular Church, was at variance with that general principle.

This gave rise to a cons and it was finally carried that the services o a Chaplain should be dispensed with. Mr. Hows introduced his amendment with

the following observations:—

"He was happy that the gentleman named for the office of Chaplain, bore the highest reputation for piety and religion, as it would prevent his appointment from seing considered invidious. He could not, however, conceive it a matter of course that representatives, chosen from every denomination of Christians, should be confined in their selection of a Chaplain to one particular Church. It has been the gractice of the House to make its choice from the Church of England, but he did not conceive that they were bound to continue that practice. He felt it his duty to oppose it now; and he should, on some future occasion, take the opportunity to show that a great majority of the Executive appointments were confined to meanlers of the Church of England—that upon this the following observations :braculty to see the grant property of the Church of England—that upon this body only were poured the streams of government patronage. He would now mention only one or two instances. Of the members of Coun.

of the colony appears to be prosper

Upper Canada is in a fair way of being sessed with a Court of Chancery, a bill to stablish one having passed the House of Assembly. A rider to the bill, providing that not more than one half of the value of any property in dispute should be consumed in

and instructions, from time to time received from the Board of Directors of said Compa-Halifax papers of the 1st instant came to ny in London, by their Commissioners in this hand yesterday. The Nova Scotia Legisla- Province, and how far such instructions had jure was opened on the 3 ist ultimo by the been complied with, and made public, as re-Lieutenant Governor, who represents in his quired by the terms of their Charter, with powers to send for persons and papers, and report thereon. If the enquiry be of the searching kind, the labours of the Committee will, we make no question, be productive of good. The real friends of the Company and the country should dread nothing from the most minute investigation.

> The ceremony of counting out, in the resence of the Senate and House of Reprentatives, the votes taken at the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, took place in the House of Representatives on the 8th instant. There was an immense assemblage present.

The formality is thus described:—"The President of the Senate pro. tem. the Hon. Wm. R. King, of Alabama, handed to the canvassers the returns from the several States, first breaking the seals of the envelopes, commencing with Maine. The canvassers read the names of the electors, certified by the Governor of the State; then the result of the votes, given by the elect-Attorney General for the Province, was elected Speaker of the House of Assembly, without any opposition.

Page 17 ors, which result was announced by the General representation of the House. Having completed Maine, the process was continued, proceeding geographically."

MARTEN VAN BUREN, after the scrutiny, was proclaimed, by the President of the Senate, elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th of March next. Of the 291 State votes, Van Bunn had 167, and if Michigan be counted, 170; while WM. Hannson had only 73. None of the candidates for Vice-President baying a majority of the whole number of votes, the election for this office devolved upon the Senate, when R. M. JOHNSON was chosen, 38 members having voted for him

The standing army of the United States mounts to only 6,000 men. This number, s has been remarked by an American journal, is scarcely sufficient to form a respectable garrison. The same paper goes on to say:— With a coast of 3,000 miles to be de-fended from lavasion, and an inland frontier of 3,000 miles more to be protected from the Indians or from our neighbours on the North, it is perfectly indiculous to talk of 6,000 men as being adequate to our necessities, even in the time of peace. The possible of the Indians pulation of the United States is now about if such approved in more sand the state of the policy of the plans and estimate the state of the policy of the plans and estimate the state of the policy of the plans and estimate the state of the policy of the plans and the policy of the 16,000,000; and our army does not bear to tures, what security have we for a better use this population the ratio of 1 in 2500. The miserable economy of so small a force has been sadly illustrated by the late events. In a Florida. Millions of money and hundreds of lives might have been saved, if we had had a disposable force sufficient at the outbreaking of these troubles, to nip them in the bud. It would have been far better for the ladians, far better for the adjacent establishments, and far better for the nation.

The bud is a supposed local interests of the provider and wiser measures would be a would be supposed by the supposed local interests of the provider and wiser measures would be accomprehensed to the unit the total comprehensed in the provider that the supposed local interests of the provider and the supposed local interests of the power of the water " the Indians, far better for the adjacent est-" tlements, and far better for the nation."

the Indians, far better for the adjacent settiements, and far better for the nation.

The Eurem of the Bearing of the Britished of the Home of Indians, would be furnished. A reply appeared, staing that such an axhibition would be
made of soon as certain of the collectors had made
doir "Reports."

My motive, as already expressed, "se-celling this
information, is, mersphesse, tiffs the public way and
in what proportion the Princh "najority," and the
"minority" of the British, Angle, Sanzon race, have subsecreted for the support of a vitinable, may a mailsecreted for the support of a vitinable, may a mailth and degrading spectacles, presented the community for some years bade. The eyes over of
familed, but gins i the hearts were not touched. Tew,
or most, of the different of Montreell instituted the good
Samarizah, and pourse bade. The eyes over of
familed, but gins i the hearts were not touched. Tew,
or most, of the different of Montreell instituted the good
Samarizah, and pourse bade. The eyes over of
familed, but gins i the hearts were not touched. Tew,
or attempted to succes the vicious from a melancholy
fate, by offering them an aplant. Why, Sir, geomes
have been witnessed for years past in this city, at
diff or this continued, where the "blood of Albion"
circulates; but of which, not even a remain approached. Lower Canada is the meansecurement out such general provides of the institution of this immensate teriform,
and has a the known that in proportion as
provements are made in the success of poverty,
or attempted to success the vicious from a melancholy
fate, by offering them an apparent to the degrading
operates provement of the St. Lawrence, and
the mode of the success of poverty and the success of poverty
or attempted to success the vicious from a melancholy
fate, by offering them an apparent to the degrading
operates provented by the most minority "to it do collected the povertion of this immensation and the im

which not cally nothing similar has been sun in lary city on this continent, where the "blood of Albion" specials presented by the most miserable, most contemptable, drunkard, because that is of each common securement and such growed preside, that it fails to excite attention in this "mercentry" but if do note on the productions of that imment territy of the twentile attention in this "mercentry" but if do note on the improvements be after left than it then the territy and in the neighbourhood of the mercentry, of the twenty is an interest in them?

"As the Carried through to Lake Harve the bean frequently observed, young girls of fiften, six then and seventeen, young girls of fiften, six then and seventeen, young girls of fiften, six then doubt, had been decayed by their wrested motors. These are the scene to say, they land mo perceived motors of the year of America. There are the scene to the carried through to Lake Harve the territy points of the production of the pr

are not wealthy, and others will say, that a gree has been done. Neither will be satisfactory rep The British community, generally, is not a we one,-but there are many individuals, a very many, who are abundantly rich, and these a men who should take up the cause of the poor and vice-struck. Why they do not, is evident enter let them settle that as best they may with their sciences. This I can tell them, that, were ther readents of any part of the United States, and RONG similarly, the finger of public scorn and conden feel in this Colony those healthy, moral, induced affuences which are felt and seen in the wighners Rase! When! aye, we may indeed, ask, we Shall it occur before the hour when "responsible he people" is more in vogue than now

February 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING COCKER Sin,-In your paper of the 6th instant, you pan, racts from the Report of the Hon. Mr. Macan respecting the apportionment between Upper Lower Canada of the duties levied in the Pres from the interesting manner in which Mr late LAT treats upon our internal improvement. I m a you will gratify your readers generally by program her extracts. The view he takes of he great e abilities of Upper Canada to contain milions of pitants; the splendour of our mighty rivers, the nce and the the Ottawa, flowing from the ar est lakes in the world, and draining perhaps the h. fertile and yet healthy region known, and to a

tent, almost without limits, is very just To develope the resources of this migh Mr. MACAULAY shows the absolute necessity of whole of our improvements being under one contra rection, the St. Lawrence, belonging to Upper Lower Canada under a third, and the Laca ed Ottawa, in the hands of a body of mea un serests, Mr. MACAULAY admiss, are not with no senta)-vain is the hope of our ever acting to hat unity of purpose and intelligence so necessor compete with the steady, individual, well directly ertious of the State of New York, alive to the up ages of the trade of the Lakes

Yet what remedy does Mr. MACAULAY PROBES tardy, and executed with so little judgment, the la nain one-the St. Lawrence improvement a expenditure of hundreds of thousands, is now b covered to be a failure, putting back our property very penny that has been so un wisely expended

Why, he recommends that " a kind of Joint & \* Company might be formed, to consist of three p

\* ties, viz.: Great Britain, Upper Canada, and Lac Canada, each of which might hold a given an of capital stock, on which dividends of the proof tolls should be made in proportion to the interest of the respective parties. Each par might appoint two Commissioners for the ma and harmonious legislation by the three Does not the Honorable gentlemen see that the

Lower Canada; yet how much more difficult aut for ward, agree upon plans, and vote sums of use for earl supervisions, after the taste they have it in spending a million sterling on the Riden in offering it when completed to the country, with proceeds from tolls, gratuitously, or simply to be in repair; and seeing the acceptance of such dif-taged. This ethems would certainly lead as

that the different legislative bodies would come vote in mans large sums of money to be expedit the discretion of six men resident in Canala, with

the necessity upon our judgment, however individual entertained for the labellatings belongs interest may try to blind us. nt of the duties has been once more

amicably settled; and I think the markets, for the be bestowed upon the Hon. Mr. Porness, for the tions of our Companies, parlarge share he has obtained for Lower Canada, parlarge share he has obtained for Lower Canada, parlarge share he has obtained for great introduction of Our Police targe stare no near occasion the great introduction of our Police Magistrates and contributed in a ve tion if has made on the sources on which preservation of p and the alteration is his manner of the seas sourcely flatter our revenues are obtained. We can sourcely flatter ourselves that this question will always be so smicably arranged, and sooner or later it must lead to serious connectuences, if left open.

his duty, and labo TO THE EDITOR OF Six,—I send you the o laughing when you re-of "fuirer lands" (udmi " (more udmirable !!)

buildings belonging to E adjoining the fire occupied sters, as an entensive so

pected to be commenced

country and its great as

tion eminently entitle

" Resides being ches

incomparably more con one."—Observations on

the superior value of should send agents t

outh and West, who

to sad mistakes on t

instance, a paper dra payable ten days afte

nothing but paper, w

people should be so i eal, intrinsis value.

currency; it is the av

Yet the people in Sa

deilar and a co

From

We are indebted to Mary and Susan, for

The anniversary of Press in India was cele

A sword fish eighte-long, and four feet five was captured at Bomes sword was five feet Ion

A case was tried at a of five hundred villages decided in favor of the who, it is remarked, wi

crazy, that for this n

It is not true that a

tions of our exc

de," does the man know what he is talking about? "The State of Illinois pays an emigrant agent in London, and has felt the benefit of doing so in a rapilly increasing population. The State of Ohio has ust appointed another, and here are we, with fairer lands, a more substricted climate, and better laws, using no exerction to attract our own fellow countrymen to settle on the lands for which our forefutiers fought and died to have us air inheritance."—Herald Webseldon.

real Society for the Promotion of

The first Annual Mosting of this Society was held a raiseday evening the 4th muons in the American resbyterian Church, J. De chair.
The Chairman baving st ing, which was well attend tary, who read a Report of Executive Committee since Executive Committee since
It was their moved by a
conded by Mr. W. Gasig .
1. That the Report now a
under the superintendance
chall be this evening appoin
Moved by the Rev. Mr. 2. That the following com-

Secretary ...... Court. MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE this city who shall be members

C. Fitts,
W. Addy,
L. B. Ward,
D. W. Johnste
W. Greig,
W. Brewster,
R. Caiapbell. Gregory, T. Barrett, R. Orr,

ne poverty, diseases and cri ind are caused by the use of i 4. Moved by the Rev. G. H. E. Mills, Esq. That as a fearful amount disease, result from the those employed in manuficialing these liquous for a all the evils which result.

A collection

on the country of large

A letter his been recommend of Queboc. This gent in gentless with the best modes of instruction pursued in the principal European States. Already be havisited France, Belgium, England, Ireland and Scotland, and he speaks of the civilities which be every where received, and the trouble to which the principal Teachare put themselves in order that he might fully anderstand the working of their different systems. He has been advised to vialt Germany, but particularly Fruests, to winces in full operation what har been so well described by Mr. Counir in his valuable work. Mr. Holmis has messeded in engaging two Teachers for the English department, where he thinks every way qualified to discharge the duties to be imposed upon them, and he and ticipates no difficulties in ascuring the services of Franch teachers.—Montreef Gesette.

A small fiel, salled fiel Morel, on the banks for the mast particularly described by it in one of the River dee Prints facel, on the banks for the mast particularly function.

If y said no man to be an advision to the land of the River dee Prints facel, on the banks for the mast particularly function.

If y said no man to the said of the recommendation of the River dee Prints facel, on the banks for the mast particularly were carried off by it in one of the River dee Prints facel, on the banks for the mast particularly were carried off by it in one of the River dee Prints facel, on the banks for the mast particularly were carried off by it in one of the River dee Prints facel.

If y and no man to the mast particularly were carried off by it in one of the River dee Prints facel to the banks for the mast particularly were carried off by it in one of the River deep received to the banks for the mast particularly were carried off by it in one of the River deep received to the banks for the mast particularly of the American bring the particular particularly of the American bring the particular particularly of the mast particularly of the mast particularly of the mast particularly of the mast part

inst, containing eight a ject to all the until for the street with man of the continuous was this man of the continuous of the continuous

Office Reference Programmes To REPRODUCE, APPLY TO P