(For the London Times) When friends fre Jales, and fortune frowns, Why sit like lepers at the gate ? Leave fops, end foo s; leave courts and crowns And emigrate.

Why sit with base servility, To from and cringe, and bend the knee; Are you a Briton? if so free,— Start off elate-Be quick, use all celerity,

Away ! away ! look not behind ; Cast fear and falsehood to the wind ; Have real estate Which, if you even hope to find,

Ha! ho! hi! it galls me sore, To think that I can run no more; But yet, e'en now I'll not deplore At fraud or fate ; My soul MAY one day rise, and soar,

DENGER. Westmi "Alluding to to the lepers in Holy Writ who leaving the gates of Samaria, made their for

From the Buston Journal. Sam Paich.

DEAR SIR,-You will recollect the counts which were given in the papers some vetes ago, of the wonderful feats of " San Pach." and especially of his "last leap,' with its melancholy result. Now I have al ways supposed till very recently, and presume it was generally believed, that Sam Patch netoslly made that fatal leap, and in that foolish way threw away his life. But I was conversing a short time since with a kinsman of his of the same name, who lives in the vicini ty of my residence, who told me he had seen Patch several times since that period, and slept with him, and that that affair was all a deception. He says that after Patch had made a number of successful leaps of several feet into the water, he proposed that if a suffi-cient sum were raised for him, he would make For the n leng of some hundred feet. This proposal, it seems, was met by a subscription of a hon. dred dollars, or more, which by his direction, if he should perish in his attempt, she might have the benefit of it. He then constructed an image to represent himself, which he concealed beforehand upon the place from which he proposed to leap, and at the time, took his station on the heights, and by placing the image before him, was so concealed as not to be observed. When all was ready, and every eve was strained to see the awful plunge, he started the image over the precipice into the when the "coast was clear," he made his way down, pocketed the hundred dollars which the guiled multitude had contributed, and " made tacks!" My informant says he has been maried, and is now living on some part

December 15th. 1845. We shall expect soon to hear of the re ap pearance of Col. Crockett and Lorenzo Dow If Sam Patch has "turned up," why may not Mason-murdered Morgan, or any body gone by reappear.

Prightful Result of a Practical

A shocking occurrence lately took place in the vicinity of Perth. The well known aware of their designs against his hardi hood, and readily joined in the sport so far as to give them free permission to test his intrepidity by either natural or supernatoral means. Every scheme, however. proved abortive, and the attempt was apparently, and as the young hero believed. really relinquished as hopeless. But af. ter the lapse of some weeks it unfortunate. ly became again a subject of discussion. and one of the thoughtless youths, his ingenuity stimulated by a considerable wa ger, resolved once more to subject his friend's strength of mind to a new trial .-Having bribed his valet to admit him into the bedchamber of the wholly unsuspecting youth, his first care was to wthdraw the bullets from a brace of pistols suspended at the head of the bed, under which he then crept, to await the arrival of his companion, who, returning home at his usual hour, went to bed and fell asleep. The concealed plotter stole cautiously forth wrat ped himself in a white coverlet, and standing at his full height at the foot of the couch, began to jerk the sheet in which the sleeper lay; he awoke, saw the tall white figure, and calling out, " What humbug are you about now?" turning him sell round again to sleep. The sheet jerk ing was however, renewed, and the youth tormented out of his good temper, exclaimed, " Begone foolish fellow, or I will shoot you!" Still the white figure neither spoke nor moved away, but continued pulling at the bedclothes as before. Either alarmed or angry the young noble man got up, seized one of his pistols, and fired right at the motionless figure, and the bullet was rolled back harmless on the coverlet! Amazed, he discharged the other pistol; the gaunt silent figure tossed the second bullet towards him! A horri ble conviction of an unearthly visitor be ing before him probably seized his imagination, and the fine promising youth fell back upon his couch a corpse! A cerebral paralysis had deprived him instan was transfer taneously of life.

following little story: while her Majesty Columbia river, and by renewing assuran- it. He quotes the declaration of Messrs. and the Prince were in Germany, one day ces of high consideration, &c &c. they had a little skirmish, " born of exces Prince shut himself in his own apartment. That he has no evidence that Louisiana Mr. B. makes a very long argument in re In half an hour afterwards the queen went In half an hour afterwards the queen went extended west to the Pacific, but that the ply to Mr P., maintaining the rights of and tapped smartly at the door. "Who Rocky Mountains was the western bounis there?" inquired the Prince. "The dary, for which opinion he quotes Mr Jef ritory, and concludes by withdrawing his queen," was the brief reply. Shortly ferson. Even if the boundary did extend offer. afterwards her Majesty gave rather a westward of the Rocky Mountains, that gentler tap at the door. "Who is there?" France transferred to Spain in 1762, and next step to be taken depends on the fu-

a softer od tone. No answer. A thirt, a vin and Spain in 1786, which abrogabut a very gentle tap was given, "Who ted the claims of Spain. other's arms instantaneously.

From the Buffale Commercial Advertiser. Oregon Correspondence.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune furnishes that paper with an abstract of the diplomatic correspondence respecting Oregon. It opens with a from a letter from Lord Aberdeen, re to treat for the settlement of the North Webster, of the anxious desire of the British Government to come to a settle this against Lewis and Clarke's. ment, and proposes a conference. Nothing appears to be done till August, 1844, when Mr. Calhoun accedes to the request of Mr. Washington, when giving up Astoria, Packenham, and formally enters upon the claiming the whole territory.

Great Britain and the United States are British Government to take the 49th de. river to the sen, and also to make free to is jointly occupied. the United States any ports on Vancouver's Island south of the 79th degree. This of dary, Great Britain is not influenced by fer is declined by Mr. Colhoun, who gives ambition of possessing large territory, but

For the rest we copy from the Tribune's abstract :

The British Minister stated he had read with due attention the rejoinder of the U. S. Plenipotentiary; that he did not feel authorised to enter into any discussion re. to this rebutting the English claims on the lative to the Territory North of lat. 49 discoveries of Cook, Meares, and others, British Government to form the basis of M'Kenzie's explorations. The Frazer's the subject, at which the following connegotiation on the part of the U. States river is an inferior stream, and cannot afas the line of the Columbia formed that of fect the discovery of the Columbia. England. That his former proposal was The United States had the first seitle ed by the United States. Sept. 3rd. 1844 - Mr.

prior discovery is claimed for Cap'. Gray, falls far short of what they can accept. a citizen of the U. States. May 11, 1792 courage and naturally dauntless temperament of a young nobleman had stimulated
some of his companions to put him to the
Vancouver. The former sailed along the

Vancouver.

As to our claims to other parts of the
territory than those drained by the Colum
bia, they extend as far as the treaty of
Florida with Spain can warrant. coast through which the Columbia flows. in 1788, in order to ascertain whether the river laid down in Spanish Charts as " Se Roc," really existed, and he declares "we can now safely assert there is no such river." Vancouver, in April 1792, ex plored the same chart. His own journal proves that he failed to discover the river. He even disbelieved Captain Grav's dis. covery. Gray gave a copy of his chart to Madit at Nootka Sound, and on Vancouver's arrival Madit gave him a copy .-Vancouver, guided by the chart, entered than expedite the settlement. the Columbia Oct. 20, 1792. The attempt July 12, 1845, Mr. Buchanan having

He then dwells on the argument of conforecloses her contesting this principle a parallel to the sea as . gainst us.

fic, founded on the treaty of 1763.

He then examines the treaty of 1763, laidude which fixes the Mississippi as the boundary between Great Britain and France guishing the claims of Gree of that boundary.

sing claims. He then takes up the rostoration of As force, and even if that convention had toria, and quotes the admission of Lord never existed, the claims of Great Britain Castleregh to Mr. Rush, admitting our am- are as good as those of the United States ple right to be re instated, and our right He then goes into a history of the disclaims have since been strengthened by American citizens discovered the Columncrease of our population by emigration. bia river, while British navigators disco He then concludes by stating that the same | vered | Frazer's river and Vancouver's cause which peopled the valley of the Island. He repeats the British claims to Mississippi will yet cause emigration across the territory, and decline the offer made the Rocky Mountains, and that the whole by Mr. Buchanan, and asks for one more region drained by the Columbia is destined favorable. to be peopled by us. Mr. Calhonn closes his able paper by stating that he refrains despatch. It is from Mr. Buchanan, in ANECDORE OF ROYALTY. Janin, a wri. United States may have to other portions he should have submitted the offer to his ter for the Journal des Debats, tells the of the territory" than those drained by the government before he concluded to reject

In most musical and affection- He denies that the claim of continuity ate tones the reply given was, "It is I, can effect the claim of right. He ac causing no little mischief. It has stopped The door fi w open, knowledges that Spain, in 1819, transfer the auction sales of real estate, and knock and the fond couple, were locked in each red her rights north of 42nd degree, but ed down the price of stocks, though in ons in 1790.

Shipments to China have been suspended, and other long voyages deferred. Euro-

and Gray, they confict, and if Heceta's pean Mirchants and bankers, of the most claims be good, it favours Great Britain, cautious class, had, before the last steamer

owing to the treaty of 1790. The United States had no claims they became a nation. Those of France were worth nothing. He urges the com- withdrawing a former liberty to draw mercial intercourse of Great Britain with against shipments,—the house on the other letter from Mr. Fox, British Minister, to the north-west coast, the voyages of Cook aide remarking that, in the present attiMr Webster, U. S. Secretary of State, and Meares, the survey of the coast by tude of the relations between England and dated Nov. 15, 1842, covering an extract Vancouver, which makes Great Britain's the United States, they did not deem it claims to discovery and exploration very expedient to advance on produce until questing that the U. S. Minister in Eng. strong. He sets the accuracy and authen actually landed in Europe. The effect land might be furnished with instructions ticity of Cook and Vancouver's survey of these precautions is unfavorable to the against the discovery of the mouth of the prices of all our products. The letters Western Boundary. Mr. Webster promises, under date of Nov. 25, that such
instructions shall be given. Mr. Packen

Mr. Packen

against the discontinuity. Of the exploration of Lewis and Clarke, he says
that McKenzie, a British subject, crossed
to prepare the national heart of war, will ham, successor to Mr. Fox, in February, the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific in to prepare the national heart of war, will 1844, informs Mr. Usher, successor to Mr. 1793, and discovered the upper waters of so embarrass our commerce as very ma Frazer's river, near latitude 49, and puts terially to lighten the national purse.

He mee's the authority of Lord Castle reagh himself to the British Minister at

in joint occupancy; one cannot divest the Britain as to the Oregon question. gree to the Columbia, and then follow the other but by an equitable division of what In claiming the Columbia as the boun

his views of the claims of the United by considerations of utility, if not of necessity, which cannot be lost sight of. Mr. P. conclu'es by requesting a proposal from the United States, and state

ment of farther claims alluded to by Mr. Calhoun. Sept. 20, 1844, Mr. Calhoun rejoins

degrees, which was understood by the on the Nootka Sound convention, and on

offered by Great Britain as an honorable ment, had the right restored, were accompromise, and that it was made with the knowledged to be in possession, while treatproviso that in no case in any further ne- ing of a title, &c. Mr. C. also replies to Congress. gotiations should it compromise or weaken the argument drawn from Jefferson, and the claims of Great Britain unless accept reinforces the argument of continuity, and states that the United States must be con should be postponed.
I may add that Mr. Webster's infor-Pakenham-declines Mr. P.'s proposal, as the territory drained by the Columbia it would limit our possessions to narrower while treating of a title, in which character accept the offer of comprom se made by ing put in a perfect state of efficiency; bounds than what we had a clear right to he insists on being considered, and not in Mr. Polk. Mr. Calhoun then enters into an able ar. the character of a joint occupancy merely gument on our claims to the territory He can make no proposition based on the else who has mysteriously disappeared in days drained by the Columbia, arising from our supposition of a joint occupancy. There proper right and those derived from France must be a full discussion of the title before and Spain. The former he grounds as proposals can be made. With the opinion against Great Britain on priority of dis that the U. S have a clear title, the covery, exploration and settlement. The British proposal in the second conference

January 15, 1845, Mr Packenham to until he is prepared to show that any Mr. Calhoun states that he has sent the thing and everything that he could do ha discussions already had to his Government, been done to avoid such a terrible ulti but that, in the meantime Le is go he rised mate result? If a British minister, under to offer arbitration, leaving the choice of whose administration a war should ensue arbiters for after consideration.

Jan. 21, 1845, Mr Calhoun says he has Parliament and show that it is not his laid the offer of Mr.P. before the President, fault, cannot show that he has done and he cannot accede to the proposal. He every thing which an honest and sensible hopes the question may be settled by nego- man can do to avert the conflict, I undertiation. Arbitration might rather retard take to say that no power or popula ity can

to prove that Gray sailed in a private, not been appointed Secretary of State, and a United States vessel, shews the strength seeming to overlook the latter proceedings and replies of Mr. P.'s letter of September Mr. Calhoun then proceeds to consider 12, 1814, rests our title on that of Spain. the discoveries of the Columbia's branches contending that at the date of Spain's by Lewis and Clark, long before any Bri- transfer of her rights to us she had a good pare itself to show that it has done all it tish subject visited these parts, and asserts title to the whole of Oregon against Great could, without any bias from the pride of our clear right by the discovery of the Britain. The Nootka Sound treaty conmouth and head waters of the Columbia ferred no right on Great Britain but to do, to keep the nation safe from so great a trade with the Indians, was transient in its calamity, with the preservation of its rights He next describes the question of set. nature, and did not touch the sovereignty and its honour." lement by our citizens in 1809, '10, and of Spain over the territory. That was '11. The taking possess on by the British annulled by the war between Great during the war, and restoration after peace | Britain and Spain in 1796, and has never He then proceeds: We have added to since been renewed, and consequently that our claims those of France and Spain by Great Britain is destitute of any claim to the treaty of Louisiana and Florida. - the Oregon Territory. Having defended The cession of Louisiana gave us undispul these views at length, and enforced our ted title to the summit of the Rocky title to the whole of Oregon, he says the Mountains and by continuity to the Paci- joint occupation treaty excepts our title

from being impaired. In this view of the subject the Presi tinuty, instancing the contect between dent, considering the action of his prede-Great Britain and France, which was ter. cessors and embarrassed by their offer, to minated by the treaty of 1763. The fact show also to the world that he is actuated that Great Britain claimed this continuity by a spirit of mederation, has authorised administration. for her colonies (now the United States,) him (Mr. Secretary B) to offer the 49th the game too deep, or not, I will not undery, with any port in Vanco.

s to the valley of the Colum- | co papers in the right about question. That feat cannot be performed of- our friends will feel the necessity of promp bla, to be older than the treaty of 1819 .ten without injury to the teams. Understrap- payment when the price is so low; and we light He then examines the Spanish title-the pers come out for war, the "organs" over the wish to remind our present subscribers who eat Britain's American offer to divide the territorycountry will command obedience, and the the United States can found no claim, or slaves will obey.

I have no doubt myself that the difficulties d scovery, or exploration or settlement me discoveries of Spain which we have prior to the treaty of Florida, without adabout Oregon will be compromised on the 49th to the sums now due, which we trust they will parallel of North latitude. Let the lovers of pay at their earliest convenience. acquired In place of conflicting with each other, they naturally blend together, form Convention and the paralell claims of loaves and fishes beware. They must wheel into line. The Polk Administration do not ing a strong chain of title against all oppo- Great Britain. He contends that the a little. If England takes the 49th parallel Nootka Sound Convention continues in it will be granted by the Locofoco party.

possession while treating of title. Our coveries, from which it might appear that

from presenting the claims which the which he suggests to Mr. Packenham that

Huskisson and Addington that "Great Sep'. 12. 1844, Mr. Packenham writes Britain claims no exclusive sovereignty

ron be immediately equipped and sent to the mouth of the Columbia River, for the purpose of protecting the coast of Oregon. The debate on the question was not finished when

The same party informs us that the resolu-EFFECTS OF BULLYING .- The preparation of the national heart for war is already pint occupancy had been lost in the House of Representatives .- Mont. Herald.

from the N. Y Journal of Commerce.

cam + away, withdrawn their facilities from

American operations. One highly re-

spectable house here, received a notice

W ashington, Dec. 27, 1845.

from the British Government.

clusions were reached, viz :-

The prospect is that the British Govern

nent will renew the negotiation on the

Through Mr. Calhoun's address, con-

between the leading Whig and the leading

Democratic members of both houses on

compromise and arbitration were ex-

2. That no rash measures should pass

London, has expressed that opinion .-

"Who is the man at the head of eithe

the responsibility of bringing on a war

between two nations like Great B.itain

and America, upon a question of this kind,

on the question, cannot stand up in the

uphold his shaking position for an hour.

And in the same sense and spirit I say,

before we are aware of it, plunge us into a

meet a very severe interrogatory from the

American people; it must expect to pre-

From the Correspondence of the Tribune.

We found the following piece of " war in-

"I am told that Silas Wright has sold out

body and soul to the War Spirit, and that in a

letter recently addressed, in a confidential

way, to the President, he assured the Execu-

tive, that if Mr. Polk wanted to take Canada,

the New York men would take it by the job.

It is said also that Bancroft gave as a toast,

at some meeting not long since, "The three

K.'s,-Kuba, Kalifornia and Kanada." The

latter the Secretary of the Navy probably in-

tends to let out by the job, to the anti-Texas New-York Loco-Focos."

A gentleman who arrived from New York

last evening has kindly handed us New York

papers up to the 23d, being two days later than those received by us. We have the au-

thority of this gentleman in stating that shortly before he left New York the news received

from Washington was of a very interesting nature. Senator Duncan of Ohio had made

motion to the effect that the Home Equad-

telligence" in the Washington Correspor

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

promise, Mr. Webster says -

basis of the 49th parallel of latitude.

The Canadien says, that one third o Indian race from the Riviere Rouge; and they will be likely to lose their lands should the plans of the American Government be carried out. It is represented that these colonists are in very good cir- much, if any longer deferred. cumstances, but it is thought that the best taste is not exhibited in the choice of their wives, who are generally Squaws.

LONDON TIMES.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1846.

FIRE.

being suddenly aroused from our slumbers giments to draw the attention of officers un to dress, and some time before we could effect our purpose we observed the Fire It gives me great satisfaction to inform vouring element was doing its work of promoting its comfort and respectability; and you that measures are in progress here which will certainly lead to a happy termination of all difficulties with Great King Street, one entire mass of flame. On our arrival the Engine had not commenced ces should be avoided in which men of that made, government intend to order a num-Mr. Calhoun, seeking peace in the pirit of peace, his interspersed his offices, working; whether the delay was occa. description cannot take part, and that nothing ber of steamer bomb vessels. vith success, between the British Minister sioned through want of water or its not and Mr. Buchanan. The negotiation is positively, but we think the latter cause ces, gymnastic exercises, wrestling and boxnot resumed, but what amounts to the same thing, measures are taken for its renewal at a future time, after hearing may be assigned.

The fire party of the 81st Regt, brought their Engine to the place with their accustomed promptitude, but as the praiseworthy exertions of the people assembled ferences were held vesterday and to-day with Buckets had prevented the fire from spreading beyond the building in which it originated, happily their services were not required : they are however not the less entitled to our acknowledgments. 1. That there should be no war until

> As Mr. Grant says he had not had a fire in the building for two or three days the cause seems, at present, to be wrapt in

3. That Mr. Douglass's joint resolutions, assigned for Tuesday, Jun. 6th, Whilst on this subject may we not almation is that the British Government will Engine, with a view to its immediately beand perhaps we may be allowed to remind Mr. Bates, the American banker in all interested of the necessity of procuring a new one, of the most approved construction; for all must be aware that an OREGON .- In the full knowledge that efficient Company of Engineers, without Britain has done everything she can do, suitable apparatus, are rendered comparawithout loss of honour, to effect a com tively useless, and the want of which must tend to damp their ardour and para-Government, who will take upon himself lize their exertions.

> Mr. Gzowski, an Engineer from Board of Works, visited G. derich a short time since, and selected the spot on which talions will forthwith place the same in the a 'first-class permanent Government Lighthouse" is to be erected, before the end of June next, and in the mean time a temporary one is to be erected before the end

A good Resolution, and one which we hone our Readers will adopt. - A Subscriber observed the other day, in a letter in which was enclosed a Dollar for his half that if in this country any party shall. year's subscription, that he was "determined always to pay for his paper in ad war upon this question, it must expect to vance," alleging as a reason that he "dia not like to read an Editor's Paper," especially one that was so cheap. Many have be attached, indicated, success or the love of war-all that it could paper, they would read with increased ingreater cheerfulness.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23d, 1845.

Both Houses of Congress having adjourned over till. Saturday next, many of the mem-We embrace this opportunity of thanking ny. our subscribers and patrons; more especially be's have left town for a trip home, or for those who have given us substantial proof in way of payment: and to our advertising I understand the Cabinet have had a long friends generally we would tender our gratefu meeting to-day. What may have been the thanks, to many of whom we are under maprestion under consideration I know not. - nifold obligations for their unvaried, constant one thing I know, pretty certainly, that the and substantial support, and with a view to MILITIA GENERAL ORDER. administration is astonished to find itself ta-ken at its word. The "rank and file" do not further extension of a gradually increasing seem to understand their "fugleman." The circulation, we have determined upon making Polk administration only meant to bluster a the Times the cheapest newspaper in the Prolittle. Nobody expected war less than the administration. Whether they have played paid by half yearly advances of Five Shillings take to determine. The Locofoco Party had each payment, but if not paid within a month, better not commit themselves too rashly; for (which will be considered in advance,) the

may be in arrears, to forward us free of post-

age, ONE DOLLAR, for which we will send

them the paper a half year without reference

For the London Times.

MR. EDITOR, -On my arrival in town

the other evening I had the good fortune

to stop at that splendid Hotel, " The Low

don Coffee House." kept by your enterpri-

sing townsman, Mr. Joyce. Amongst the

rest of the good things I was much pleased

o witness the zealous exertions of between

50 and 60 of Captain Smith's Volunteer

Anarchy and external violence.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of

A VISITOR.

tion anthorizing the Government to give no- Lizars, Esquire, on his return from England, quarters, tice to Great Bri, am of the termination of the at the British Hotel, Goderich, on Tuesday the 23d ult., as a mark of respect to that gen-

that did not invalidate her former concessions in 1790.

Shipments to China have been suspended, French Canadians, most of them of mixed zette of Saturday, Parliament is prorogued it is then to meet for the despatch of business ness, but we presume that it cannot be

> The Army. GENERAL ORDER. Horse Guards, Nov. 20, 1845.

The Commander-in chief having consider ed it his duty to order a Court of inquiry to About 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, general orders of the army.
He intreats the commanding officers of re-

by a cry of "Fire," we hastily proceeded der their command respectively. to the evil consequences resulting from the practice of gymeastic exercises after the mess dinner. The mess dinner of the officers of a regidestruction. We soon followed and found considering that it is not unusually attended the work-shop belonging to Mr. Grant, in ter, and respectable on account of their rank and station (whether professional or social) or age, it is desirable that conduct and practishould pass which is otherwise than usual in the societies of persons of that description ;being in efficient repair we cannot say and indeed at all times, under all circumstant fications at Gibraltar were fearlessly ing by officers, and such practices of youths in colleges and schools rather than of men entrusted with the command of soldiers by commission of their Sovereign, should be dis-

> ng his hand against another. The Commander in chief has been informpipes, cigars, or cheroots, has become prevanot only in itself a species of intoxication occasioned by the fumes of tobacco, but un. loubtedly occasions drinking and tippling by those who acquire the habit; and he intreats officers commanding regiments to prevent smoking in the mess rooms of their respective regiments, and in the adjoining apartments. ments.

Whilst on this subject may we not al-By command of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Commander in chief.
JOHN MACONALD,

Adjutant General. [Here follows the official report of th ourt of inquiry on Lieut, Kirwin, on the charge of stabbing Quartermaster Tarleton; in the county of Norfolk, the object of but the facts brought out on the inquiry have which is to supersede the use of gates dready appeared in this journal.]

Office of the Adjutant General of Militia, Montreal, 23rd Decem., 1845 GENERAL ORDER, His Excellency the Administrator of the

zeal of all classes of her Majesty's subjects, conceals the railway from the sight of trusts that availing themselves of the cessayear, the several commanding officers of batmost efficient condition compatible with the present state of the law. His Excellency desires that the limit of

the several companies be defined, that the due number of officers be assigned to each, that the rank and file be enrolled, that non con missioned officers be assigned to each, that the non-effectives of every rank desirous of on the retired list, be specified, together with nuity .- Pictorial Times the strength of each company separately .-Inviting every commanding officer to make such remarks, and to offer such suggestions as in his judgment he may deem important. his Excellency desires that any new or ex tra Parochial Settlement, any locality not al ready included within the limits of any bat talion, be accurately described, and the battalion to which the inhabitants thereof should

read our paper for some time, and we feel Every Captain or Officer commanding a confident if they would settle arrearages,
—pay in advance—and read their own

company is strictly enjoined forthwith to comply with the requirements of the fifth section of the 20th ult. All on board perished, including the Captain his lady, and child Majesty the Queen. Chapter the twenty-se | The bodies of the two latter were washed cond, and to make to his commanding officer. ashore. The Syria is also reported as lost terest, and we should send them with far to be by him immediately transmitted to the undersigned for the information of his Excellency, a report of the strength of his Compa-

A. GUGY. Colonel and Adjusant Gen. of Militia

Adjutant General's Office, Kingston, 4th Dec., 1845.

of the "Unnattached List" of the Militia of of the 65th Regt. Upper Canada. RICHARD BULLOCK. Colonel and Adjutant General Militia of Upper Canada.

Adjutant General's Office.

A Public Dinner was given to Daniel she is surrounded and menaced from all

ance of fitting war steamers with extra strengthening pieces and mortar beds, for the reception of mortars. Several experiments have been made on board the war to February the 7th. It is not stated that steamer Scourge, and they have proved that steam vessels are capable of bearing the discharge of mortars of the heaviest calibre without injury to the vessel or her machinery Last week twelve consecutive 13 inch shells, with the 20 pound charge of powder, were fired from the Scourge in 23 minutes, and while the ver sel was under full steam. The shocks were considerable, but the machinery of the steamer was not injured. The 16 feet assemble, in order to enquire into the transactions which occurred in the 4th Dragoons on 56 pounder pivot gun, of 87 cwt. was then the 28th of September last, desires that the tried-14 pounds of powder were used each report of that Court may be published in the time, and 40 shots were fired. The recoil was very slight. The mortar is placed on the deck, as the concussion has a much less effect. The Scourge is upwards of eleven hundred tons. The Morning Herald remarks, that the introduction of mortare into steamers will form an era in the sci. Engine passing, with celerity, which indimeeting, considering the interest which has towns and fortifications situated on an cated to us the direction in which the de- been manifested by the public authorities in enemy's coast, or on the margin of pavigable rivers, their effect would be most destructive. Eight or ten vessels, armed

The attention of the British government

THE RULE OF CONTRARIES. - The fortishewn to M. Thiers, and Woolwich Arse. nal, and our Docks, have been thrown open to the detractor of Englishmen, with the same unreserve. It is clear that the aucontinued, except strictly in private; and no thorities trust to M. Thiers' habit as an officer or gentleman should ever think of lift-

like the Scourge, would be more effective

than a fleet of 20 soil of the line. It is

said that since the recent experiments were

A battalion of troops can now be conveyed that the practice of smoking, by the use of ed from London to Liverpool, by railway in about 7 hours, whereas, by the swiftest lent among the officers of the Army, which is previous conveyances, seven days were occupied, and marching occupied 14 days.

Hudson's Bay Produce. - The annual mportations of furs and skins by the Hudson's Bay Company from that quarter has just taken place. One of their vessels, the and to discourage the practice among the of- Prince Albert, arrived in the London dock ficers of junior rank in their respective regi- two or three days ago, and the other ves. sel the Prince Rupert, arrive a few days previously, with immense cargoes of every description of the most valuable furs and skins of animals abounding in that place.

Railway Invention .- We are informed by one of our subscribers, that a machine has been invented by an ingenious man on railways, where they cross the public roads. It is so constructed that an engine or carriage approaching it at the distance of sixty or seventy yards, will cause it to open, in case of the accidental absence of Government relying upon the loyalty and the attendant; and when closed, it entirely orses, and thus prevents the annovance and danger too often incurred in crossing the lines. The mechanism, it is further stated, is very simple and ingenious, and the invention, in the hands of some men, would speedily be made a source of advantage or emplument. If the contrivance possesses the merit attributed to it, we cannot but express our hope that the inventor will, in some substantial form or retiring, or whom it may be expedient to place other, reap the recorn ence of his inge-

> A pouch of reduced size and improved onstruction has been approved of for the Infantry, by an order from the Horse Guards, under date of the 27th of October

Private letters, received vesterday from Quebec, state that intelligence had been received of the total loss of the ship Mon---;he crew saved, though so badly frostb tten that many will not survive. The S.r. Richard Jackson, and two other vessels, were also in immment danger .-- Montreal Observer.

We learn from the Niagara Chronicle that the Paymestership of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, vacant by the death of the late Angus Cameron, Esq., The following Militia General Order is re- has been filled up by the appointment ublished for the information of the officers thereto of Stephen Blake, Esq., Paymaster

SINGULAR AND DISTRESSING EFFECT OF INSANITY .- We understand that on yester. day afternoon a compositor in the Reporter office, named Radcliffe, with one of his Kingston, 19th July, 1845. hands cut off the other, between the wrist and elbow joints. For several days he had shown evident symptoms of insanity;

removed from their against in which the limits of their respective corps were stationed, and all officers who were reduced with the various Incorporated Corps in Upper Canada, shall be permitted to retain the Militia Army By Command.

(Signed) RICHARD BULLOCK, Colonel and Adjusant General of

Buenos Avres.

We have received advices fron Buenos Avres through the New York Journals to the 4th October. The transport Resis tance had arrived with the 45th regiment on board, and more troops were expected. Rifle Company, which is composed of a The combined fleets, consisting of 26 ves fine set of active young men; and I was sels-15 British, and II French - had seinot less surprised at observing the efficient | 4ed a number of small vessels, but nothing | will be nothing to hear, new or important, manner in which they went through the else of importance had occurred, beyond various parts of exercise adopted to the the fact of the ministers of Portugal and Rifle service. I have no doubt-should the United States having, on the 231 Sept. events transpire to require their services formally entered their protests against the in the Field - but they will sustain that in blockade.

trepidity and valour for which British Soldiers are so eminently renowned in The idea of Brazil making common tion is dissipated by the fact, that in a Rio The wounded man, is doing as well as his every part of the Globe. And, led by their Veteran Captain, will always be Janeiro paper of September 20th there is unfortunate case will allow. The perpefound, ready and willing to support the a report of a discussion in the Chamber of trator has been committed to juil ful authority of their Queen and Constitution. Representatives on the affairs of La Plata trial at our next Assizes. and defend the Province from internal in the course of which the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that the government of Brazil had invoked the intervention of France, and found great pleasure in the co-operation of England, and added that it debata on the question was not finished when the mail which brought the news from the gon left. Stocks of all descriptions had fallen. sold at \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ per 100, or \$20\$ per 1000.

the hospital .- St. Louis New Era.

A report was in town on Thursday, but who brought it or where it came from does not appear, that the Oregon question was sittled by Mr. Pakenham, on behalf of her Majesty, having given up all that the Uni-Upper Canada. led States wanted, while in return the United States gave up nothing! Had this been talked of on the 1st of April instead of January, some credit might perhaps, have been given to the tale.

The latest advices from Washington, are up to December 24th, at which date both Houses of Congress had adjourned, until after the New Year-so that there for some days to come.

We regret to state, that from some family quarrels regarding land, a person named Richard Corner, residing in Nelson, a few days since, seized a loaded gun and cause with the United States on this ques- lodged the contents in his Brother's side.

> THIS IS A GREAT COUNTRY .- By WOman's loveliness, by man's gallantry; by the giorious blue eyes that make our vil lage look like heaven, by the rosiest lip that