

cellency was taking steps as rapidly as possible for the formation of a new Cabinet, and that he would take the earliest convenient opportunity of completing his arrangements.

On Saturday last, the Provincial Parliament was prorogued to the 15th January. In our next we shall give a list of the Bills passed during the session.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(From the London Morning Herald.)

Some eighteen months ago the late Sir Charles Bagot's transfer of the administration of Canada to a *clique* which had been closely connected with the rebellion which cost the mother country some two or three millions, made that province the theme of general discussion here. The policy of his proceeding was loudly applauded by the opposition, who claimed it as their "thunder"—was tolerated by Ministers—and was unwillingly censured or silently disapproved of, as being unnecessary as well as dangerous, by the great bulk of the Conservative party. The death of Sir Charles Bagot, and the appointment of so distinguished a statesman as Sir Charles Metcalfe to the government of Canada, however, silenced the home opposition to that policy; and even those most decidedly hostile to it agreed that it ought to be looked on as an accomplished fact and have a fair trial. Several months have now passed over, and though it would be premature to pass any decided opinion on the consequences of that policy, it must be quite obvious to every one who has paid attention to Canadian affairs during that period, that, although the Canadian Administration is not one whit more popular amongst that portion of the Canadian population which dignifies itself with the title of Loyal-British, the power of the Cabinet for evil has been considerably diminished by the stern impartiality and resolute self-reliance of Sir Charles Metcalfe. The Governor General is now felt to be the superior officer, and Messrs. Lafontaine, Hincks and Baldwin the inferior functionaries in the province.—The impression formerly was that the late Sir Charles Bagot was but the tool of his Council; the feeling now is that under Sir Charles Metcalfe his advisers are upon their good behaviour. Sir Charles Metcalfe's conduct has deprived the Queen's Representative in Canada of the character of partizanship. The opinions of the Attorneys General and the Accountant General are now thought to be distinct from the subordinate to the opinions of the Governor General. And constitutional reliance on the head of the province, and on the representative system, has superseded the despair and dread which formerly prevailed. The most violent opponents to the Provincial Administration admit that Sir Charles Metcalfe could have acted otherwise than he has done; they see that he is a restraint on the worst tendencies of his Ministers; they see that he has resources beyond their advice; and they are convinced that he will, if necessary, treat their resignation or ejection from office as an occurrence very easy repairable. They look beyond the Administration to the Governor; and repose in him that confidence they cannot bestow on it. The personal policy and independent and self-relying bearing of Sir Charles Metcalfe have reassured the Loyal British as they call themselves, and have mitigated the tone of insolent triumph indulged in by the supporters of the Wakefield-Lafontaine intrigue. Both parties appeared to feel that the Governor General's honesty and abilities are impregnable by their violence; and both, consequently, seek his favour and countenance by being more reasonable and moderate.

The course pursued by the late Sir Charles Bagot threw around him the appearance of weakness, vacillation, and want of personal resources; the tone taken by Sir Charles Metcalfe has associated ideas of independence, personal moral strength, a determinate scheme of useful policy, and reliance on his own fertile resources, with his name. He has given constitutional confidence to his Cabinet without connecting himself with the former opinions of his members; he has directed their abilities to projects of usefulness without making them nonentities; and he has conciliated the esteem and regard of all without disclosing a single private thought, or exhibiting the smallest bias. In the period he has already been in Ca-

nada he seems to us to have restored the equipoise of constitutional feeling. Not indeed that the bitterness of language on either side has ceased; and that the proper distinction is now generally taken between the Cabinet and the Government; but that the permanence or destruction of the latter is not now thought to be necessary to secure the continuance or the overthrow of the former. Above all, the connection with the mother country is no longer conceived to be at issue in the struggle between parties contending for office.

Such are the general impressions which an extensive correspondence from Canada, and a continuous perusal of the journals on either side of provincial politics, have left on our mind. The state of affairs in the province is, then, in our opinion, much improved since the late Sir Charles Bagot's resignation. This improvement does not spring from the Provincial Administration, but has been produced solely by the wise, cautious, and sagacious conduct of Sir Charles Metcalfe.—But arise whence it may, it gives hope of a new era of Canadian prosperity and tranquility; and if the United Parliament which His Excellency opened, on the 29th ultimo, with the speech given in yesterday's *Herald*, shall only honestly and sincerely endeavour to carry out the measures of substantial benefits recommended in that speech, a great crisis in Canadian history will be safely passed over. If that Parliament be worthy of its mission, Sir Charles Metcalfe has placed before it business enough to occupy its time. He has frankly and plainly, but impressively, instructed it in the importance of the task he has submitted to it:—

"The welfare of Canada depends on the result of your deliberations on the numerous and important questions which will come before you, and that great end will, I trust, be the sole object of your labours. It is the anxious desire of her Majesty's Government and will be the constant aim of my endeavours. I humbly hope that the blessing of ALMIGHTY GOD will crown our united efforts with success."

And the attention of England is again rivetted on her most important colony. God grant that its Legislature rival in patriotism, wisdom, and moderation its Governor General.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the *Acadia*, at Boston, on the 6th instant, after a passage of seventeen days, encountering very rough weather, advices to the 19th ultimo, being fifteen days later than our last, have been received.

It is said that O'Connell's great fear now is for the preservation of the peace; the storm which he has raised appears even to himself too powerful for his direction. His health has failed him of late, and, for the first time in his life, he is the prey of sickness. It is doubtful whether his death is not more feared than his life.

It is expected that the next session of Parliament will see the introduction of some important measures for the benefit of Ireland.

The Corn-Law League proceeds with giant strides. In Manchester, after the delivery of an oration by Mr. Cobden, the enormous sum of £12,000 was subscribed in one day. The greatest confidence is felt by the Free Trade party in the success of the new movement.

In Egypt, Mehemet Ali is in trouble. The renegade, Ahmed, Pacha of Soudan, a commander of consummate courage and military abilities, had declared himself independent, and Mehemet was hastening his preparations to subdue him. Ahmed was a Circassian slave, purchased in his youth, by the Pacha, and owes his elevation to his distinguished prowess.

Two chiefs, four warriors, two squaws, and one child, a girl of nine or ten years, of the very numerous tribe of Objeways, whose locality is to the north of Lake Huron, in the vicinity of Georgian Bay, and consequently horn subjects of Queen Victoria, arrived in Liverpool by the packet ship *England*, from New York, and are gone to London.

The mails from India, China, &c., due by the Great Liverpool, arrived at the Post Office on Monday afternoon, via Southampton. They were contained in 65 boxes, and the number of letters alone exceeded 50,000.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Accounts have been received at Lloyd's from the Cape of Good Hope, containing the most sad intelligence of a dreadful storm having occurred

on the night of the 26th August, in and off the coast of Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, by which four valuable ships, valued at between £30,000 and £40,000, were lost, as also several lives.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 14.—The *Caledonia*, of 120 guns, and a ship of this port, sailed last night for Dublin. She has on board, in addition to her complement of 140 marines, 160 supernumeraries of that corps, making together 300 men available for the reinforcement of Dublin garrison, if necessary. She has also a large quantity of ball-cartridge on board. The *Hyacinth*, 18, arrived yesterday from Sheerness and Portsmouth. The *Penguin* packet arrived this morning from Falmouth.

The riots in Wales, though not entirely suppressed, have assumed a far less formidable character.

IRELAND.—The latest accounts from Dublin state, that the State prosecutions will, in all probability, be abandoned. Mr. O'Connell's plea of abatement—grounded on an informality in the proceedings before the Grand Jury, where the evidence was not taken on oath, as it ought to have been—has been held good by the Court of King's Bench as respects the time when the plea was put in. The Attorney-General has demurred to the plea, and the Court has appointed Monday next for arguing the demurrer between the belligerent counsel. This decision in favour of O'Connell, and the rest of the traversers, is generally regarded as the "beginning of the end" of this indictment—and the Repealers are, consequently, in high spirits.

ATTACK ON THE MILITARY.—The Dublin correspondent of the London Standard states, that the inhabitants of the town of Belturbet, in the county of Cavan, having become alarmed at the display of simultaneous fires in the course of the evening of Wednesday last, a requisition from a large party of the respectable portion of the townspeople was presented to the inhabitants, requesting them to order out the military to patrol in the vicinity. Two companies of the Rifles, attended by a magistrate, went out to patrol; and, about an hour after midnight, they came up with a considerable body of men armed with pikes and guns. They were challenged, and the answer given was a volley poured in upon the soldiers. The latter did not return the fire, being actuated by motives of humanity, but fixed bayonets and rushed forward, when they arrested ten armed men; the rest fled in the obscurity of the night. We have not heard whether any of the soldiers were killed or wounded; but we may hope, in absence of information to the contrary, that no such casualty has occurred. Another account written from the town of Cavan, states that two men were taken prisoners by the soldiers, but in every other respect sustains the foregoing statement.

The Orangemen of the North of Ireland are reorganizing their society, but without secret passwords, tests, or other signs which have been pronounced illegal. The reorganization is said to be rapidly extending.

It is stated to be the intention of the Government to put down all the repeal bands in Ireland, cost what it may; and to institute a rigid surveillance over every other society, whether instituted under the name of temperance, religion, or otherwise.

STATE OF TRADE.—LEEDS.—Our cloth markets are very barely supplied with the articles most in request, viz. tweeds, fancy cloakings, and shawls, in fact, they are now generally disposed of direct by the manufacturers, without appearing at the cloth halls. Prices of those articles are rather dearer, but in other goods there is no change—business is tolerably brisk in the warehouses. Workmen are frequently employed until midnight, both in the mills and warehouses, and we anticipate a steady trade throughout the winter.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Nov. 18.

Wheat was decidedly firmer than some weeks past; the general qualities of English and duty paid Foreign, though not in lively request, fully maintaining our last quotations; and Irish, forming the principal object of attraction, moved off steadily at an advance of 1d to 2d per 70 lb.—Home made and Irish Flour met some inquiry, but former prices being fully required, very few sales were effected; whilst Canadian, commanding a preference over all other kinds, continued to meet a