calculated to excite in such a mind, one might almost say disgust and abhorrence. But I have been all along dealing with a mind of a different stamp, an unsettled, misgiving, almost morbid mind; the condition of one whose principles of attachment to his own Church, have been some-

was

## Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The Steam-ship Acadia, after a detention, by weather, of one day at Liverpool, and a passage of 13 days and 21 hours, arrived at Boston, on Sunday morning, the 19th ult., bringing London papers to the 4th, and Liverpool to the 5th February. BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

manifested by the European and Native forces.

you.

"Such reductions have been made in the amount of the naval and military force as have been deemed compatible, under present circumstances, with the efficient performance of the public service throughout the extended compared to a vow a material difference of opinion while service throughout the extended compared to a vow a material difference of opinion public service throughout the extended empire of her Majesty.

"My Lords and Gentlemen.—Her Majesty regrets the dimi
"I have stated this difference of opinion with the respect which

"Her Majesty fears that it must be in part attributed to the States. (Hear, hear.) reduced consumption of many articles, caused by that depression of the manufacturing industry of the country which has so long prevailed, and which her Majesty has so deeply lamented. "In considering, however, the present state of the revenue, her Majesty is assured that you will bear in mind that it has been materially affected by the extensive reductions in the Import Duties, which received your sanction during the last on of Parliament, and that little progress has been hitherto

revenue will be sufficient to meet every exigency of the public

"Her Majesty commands us to acquaint you that her Majesty derived the utmost gratification from the loyalty and missioner of the Ionian Islands affectionate attachment to her Majesty, which were manifested Douglas.—Morning Chronicle. sion of her Majesty's visit to Scotland.

"Her Majesty regrets that in the course of last year the public peace in some of the manufacturing districts was seriously disturbed, and the lives and property of her Majesty's subjects were endangered by tumultuous assemblages and acts of open violence. The ordinary law, promptly enforced, was sufficient for the effectual repression of these disorders. Her Majesty confidently relies upon its efficacy, and upon the zealous support of her loyal and peaceable subjects for the maintenance of

"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that measures connected with the improvement of the law, and with various questions of domestic policy, will be submitted for your

"Her Majesty confidently relies on your zealous endeavour to promote the public welfare, and fervently prays that the favour of Divine Providence may direct and prosper your coun-

the three. He commenced by referring to the remarks of the preceding speaker, (Mr. C. Wood) respecting the boundary treaty, and expressing his pleasure at the settlement of that question, said, that no other advantage could be compared with native city had persecuted him at home and abroad—had disquestion, said, that no other advantage could be compared an amicable settlement between two nations of kindred origin, of kindred language, and of interest as kindred as their origin to murder him. Mr. Drummond lingered five days, and ex-

"I rejoice that the hon. gentleman has given me an oppportuity of making some observations on the late message of the President of the United States. The sincere and honest desire I have always entertained for the maintenance of a good understanding between this country and the United States, and the identity of his victim, the premier would have fallen by his necessity so heavy a sharer in the grief which the unfortunate his employers. He received an equivocal answer, such as men the spirit in which I have always spoken of America, makes it a doubly painful duty to me to have to refer to that message, which, I am sorry to say, does not give a correct account of the which, I am sorry to say, does not give a correct account of the negotiations relative to the right of visit. Perhaps I may do right to confirm what the honourable gentleman has said, that there is nothing more distinct than the right of visit is from the bloody deed. Opinions differ as to his insanity, but all the right of search. Search is a belligerent right, and not to be accounts concur in representing him as a person of a gloomy exercised in time of peace except when it has been conceded by treaty. The right of search extends not only to the vessel, but when he pleaded "Not guilty," and the trial was postponed by to the cargo also. The right of visit is quite distinct from this, consent of the Attorney-General.

judgment should be all paralysed, and itself be bowed though the two are often confounded. The right of search, down in abject submission before pretensions so tremendous? It may be said, that pretensions of this kind are too gross to endanger the peace of a well-ordered mind; and doubtless their impiety, as well as their extravagance, is human beings, within a space in which life is almost impossible, still we should be bound to let that American vessel pass on. But the right we claim, is to know whether a vessel pretending But the right we claim, is to know whether a vessel pretending to be American, and hoisting the American, flag, be bona fide American. (Hear, hear.) We claim the right to know whether a grievous wrong has not been offered to the American flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian how shaken, who has lent his ear to insinuations against the rightfulness of her spiritual mastery over him, who has brought his fealty into a state of suspense, and is half inclined to listen to a rival, who would first disturb and alarm in order to seduce him into her ranks. To such a lorsen the row extravarance of her pretentions would signed apprehends however, that the right of search is not considered to the American flag, be really what she seems to be. In the admirable despatch of my noble friend, dated the 20th December, 1841, he wrote thus:— 'The undersigned apprehends however, that the right of search is not considered to the American flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian schooner, sailing under the American flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian schooner, sailing under the American flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian flag; to know, for instance, whether a Portuguese or Brazilian flag; to know, for instance, whether a present flag; to know, for instance, whether a property of the property of the Por person the very extravagance of her pretensions would signed apprehends, however, that the right of search is not confined to the verification of the nationality of the vessel, but also sultation took place, and as Mr. Drummond was quite unconsultation took place, and as Mr. Drummond was quite unconsultation took place, and as Mr. Drummond was quite unconsultation. any rational conviction, as out of sheer terror. His mind extends to the object of the voyage, and the nature of the cargo. wants vigour, and his principles fixedness, to face so fright-ful an alternative as is denounced. It has been my aim the vessels they meet with are really American or not. The wants vigour, and his principles fixedness, to face so frightin what has now been said, to meet the enquiry, how is
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safe treated the cower of moving his limbs, presed M.

Guthrie's hand, and with a sweet smile on his countenance
well as from the law of God, to belong to her as being
inherent in a national Church, the inference would seem
well as from the law of God, to belong to her as being
tright from visitation by hoisting any particular fag, Clear
that have been a principle secondary
and the turned by the treated and the town to the contracted
wine Forming have been presented to the heaven's many small states by which they are surrounded, bond of duty must be sought for in another relation.—
The teaching of their own Church is not taken simply upon her own credit and responsibility, but must, before it be unfeignedly acquiesced in, be submitted to some other ownless. (Hear, hear.) And, sir, with respect three brothers and a nephew were the mourners. The funeral of state in the United States, to believe that it doctrines so important as those advanced in the despatch could be questioned, it would have been permitted to remain fourteen months unanswered and unacknowledged, had it been thought wise to contest those principles. (Hear, hear.) And, sir, with respect three brothers and a nephew were the mourners. The funeral other ordeal; a test which the individual is led by his own private judgment to adopt. Such a procedure is surely inconsistent with every feature of obedience, and is, in another shape, mere rationalism."—Warden of Wadham's another shape, mere rationalism."—Warden of Wadham's Sermon before the University, "The Claims of the Church of England upon her Members." that point, I am surprised at the determination with which the United States refuse that mutual right. (Hear, hear.) I am now speaking of that right of search which, by the treaties with the great powers of Europe, by treaty with France and other States, is mutually conceded by parties desirous to prevent effectually the traffic in slaves—a right to search vessels belonging to each country which is a party to the treaty, detected in the act of carrying on this trade. For, in the year 1824, a convention was signed in this country, by Mr. Rush, the minister of the United States, almost at the instigation of America, which professed the utmost desire to put an end to the slave trade.—A convention, I say, was signed by Mr. Rush, with Mr. Huskisson, which did mutually concede the right of search; that is to say, which enabled vessels of war, of the United States On Thursday, the 2nd inst., the British Parliament was opened by commission. The Queen not being present, the occasion lost much of its customary interest. The Royal Speech was read, as is usual on such occasions, by the Lord Chancellor—

The Queen's Speech.

The Queen's Speech.

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The Queen's Speech. "My Lords and Gentlemen—We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that her Majesty receives from all Princes and States assurances of a friendly disposition towards this country, and of an earnest desire to co-operate with her slave trade. The Scoate of the United States omitted the Majesty in the maintenance of general peace.

"By the treaty which her Majesty has concluded with the United States of America, and by the adjustment of those differences which, from their long continuance, had endangered the preservation of peace, her Majesty trusts that the amicable would have been in force with respect to the United States. would have been in force with respect to the United States.

"The increased exertions which, by the liberality of parliament, her Majesty was enabled to make for the termination of hostilities with China have been eminently successful.

"The skill, valour, and discipline of the naval and military forces employed upon this service have been most conspicuous, and have led to the conclusion of peace upon the terms proposed by her Majesty.

"Her Majesty rejoices in the prospect that by the free access which will be opened to the principal marts of that populous considering that we are contended with so much vehemence in the legislative Chamber of France against the maintenance of treaties framed in the pure spirit of humanity, and who quote the example of the United States. Sir, I hope that those who have contended with so much vehemence in the legislative Chamber of France against the maintenance of treaties framed in the pure spirit of humanity, and who quote the example of the United States. Sir, I hope that those who have contended with so much vehemence in the legislative Chamber of France against the maintenance of treaties framed in the pure spirit of humanity, and who quote the example of the United States, will refer to that convention, and see that the United States themselves were among the first to permit that conventional right of search. (Loud cries of "hear.") There must be some great misunderstanding upon this subject; but, considering the importance of maintaining this right—a right not peculiar to England—of the United States. Sir, I hope that those who have contended with so much vehemence in the legislative Chamber of France against the maintenance of treaties framed in the pure spirit of humanity, and who quote the example of the United States. Sir, I hope that those who have contended with so much vehemence in the legislative Chamber of France against the maintenance of treaties framed in the pure spirit of humanity and who quote the example of the United States. and have led to the conclusion of peace upon the terms proposed by her Majesty.

"Her Majesty rejoices in the prospect that by the free access which will be opened to the principal merts of that populous and extensive empire, encouragement will be given to the commercial enterprise of her populous exclanged, it will be haid before you.

"As soon as the ratifications of the treaty shall have been "In concert with her silles, her Majesty has succeeded in obstrainty which will be laid before you.

"In concert with her silles, her Majesty has succeeded in day and the colomnous, that the claim to that right of a system of a day step from the engagements of the Sultan, and from the good faith of this country.

"The difference for some time existing between the Torkish of the state of the state of the principal places of the course, more time existing between the Torkish of the state of the supplies and specific to the continue of the supplies and "The difference for some time existing between the Turkish (Cheers from both sides of the house.) With respect to the and Persian governments had recently led to acts of hostility; treaty which we have entered into with the United States, in but as each of these states has accepted the joint mediation of signing that treaty we consider that we have abandoned no Great Britain and Russia, her Majesty entertains a confident right of visitation. We did not understand from the United hope that their mutual relations will be speedily and amicably States that they entered into that treaty with any engagement from us to abandon the right of visitation, which is not neces-"Her Majesty has concluded with the Emperor of Russia a treaty of commerce and navigation, which will be laid before you. Her Majesty regards this treaty with great satisfaction, as the foundation for increased intercourse between her Majesty's subjects and those of the Emperor.

"Her Majesty has concluded with the Emperor of Russia a strip in advance when the slave trade. We thought that it was as step in advance when the United States professed a readiness to detach a naval force to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade. We did not accept the detachment of that naval force as an equiva-Her Majesty is happy to inform you that complete success | lent for any right which we claimed; yet still we thought that has attended the recent military operations in Affghanistan.
"Her Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recording her with us on the coast of Africa, although the power of visitation high sense of the ability with which those operations have been is limited under the treaty in such case, although we claim no anifested by the European and Native forces.
"The superiority of her Majesty's arms has been established exercised by vessels of the United States—we thought it, I say, by decisive victories on the scenes of former disasters; and the complete liberation of her Majesty's subjects who were held in captivity, and for whom her Majesty has felt the deepest interin acceding to that we have not abandoned our claims in the capture of the proposition of the United States. But in acceding to that we have not abandoned our claims in the capture of the proposition of the United States. est, has been affected. We are commanded by her Majesty to slightest degree, nor did it ever make any part of our intention, inform you that it has not been deemed advisable to continue the occupation by a military force of the countries to the westrd of the Indus."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—Her Majesty has become known by a declaration in this house; but since the directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before appearance of the President's Message, we have taken an op-

NEW GOVERNOR FOR CANADA

(From the London Gazette of February 3.) At the Court at Windsor, the 1st day of February, 1843, present, the Queen's most Excellent Majesty in council.— Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart. and G.C.B., to be made in the collection of those taxes which were imposed for the purpose of the supplying the deficiency from that and other Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and of the Island auses.

of Prince Edward; and Governor-General of all Her Majesty's provinces on the continent of North America, and of the Island of Prince Edward; he this day took the usual oaths appointed to be taken by the governors of Her Majesty's plantations. Lord Seaton is said to have been appointed Lord High Com-

ASSASSINATION OF SIR R. PEEL'S SECRETARY.

Mr. Drummond, Sir Robert Peel's private secretary, on the 20th ult., left Downing-street about half-past three in the stands thus—Natives of the Province 21—of Scotland 6—of afternoon, in company with the Earl of Haddington. They proceeded as far as the Admiralty, where he left the earl, and walked to the banking house of his brother, at Charing-cross.

"Presuming on the fairest grounds of offering an opinion on on his return, while near the Horse Guards, he was shot at the strength of parties, we should say, there will be found opposed to the measures of the present administration 19—doubtand actually put the muzzle of the pistol into the back of the unsuspecting gentleman. He then fired. Immediately after the pistol was discharged a policeman rushed up, and seized the

inioned his arms from behind. IMPORTANT SPEECH BY SIR R. PEEL, RESPECTING THE UNITED STATES.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday the first night of the session, Sir R. Peel made the following speech relative to the United States, which we deem so important that we give the session, by a company to the remarks of the session, and the following day brought up at Bow-street police-office. After the facts had been stated, during which the United States, which we deem so important that we give the seasasin preserved the coolest demeanor, he was asked if he wished to make any alternative to the deal of the seasasin preserved the coolest demeanor, he was asked if he wished to make any alternative to the seasasin preserved the coolest demeanor, he was asked if he wished to make any alternative to the seasasin preserved the coolest demeanor, he was asked if he wished to make any alternative to the seasasin preserved the coolest demeanor, he was asked if he wished to make any alternative to the seasasin preserved the coolest demeanor, he was asked if he wished to make any alternative to the seasasin preserved the coolest demeanor, he was asked if he wished to make any alternative to the seasasin preserved the coolest demeanor, he was asked if he wished to make any alternative to the seasasin preserved the coolest demeanor, he was asked if he wished to make any alternative to the seasasin preserved the coolest demeanor, he was asked if he wished to make any alternative to the seasasin preserved the coolest demeanor, he was asked if he wished to make any alternative to the seasasin preserved the coolest demeanor, he was asked if he wished to make any alternative to the seasasin preserved the coolest demeanor, he was asked if he wished to make any alternative to the seasasin preserved the coolest demeanor and the following day brought up at Bow-street police-office. and language. The right hon. baronet then proceeded as fol- pired from the effects of the wound on Wednesday the 25th ult. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against

DEATH-BED OF MR. EDWARD DRUMMOND.

Mr. Drummond suffered very little pain during his illness; so little, that on being pressed on this point by his medical attendants on Sunday, he asked them what they called painwhat they meant by it? And after laughing with them about it, came to the conclusion that his suffering was from oppression. On Monday, he complained of shooting pain from the wound in the back, to the front, but more of the uneasiness of the oppression-a check in breathing-than of anything else. This came on the first night, and although relieved from time to time, and especially by the loss of blood, was never entirely removed. On Monday evening, at half-past six o'clock a change in the manner of breathing was observed, and Mr. Guthrie was sent for, who, on his arrival at seven, informed his family that there was no longer any hope of his recovery, and that any restraint scious of his danger, his medical attendants thought it right to declare their inability to be of further use, and to leave to his

AFFECTION OF INSECTS FOR THEIR YOUNG .- The drayon-fly is an inhabitant of the air, and could not exist in water; yet in this last element, which is alone adapted for her young, she ever carefully drops her eggs. The larvæ of the gad-fly are destined to live in the stomach of the horse. How shall the parent, a two-winged fly, convey them thither? By a mode truly extraordinary. Flying round the animal, she curiously poises her body for an instant, while she glues a single egg to one of the hairs of his skin, and repeats this process until she has fixed in a similar way many hundred eggs. These, after a few days, on the application of the slighest moisture attended by warmth, hatch into little grubs. Whenever, therefore, the horse chances to lick any part of his body to which they are attached; the moisture of the tongue discloses one or more grubs, which, adhering to it by means of the saliva, are conveyed into the mouth, and thence find their way into the stomach. But here a question occurs to you. It is but a small portion of the horse's body which he can reach with his tongue—what, you ask, becomes of the eggs deposited on other parts? I will tell you how the gad-fly avoids this dilemma; and I will then ask you if she does not discover a prominent forethought, a depth of instinct, which almost casts into the shade the boasted reason of man? She places her eggs only on those parts of the skin which the horse is able to reach with his tongue; nay, she confines them almost exclusively to the knee or shoulder, which he his sure to lick. What could the most refined reason, the most precise adaptation of means to an end, do more?—Kirby and Spence's Latro-

## New Brunswick.

RESPONSIBLE EXPERIMENT.

ing it so richly merits withal. The elections have resulted in correspondent at Fredericton, received by express on Thursday,

Assembly of this Province, have, by a large majority decided against Responsible Government in the choice of their Speaker. Mr. Weldon, the Conservative, was proposed and brought forward distinctly and openly on the point of Anti-Responsible Government. It was attempted by the Responsible party to bring forward their champion Mr. Wilmot, but it was no go, and he was obliged to decline the contest, when Mr. Weldon was led to the Chair. The victory is very much enhanced by the fact that the late Speaker, Mr. Simonds, finding that Mr. Wilmot was not likely to succeed, used his utmost endeavours to be replaced in the Chair; but the present Representatives, true to the feeling of the loyal inhabitants of this Province who have sent them here, repudiated the idea also, although Mr. S. and Mr. W. were supported by the whole weight of Executive

The presses which to suit their own purposes, boldly asserted that a majority had been returned in favour of Responsible Government, must now hide their heads, clearly convicted of Governor Colebrook ought to resign, if, as they asserted, he is sent expressly to carry out Responsible measures-for unless he can cram the iniquity down the people's throats at the point of the bayonet, he will have but little chance of succeeding by less coercive means. A correspondent of the Miramichi Gleaner, gives the following account of the state of par-

ties, which we believe to be correct: -"The late House of Assembly consisted of 33 Members,nished receipt from some of the ordinary sources of the revenue. I wish to maintain towards the high authorities of the United the present House of 34. The increase in the representation of Restigouche, occasioning the additional one. In the recent General Election, 3 Counties returned their Members without opening a Poll, and 9 Counties, and one (the) City were contested-resulting in the return of 20 old, and 14 new Members. "Of the 14 new members, 3 were returned without opposition, and 11 after a contest-4 had been candidates on former occasions. I had served a Session, and one sat in the late House for a few days, but was ejected through some illegality

in his return. 9 are natives of the Province, 3 of Ireland, 1 of Scotland, and 1 of the Island of Jersey.

"Of the 13 Members displaced by the late dissolution, 8 were favourable to Government Measures, and 5 opposed. Of the eight Government men, 6 lost their election after a contest, and 2 did not offer. Of the 5 oppositionists 4 declined offering, and one lost on a contest.

"Of the three members of the Executive Council belonging to the late House, who supported the Government, Two were rejected by their constituents, at the late Election, and the third was THE LOWEST RETURNED MEMBER on the poll book of his County.

"Presuming on the fairest grounds of offering an opinion on

The Speech of His Excellency notices with gratification the

criminal. In the mean time he had returned the pistol to his successes in the East—the Boundary Treaty—the abundant breast, and had drawn out another and was in the act of pointng it at Mr. Drummond, when the policeman seized him and the laws for the support of the Parochial Schools-thinks it unnecessary to recapitulate the responsible measures which it nioned his arms from behind.

The pistol was discharged, but the aim of the assassin being unnecessary to recapitulate the response to their particular appears to him are called for, but recommends to their particular appears to him are called for, but recommends to their particular appears to him are called for, but recommends to their particular appears to him are called for, but recommends to their particular appears to him are called for, but recommends to their particular appears to him are called for appe favour of Divine Providence may direct and possess and contents and make them conducive to the happiness and contents thus diverted, the contents did not touch Mr. Drummond, nor thus diverted, the contents did not touch Mr. Drummond, nor thus diverted, the contents did not touch Mr. Drummond, nor thus diverted, the contents did not touch Mr. Drummond, nor thus diverted, the contents did not touch Mr. Drummond, nor thus diverted, the contents did not touch Mr. Drummond, nor thus diverted, the contents did not touch Mr. Drummond, nor thus diverted, the contents did not touch Mr. Drummond, nor thus diverted to the happiness and contents. was any other person injured by them. The name of the assassin is Daniel M'Naughten, a native of Scotland. He had sassin is Daniel M'Naughten, a native of Scotland. He had public creditor—and informs both branches that the Survey of

able to render the slightest assistance to the dear and innocent | Lord Stanley and Sir Robert Peel. - Colonial Gazette.

Accept my thanks for this additional mark of your kindness,

and believe me, My dear Sir, Very truly your's,
Josias L. Hughes. G. A. Hill, Esq.

(Copy) Peterboro', Feb'y, 16, 1843. Dear Sir .- We, your brother Councillors, are reluctant to eparate at this time, without taking advantage of the oppor-unity which our being now assembled presents of conveying ou the expression of our united and deepest sympathy under he heavy, heart-rending calamity with which an all-wise Providence has seen fit to allow you and so many others, near

and dear to you, to be overwhelmed.

While, however, we would desire to do this, we feel a melancholy consciousness that it can scarcely be in our power to mitigate—at least at present—the sorrow in which you must be plunged; but we do hope, that after time shall have done the United States. Lord Brougham took a contrary view of

Your brother Councillors, G. Arundel Hill, Thos. Harper, Thomas Carr, John Langton, Alexander Campbell, Francis Kelly, Samuel Davidson, Wm. Dixon, Alex. Kidd, sen. S. D. Gibbs, Daniel Costello, Roger

Wm. Cottingham, Esq.

REPLY.

Williamstown, 20th Feb., 1843. Mr. Warden and Gentlemen,-Your kind and considerate letter of the 16th inst., has been duly forwarded to me by my prother in-law, Mr. Hughes, and although the painful dispen sation of an all-wise Providence, still weighs most oppressively on my heart, I cannot fail but derive consolation from the profound sympathy evinced by all classes of the community, and for this public manifestation of which, I desire most cordially

Although, in truth, overwhelmed in affliction too great to be expressed in words, or estimated aright by any but those who have experienced a similar visitation, yet I do sincerely endeavour to bow myself to the wise though inscrutable dispensation of Almighty God, knowing that He had a right to resume the precious gift he had bestowed, and that he never afflicts except

I again thank you for this expression of your friendly regard, it has contributed in no small degree to cheer and comfort me, and cannot fail to be had in grateful remembrance, till I also shall be summoned away from this truly transitory and perishable

Mr. Warden and Gentlemen, Your attached and grateful servant, WILLIAM COTTINGHAM. To the Warden and District Councillors of Colborne

the East India Company. His promising qualifications for the public service, immediately attracted the attention of Lord Wellesley, who employed him, in the first instance confidentially, in what was called his "private office;" and shortly afterwards attached him, as his agent to Lord Lake's army in the field,—a distinction, greater, perhaps, than was ever conferred, even in India, upon one so young in years. But his conduct in this delicate office, proves Lord Wellesley's sagacity in selecting him for it. He was shortly afterwards appointed the return of a Conservative majority, which has gone to work in a proper spirit, as the following extract of a letter from a a proper spirit, as the following extract of a letter from a proper spirit, as the following extract of a letter from a proper spirit, as the following extract of a letter from a trespondent at Fredericton, received by express on Thursday, trespondent at Fredericton, received by express on Thursday, tremely. He flung out of the room; and presently Mr. Metalfe beheld him careering on the plain below, at the head of a small band of horsemen. After galloping about for some time, he returned to the conference, and announced his nuwilling determination to withdraw his troops. (He subsequently told Mr. Metalfe, that it was in the way be had seen that he alman and the subsequently told Mr. Metalfe, that it was in the way be had seen that he alman and the subsequently told Mr. Metalfe, that it was in the way be had seen that he alman and the subsequently told Mr. Metalfe, that it was in the way be had seen that he alman and the subsequently told Mr. Metalfe, that it was in the way be had seen that he alman and the subsequently told Mr. Metalfe, that it was in the way be had seen that he alman and the subsequently told Mr. Metalfe, that it was in the way be had seen that he alman and the subsequently told Mr. Metalfe, that it was in the way be had seen that he alman and the subsequently told Mr. Metalfe, that it was in the way be had seen that he alman and the subsequently told Mr. Metalfe, that it was in the way be had seen that he alman and the subsequently told Mr. Metalfe, that it was in the way be had seen that he alman and the subsequently told Mr. Metalfe, that it was in the way be had seen that he alman and the subsequently told Mr. Metalfe, that it was in the way be had seen that he alman and the subsequently told Mr. Metalfe, that it was in the way be had seen that he alman and the subsequently told Mr. Metalfe, that it was in the way be had seen that he alman and the subsequently told the subsequently ways worked off fits of inconvenient passion.) Mr. Metcalfe remained at Delhi, till he was called down to Calcutta, as Secretary to the Supreme Government, in the political department, and private Secretary to the Marquess of Hastings, about the year 1818. In 1821, he went as resident to Hyderabad, and eturned thence to Delhi, with the charge of Rajpootana, and the whole of the north-western frontier, on the retirement of Sir David Ochterlony, about 1827. Thence he was summoned to Calcutta to take his seat in the Supreme Council; his term f service in which was specially extended, in consequence of his eminent usefulness, from five to seven years. For a considerable part of this time he was Vice-President of the Council, during Lord William Bentinck's absence from Calcutta. On the constitution of a new presidency in the north-western provinces, by the Charter Act of 1834, Sir Charles Metcalfe was appointed the first governor of Agra, and, provisionally, governor-general on the death or resignation of Lord William Bentinck. In March, 1835, that nobleman resigned the government to Sir Charles Metcalie, (who succeeded to the barouetcy on his brother's death, about 1823). Sir Charles filled this high office till the arrival of Lord Auckland, in March, 1836, when he resumed the government of Agra, which he resigned and returned to England in 1838. In 1839, Lord Melbourne's administration selected him, at a very critical mo ment, for the governor-generalship of Jamaica, from which he returned to England last year. The Grand Cross of the Bath

was conferred upon him, when he made over the governor-generalship of India to Lord Auckland, and he was appointed a member of the Privy Council on his accepting the governorgeneralship of Jamaica.
Sir Charles Metcalfe's career has been one of uninterrupted success in all the public objects that he has undertaken, often under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty. When he was first appointed Resident at Delhi, the great tract of country placed under his immediate and single jurisdiction in every branch of administration, had been without a government for many years. There had been no law but that of the strongest hand; the people were all armed to the teeth; the open country was deserted; and the whole population was collected in fortified towns and villages. In the course of a few years, his just and firm administration changed the whole aspect of affairs. The people were gradually reclaimed from their wild freebooting habits. The walls of the towns and villages were allowed to fall to decay. The country was studded with hamlets and farm steads; and the peaceable husbandman, the caravans of the grain merchants, and the ordinary traveller, were as safe within the Delhi Provinces as within almost any part of British India. With a single exception, and that a most honourable one, his discharge of his many high and arduous duties successively committed to him, has received the unqualified approbation of the authorities under whom he served. Whilst residing at Hyderabad, he showed great firmness and incurred extreme obloquy, in opposing the wishes of the Marquess of Hastings in respect to a wealthy banking firm in that city, which had contracted large loans at extravagant rates of interest, for the Sovereign of that state, and had, in fact, virtually usurped the vernment from his feeble hands. Sir Charles Metcalfe resolutely put down this money-lending domination, and rescued the fine Provinces of Hyderabad from the claws of the banker's delegates, to whom the revenues had been mortgaged, and who collected them with more than the severity of farmers general. It has been mentioned that on one occasion only, he incurred the displeasure of his superiors, and that his conduct in that instance reflected honour on him. During his tenure of the office of Governor General of India, he passed a law emanci-THE LATE LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE IN EMILY.

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE FROM THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL. OF THE DISTRICT OF COLORISMS, EAGLES and the residence of the Count of Directors, and of the Board of Control. This displeasance are expressed; in the series appointed General Management of the Country, in the silts press within street the depth displeasance of the Country, in the silts press, within street that you will hand the enclosed communication to your brother-Goundlors, I have to request that you will hand the enclosed communication to your brother-in-law, Mr. Cottinglisms, and at the same time to assure you that they succeed where his underliness of the case of the control of precessity so heavy a sharer in the grief which the unfortunate casuality at Williamsdown has occasioned.

J. L. Hughes, Esq., Williamsdown has occasioned.

KPLIY.

My dear Sir.—Lleave to Mr. Cottingham the task of replying to your truly kind expression of condicince of sitting and the task of replying to your truly kind expression of condicince of sitting and the task of replying to your truly kind expression of condicince of the Rev. Thomas Portyth, Esq. and the Pationage, Weston, on the soft feel to the Albertary, not the safety and wisdom of which has been admirable port of the Rev. Honory Portscham, Mr. Course of the Rev. Thomas Portych, Esq. and the public that active the depth depleted daughter of the Rev. Thomas Portych, Esq. and the public that active the depth depth and the events of the condition. The present street where the tender of the Rev. Thomas Portych, Esq. and the public that another present street with the warm of the residence, and the same time that the post will be swent of the continue, if that another present street with the warm of the another than the public that another present street with the warm of the another than the public that their continues of the public that a structure of the Rev. Honory, I state that the late of the Rev. Thomas Portych, Esq. and the public decided daughter of the Rev. Honory, Control pating the press from all restrictions of censorship or otherwise;

care, but I think it my duty also to acknowledge the deep sense I entertain of the considerate regard which prompted this manifestation of your sympathy to those so near and dear to me.

I have, indeed, my dear sir, been a heavy sharer in the grief occasioned by the late deplorable casualty, for if the mere hearing the dreadful details has been sufficient to excite such commiscration with the public, how acutely must I have felt in witnessing the calamity, which has desolated a household connected with me by the closest ties, and, alas! without being able to render the slightest assistance to the dear and innocent

SUMMARY.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, of whom a full account, (which we Sir Charles Metcalfe, of whom a full account, (which we obtain through the Montreal Gazette) appears elsewhere, leaves England on the 4th March, to assume the Government of this Province. He will be accompanied, we hear, by his medical attendant, Dr. Shaughnessy, and by Captains Browrigg and attendant, Dr. Shaughnessy, and by Captains Browrigg and constant of the state of the sta

the loyal and elevated the traitor, can be pursued.

In England, some startling events have lately occur In England, some startling events have lately occurred.—
Mr. Drummond's assassination must strengthen the Peel Cabinet.

A complimentary address, signed by 200 of the most respectable inhabitants of Dunnville and its vicinity, has been presented to Baron de Rottenburg, Major of Particular Service,

Lord John Russell-whom, as a straightforward truth-loving Whig, we prefer to many a vacillating Tory—has condemned the conduct of Lord Ashburton in negotiating the Treaty with Gallows Hill, on the 4th December, 1837, and pardoned on the

man of no high standing supports the cause.

Frightful storms have lately prevailed on the coasts of

England and France. It is computed that five hundred persons have been lost by shipwreck in the month of January.

The Presbyterian establishment of Scotland rushes downston; and the third of 10% to Mr. John Denison of Perth. ward and downward in its suicidal career. As it has dispossessed Canadian Butter has been sold freely in the English Markets.

outside the Court House. The crowd was very dense, very good-humoured, and orderly.

Mr. Alderman Denisou and Mr. John Murchison proposed and seconded Mr. Henry Sherwood, the Mayor—Mr. Sheriff Jurvis and Mr. Clarke Gamble did the same for Capt. Macaulay.

Higginson as part of his suite:

We rejoice in this change—for it is almost impossible that a more Anti-British policy, than that which has of late depressed of the Simcoe and Talbot Districts. Mr. Prince, it is stated, he loyal and elevated the traitor, can he pursued.

Sir Charles Bagot, we regret to state, is again very seriously

has been appointed Legal Adviser to the Board of Works in the Western District. This looks like a snare on the part of

the Government.

on relinquishing his command in that part of the country.

The Sheriff of one of the new Districts was taken in arms at

spot. The officer of government, we care not who he is, that be plunged! but we do hope, that after time shall have done something to lessen the load which must now press upon you so severely, this tribute both of our condolence and esteem, may be remembered by you with satisfaction, and have an effect upon your feelings which we dare not anticipate from it now.

We are dear sir,

Sincerely and affectionately

Your brother Councillors,

Your brother Councillors,

character of the sailor.

The Committe for re-building Brock's Monument have ad-



EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND TO BE DISPOSED OF IN CANADA WEST (LATE UPPER CANADA.) No Money is required down.

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS. THE CANADA COMPANY offer about Eight Hundred Thousand Agres of their Lands, mentioned in the printed List of this year, which are in Blocks containing from 2,000 to 9, 60 Acres each, situated in the Western District, and in scattered Lots, containing from 80 to 200 Acres each situated in almost every Township in Canada West, on terms, it is believed, the most liberal and advantageous that have yet been made public. By this new plan, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of Least for a term of Ten Years,—

O. C. B., is the second son of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, the first baronet who was in the service of the East India Company, 2nd who became director of the company on his return to this country.

Sir Charles was educated at Eton, from which school he brought away a strong relish for classical literature; and he entered at a very early age, about 1801, into the civil service of the East India Company. His promising qualifications for the East India Company and provide the Interest thereon is £3, which la

Upon 100 Acres, upset price being 2s; per Acre, the whole yearly Rent would be 0 12 0 and Do do do 4. 0 18 0 Do. 11 do. 4s. do do 4. 18 0 18 0	
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Every hind of infermation afton Canada, and directions that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readily for-hed, free of all charge, by applying, personally or by letter, to the Company's Office in England, Canada-House, St. Helen's Place, Bl-pagate-Street, London.

opsgate-Street. London.
The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may also be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be stained, free of charge, upon application (if by letter, Post-paid,) to the Company's Office at Toronto.

Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street,
Toronto, 17th February, 1843. Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto;

OF MANAGEMENT will be held on Monday, the 6th DEPOSITORY, 144, KING STREET,

AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON JOHN KENT, Secretary, Toronto, March 3, 1843.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS, DEG to inform their friends, and the public in general, that their N E V S T O 12 E N NO. 163 King Street, lately o cupied by MESSAS. BRYCE, McMURRICH, & Co., will be open for business on Monoay next, the 2 th Instant. The present Store will also continue open for a few weeks, and at both places will be found an excellent assortment of Account Books, Welling Papers, and every article at assortment of Account Books, Writing Papers, and every articl their line of business, both of the best and of the *chvapest* description Toronto, Feb. 23, 1943.

NOTICE TO SCHOOLMASTERS. WANTED, for the Dalhousie District Grammar School, a MASTER, competent to instruct in the various branches of Mathematics, and the Greek, Latin and English languages. It is desirable also that he should have a perfect knowledge of French.—Persons desirous of becoming caudidates for the appointment are requested to make application and send testimonials of their more reducer, literary acquirements and experience in teaching, to the Rev. S. S. STRONG, Bytown, (post-paid), on or before the 31st of March next. March next. Bytown, February 18, 1843.

BANK STOCK. WANTED to purchase, from five to twenty shares, either in the Commercial, Upper Canada, British North America, or Gore Bank. Letters addressed H. J., Post Office, Cornwall, post-paid, will

be immediately answered, if price satisfactory.

March 1, 1843. GEORGE HELM,

TAILOR, BEGS to inform the public of Toronto, that he has commenced business a few doors west of the Commercial Bank, King Street, where any orders intrusted to him will be punctually attended to laving had considerable experience, as Foreman to the late D. Stanley, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Toronto. February 27, 1843. SOUTHERN, OR HIS FAMILY. MR.—SOUTHERN, a native of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, England, by trade a Nailor, who emigrated to America about twenty years ago, is requested to apply to Mr. H. ATKINSON, Provision Merchant. Toronto; or to Messrs. ATKINSON, Soon, Solicitors. Whitehaven, where he, or, in case of his death, any of his family, will hear of something to his or their advantage, arising from the death of a near relative.

OF EDWARD McGENNIS, who salled from Cork last Spring, and landed in Quebec in June last. It is supposed he proceeded to Canada West. Please direct to the Subscriber, at Napanee Post-Office. Information Wanted,

ROBERT McGENNIS. Richmond, 25th Feb, 1843. Run Away from Home. RICHARD FITZGERALD, who, on the 20th September, 1841, was 14 years of age, of a fair complexion, small, pock-marked, fair hair and blue eyes. Nothing has been heard of him since. A Letter addressed to Widow Fitzgerald, Monaghan, Canada West, conveying information of him, will be most gratefully received Monaghan, December 28th. 1842.

MR. BEAUMONT, SURGEON, M.R. DEAUMONI, SURVIEUN,

FELLOW of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London-Member of the Royal College of Surgeons—late Surgeon to the Islington and Farringdon Dispensaries (of London), AT HOME DAILY FOR CONSULTATIONS FROM TEN TILL TWELVE,

LOT STREET, NEAR SPADINA AVENUE.

Toron: o, February 22. 1843.

294-tf

A LADY, who has half some experience in Tuition; is desirous of undertaking the dritles of Governess to a family of three or four young children. Address (if by letter, post-pad) to Box 153, Post Office, Toronto.

January 25, 1843: The East District Eranch of the Church Society.

THE Committee of Management of this Association will meet, (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. S. S. strong, Bytown, on Tuesday 7th March, at 7 o'clock. P. M.; and the General Meeting of the District Branch Association, will be held in the Church, on Wednesday (the 8th), immediately after M. raing Prayer.

Parsonage, Williamsburg, J. G. BEEK LINDSAY, Secretary.

TO LET, THE PREMISES AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY H. & W. ROWSELL, Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers,

TO THE STORE IN KING STREET, MESSRS. BRYCE, MCMURRICH & Co. THE Premises are large and commodious, with good yard, (in which is a Well.) Coach-house, Stable, back Store-house, &c.

\*\*C.\*\* There is a good Cellar, the full size of the Store, and also an excellent Briek-vaulted Cellar in addition, rendering the Premises well adapted for a Grocery or Wholesale Store. Apply on the Premises. Possession can be given on the 1st of March, or earlier, if

TOREMOVE

Toronto, Feb 3, 1843. 291 ONLY A FEW COPIES FOR SALE, CRIPTURE TEXTS arranged for the use of Ministers, Tea-Chers, Visitors, &c.: &c., and adapted to binding with Pocket Bibles, compiled by the Religious Tract and Book Society for Ireland, with 3 Maps, one of Palestine, one of the ancient world, as referred to in the Scriptures, and one of the Travels of St. Paul, price 4s. 6d.

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. February, 1843. WRITING DESKS

A FEW MAHOGANY WRITING DESKS. (London made), of a very superior description, and of better manufacture than are usually imported, have just been received by the subscribers.

Price, from £3 to £7 10s. H. & W. ROWSELL. Toronto, September 24, 1842.

BIRTHS. At Galt, on Wednesday, the 22nd February, the wife of the Rev.

d. Boomer, of a daughter.

At Belleville, on the list ultimo, Mrs. Alexander Menzies, of a son.

At Seymour East, Newcastle District, on the 6th inst., the wife of
Chomas C. Keith, of a son.

In this city, on the 17th February, Mrs. S. Shaw, of a son.

In this city, on the 17th February, Mrs. S. Shaw, of a son.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 23rd February, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, A.M., Wm. H. Coxwell, Esq., to Mary Sophia, only daughter of the late John Powell, Esq., of Niagara, and grand-daughter of the late Hon. W. D. Powell, formerly-Khief Justice of Upper Canada.

On the 16th ultimo, at Cobourg, by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Mr. Andrew Anderson, of Otonabee, to Aune, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Dayid Dickson, merchant, Dungamono, Ceuntr Tyrone, Ireland. In Peterboro', on the 17th ultimo, by the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, Mr. Joseph Lee, of Smith, to Miss Maria, daughter of Mr. Robert Milburne, one of the first settlers in Smith. Milburne, one of the first settlers in Smith.

At Quebec, on the 18th ultimo, by the Rev. G. Mackle, G. H.

Parke, Esq.; to Annie Elizabeth, third daughter of Charles Smith, Esq., senior.

On the 20 h ultimo, at St. John's. Richelieu, by the Rev. William Dawes, William S. Sewell, Esq., of Quebec, to Lavinia Marian, eldest daughter of George Gruin, Esq., Surgeon, 85th King's Light Infantry.

At the Parsonage, Weston, on the 20th February, aged 31 years, Clara Ann. eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Phillips, D.D., Incumbent of Weston, Etobicoke, and formerly of Whitchurch, Herefordshife.