to lift the anchors of the monarchy," he should give his decided opposition to this motion. In taking this course he was doing nothing that was inconsistent. He had voted against the ballot before—he should vote against it now; and as far as it was possible to look forward to circumstances that might arise, he could not see that he was likely to have any possible reason for altering his judgment. (Loud cheers.) This he could say, that he had never entertained a stronger opinion against the motion than at the present time; that he should give it his most decided opposition; and that it was his sincere hope that the proposal would be rejected by a large majority. (Loud cheers.)

DISTRESS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

(*From the Morning Herald.*)

The patience and orderly conduct which the working classes in our manufacturing districts have exhibited during the severe pressure of distress, is a phenomenon upon which we may congratulate, not only the public generally, but the sufferers themselves. It reflects the highest credit upon their growing intelligence, and is, we trust, a guarantee for their early recovery from their present unfortunate condition. They have frequently been involved in similar calamities, but in no former crisis have they displayed the same sense of their own true interests. The revival of trade, the return of commercial speculation, and with them a renewed demand for manufacturing industry, depend more upon the working classes themselves observing a proper respect for the laws and for public order, than upon any measures which the legislature can take for their relief. Wild outbreaks, indeed, of impatient distress, whether in the shape of political attacks upon the constitution, or of local outrages upon property, would defeat every attempt of the Legislature to assist them, by superadding to the temporary causes which have checked the usually adventurous spirit of capital the more lasting terrors of insecurity. The working classes in the manufacturing districts have, as a body, done well and wisely in abstaining from all passionate emeutes, which would only aggravate and perpetuate their own sufferings, by disturbing the peace of the country, by damaging public credit and paralysing private enterprise, and by distracting the attention of the Government from their real wants to the dangers arising from their heated and mistaken notions as to the remedies by which those wants may be permanently relieved.

The patient endurance of these sufferers from commercial and manufacturing stagnation ought to have a most powerful effect on the response of their happier and wealthier countrymen to the Royal appeal now made to their charity. There is but one test by which to estimate the sufficiency of that response; it is the adequacy of the subscription, under the Queen's Letter, to relieve the existing distress of the manufacturing districts; to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked therein, until present want and privation shall have been displaced by returning prosperity and reviving trading activity. If we are now, as a nation, heavily chastened, let us not forget how highly we have been blessed in times past, and are still, in many respects. And how can the rich more devoutly exhibit their thankfulness for past and present mercies than by relieving, from their abundance, every man according to his means, the sufferings of the poor. If ever there were a period for the display of brotherly union and love, if ever there were a time when charity is certain to be twice blessed, it is the present. The national reputation of British wealth is at stake; should the subscriptions produced by the Royal Letter be insufficient to effectually mitigate distress, that reputation is forfeited.

In a crisis so distressing as the present, it is delightful to learn that the pious and faithful clergy of the Established Church are unostentatiously but effectively doing their duty. Under their public and private exhortation, charity is stimulated, suffering relieved, and the value of the Church of England to the poor and helpless practically demonstrated. Yes, that Church is the poor man's Church, however much the infidel may sneer, or the schismatic growl; it is in the days of trouble and in hours of tribulation that its utility, even in a worldly sense, is made obvious to all.

In painful contrast to the exemplary conduct of the Established Clergy is the behaviour of a clique of Dissenting teachers, who have recently been figuring in their congenial characters of political spouters. Instead of making their meeting-houses resound with appeals to the pockets of the richer portion of their auditories, these Dissenting divines [?] have chosen to assemble in London to discuss political economy, and have addressed the suffering people on subjects which, were it not for their own good sense and improved feelings, might convert endurance into convulsion. Messrs. Cox and Pye Smith, professing at their late meeting to "soar above all party interests and purposes," impressed on the distressed manufacturers the notorious untruth that "those who held the high places in the land had not manifested sufficient sympathy" with that distress; denounced the Queen's Government and the Legislature as "inhuman, pharisaical, infidel, profligate, incapable of understanding reason, or feeling moral evidence," and "dealt damnation round the land" to all who refused to consider Corn Law abolition a specific for the removal of that distress.

Such an assemblage as that we refer to, at such a time, and after such an appeal to religious sensibility as has been made by the Sovereign, is a melancholy spectacle, and that spectacle is not the less melancholy because the misconduct of Dissenting teachers acts as a foil by which the brilliancy of the Establishment is increased.

Mr. Hullah's Musical Classes.—The second great choral meeting of Mr. John Hullah's musical classes, instructed on Wilhem's system, took place on Saturday evening, in Exeter Hall. The attendance of visitors was, if possible, more numerous than on the previous occasion, and amongst the more distinguished auditors present were—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager; their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Meiningen; the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar; and the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen, attended by a numerous suite; the Duchess of Sutherland; the Dean of Chichester; Lord Wharncliffe; the Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, M.P.; the Marchioness of Westminster; Lord Howard; Lady Clay; Mr. T. Greene, M.P.; Mr. J. S. Pakington, M.P., &c. Lord Wharncliffe, who attended as President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, under whose sanction the classes were originally formed, was loudly cheered both on his arrival and departure.

This much-vaunted system of Wilhem is daily making more rapid progress, and new classes are constantly being established in various localities throughout the kingdom, under the superintendence of Mr. Hullah's assistants, all of whom are obliged, we believe, to be furnished with a certificate of their competency to instruct, and to initiate their pupils into the various mysteries (if mysteries there be) of the system which Mr. Hullah has so ably and efficiently carried out. Whatever opposition may be raised against this system—and it has some formidable adversaries—it is in vain to deny that it has, generally speaking, fully answered the purpose for which it was organized.—Many persons there are who are induced to become pupils of Mr. Hullah, in the hope of being made, after the regular course of 60 or 120 lessons, finished singers, capable of executing the most difficult pieces with all the varied powers of ornament and *fioriture* possessed by the first-rate vocalists of the Italian school; but all such individuals are woefully mistaken, and their expectations are certain to be disappointed. Mr. Hullah's system is no "Royal road" to the attainment of those extraordinary achievements in the vocal art, it being simply intended to teach persons, by means of practice, to read music at sight, and to sing correctly both as regards time and tune; and this, after all, is the grand object for which all singing-masters, whatever be their system, ought always to contend. All the rest will follow, if there be sufficient power and flexibility of voice; but even if it do not, no blame is to be ascribed to Mr. Hullah, whose endeavours are confined, as we said before, to instructing his pupils to sing in parts, and at sight, with taste and correctness.

The music sung on Saturday night was the same as that selected on the former occasion. It comprised the following pieces—viz., the 100th Psalm; an anthem by Farrant; the 95th Psalm; a motet, by Palestrina; the 149th Psalm; the Austrian Hymn "God save the Emperor," adapted to English words by Mr. Chorley; and a madrigal composed by B. Donato, in the year 1550; besides several other pieces of a simple, but pleasing character, the whole terminating with the National Anthem. These were, on the whole, exceedingly well and correctly sung, although in some of them, and especially in the madrigal of Donato, we detected a few trifling errors in the time; and, indeed, to sing a madrigal correctly must require the most unremitting practice on the part of so vast a body of singers, amounting altogether to about 2000, as the least "hitch" mars the effect completely. The National Anthem was not by any means sung as we could have wished, and the tenor singers are too prone to vociferousness. Still, taken as a whole, the performance was highly successful, and was honoured with the loudest applause from all parts of the hall.

At the conclusion, Lord Wharncliffe came forward and announced that a third great choral meeting would take place in a short time, in order to defray sundry expenses which had not yet been paid off. His lordship warmly praised the efficiency of the pupils, and exhorted them to continue their exertions, mentioning, as a sort of stimulus to their abilities, that the Queen Dowager had been much delighted with the evening's performance.

In the course of the evening the hall was unexpectedly visited by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, whose appearance, whilst one of the pieces was being sung, caused the greatest sensation. The singing was suspended, and all the assembly—both singers and auditors—rose with one unanimous impulse, and cheered the noble Duke with the most enthusiastic fervour and energy. The scene was gratifying and affecting in the extreme. His Grace appeared in excellent health, and walked down to his carriage, at the conclusion of the evening, without any assistance whatever. As he retired there was one general and heartfelt exclamation of "God bless the Duke."

The other distinguished visitors also retired amidst loud applause, and the evening went off altogether in the most satisfactory manner. Mr. Hullah, as before, gave some of his "manual signs," and, without the assistance of any instrument, succeeded in eliciting from his pupils the various notes indicated by him, without the least difficulty, delay, or embarrassment. This is a fact not lightly to be passed over. His pupils, we repeat, do him the greatest credit, and we hope they may continue to progress in the science to which they appear to be such warm devotees.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT HAYTI.

We have been favoured by R. E. Hodges, Esq., for many years a resident in Hayti, and for some time a British Vice Consul in that island, with the following interesting letter from Dr. Daly, an eye witness of the stupendous calamity which has overwhelmed with such vast destruction of human life the principal towns of Hayti, and the effects of which, although fortunately in a mitigated form have been felt in almost every one of the West India islands:

"Cape Haytien, on board the Condor, May 12.

"We have been afflicted by an awful visitation. At 20 minutes past five p. m., on the 7th of this month, the town of Cape Haytien was utterly destroyed by an earthquake. Not one habitable house is now standing. When the shock commenced I was in Mr. Dupuy's Balcony, together with Mr. Krock, young Joseph Maunder, and Mr. Dupuy, engaged in conversation, forming plans for the future, when we felt the house shake most violently. We attempted to run through the saloon to gain the stairs; but the walls tottering let fall showers of stones and mortar, and beams likewise falling, forced us instantly to rush towards the balcony again. We got under the archway of the door leading from the saloon to the balcony. This our attempt at escape and retreat did not occupy above two seconds. The force of the shocks increased. With each movement a great portion of the house fell. The part of the wall over our heads split. Showers of stones and mortar fell on our heads. With great difficulty we kept our feet. The duration of the shocks was from about 40 to 50 seconds altogether. They where chiefly lateral, the direction not far off east and west. I imagine I felt likewise vertical, or up and down, movements. The noise of the falling houses was strange and terrible; I cannot describe it. It is remarkable that in that awful moment one should be capable of so many and various impressions. The dull yet fierce roar of the falling buildings, the lateral direction of the shocks, I distinctly remember. Notwithstanding the stones and mortar that fell, I had my eye constantly fixed on an arched wall of the doorway above my head, preparing to spring over the balcony railing in case I saw the wall coming down. When the movement ceased, we jumped from a part of the floor remaining on the ruins below, and thence escaped into the Place d'Eglise. The church, the pride of the town, was flat on the ground, overturned *de fond en comble*. For about six hours we had slight shocks every three to five minutes, after which time the intervals became greater and greater. At the moment I write, a shock, a slight one, has taken place, consisting of about a dozen lateral vibrations. At the moment of the catastrophe the sky became darkened, and the air suffocatingly hot. I had scarcely jumped out of Dupuy's house, when a man bearing a child with its legs smashed ran up to me. I tied shingles on in form of splints, to prevent movement of the limbs, and ran off to save myself. Young Maunder and myself kept together. Knowing the town even in ruins, I worked my way with great exertions to the Posette, where I passed a miserable, nay a terrible, night, surrounded by the dead and the dying, the wounded, crushed, mangled, brought off by their friends. The greater part of that night, though sorely bruised, and nearly worn out by fatigue, I spent in dressing the wounded. At eight a. m. I went on board to attend the wounded in the harbour, where lay but four vessels, each full of sufferers, with all manner of wounds contusions, and fractures. Here I laboured in my vocation, aided by my assistant, for three days, before I put a foot on shore. I then landed, in order, if possible, to save some clothes, &c., from the ruins of my house; but every thing was burned, nothing remained.

"The accounts which have arrived from the other parts of the island up to the present, though sufficiently disastrous, are light as compared with the fate of this place. Port-au-Prince has escaped with little damage. Port-au-Paix destroyed. Limbe, Plaisance, Gonaives, Port-au-Plate, felt the shock severely. There few stone houses fell: the wooden houses, as every where else, resisted. From this imperfect account of the towns and villages affected, you may judge of the extended path of the earthquake. No accounts have as yet been received from St. Jago or St. Domingo. To this visitation of the Almighty has been superadded murder, rapine, drunkenness. Immediately after the first and destructive shock, a fire broke out and raged for four days and nights.

"The work of pillage commenced on a small scale, but in about 24 hours the country people began to flock in, and in 48 hours the town was full. Along the Bord de la Mer one might see the plunderers cutting and stabbing each other over their spoil. Great numbers have been killed. No combined operation has yet been used to put a stop to these proceedings, but individual officers, inhabitants of the town, have inflicted summary punishment on many of these wretches in defence of themselves and property, or in return for some excessive acts of barbarity. The town is in a most pitiable state, not one habitable house in it, no provisions, the dead in a great measure unburied, save the sepulture the ruins have afforded, a danger of pestilence, and a total disorganisation of people. I am afraid it will be impossible for any foreigners to reside here for some time. Of the inhabitants generally, one-half at least have perished; of the foreign merchants and clerks only three have been killed. This was owing to their being in their stores at the Bord de la Mer, and having an open place to run to, without the necessity of going down stairs.

"I had prognosticated a severe earthquake a week before, when walking out with Messrs. Breffit, Thompson, Fearon, and Maunder. The reasons I stated were the long-continued drought, the great heat, and a particular lurid tinge of the sky before night. For a fortnight previously the thermometer indicated 90 degrees, and sometimes upward, for six or eight hours a-day, and never fell below 80 degrees, day or night, so far as I can ascertain.

"I am thankful for the preservation of my life, but have lost all my property, books, instruments, and clothes, save two shirts, a pair of trousers, and two silver pistarines. Courage! When a person is on the ground he cannot fall lower! Up to the present moment I have not taken off or changed my clothes, nor lain on anything softer than the bare ground or a plank. If alive, I will write to you again in a fortnight,

"Believe me, &c.,

"To R. E. Hodges, Esq. "John Daly.

"P. S.—14th May. On board the schooner 'Dirigo.' Slight shocks still continue, and no rain has fallen; which makes us apprehensive of further mischief."

MURDER OF SHAH SOOJAH.

We have been favoured with the following translation of a Persian letter sent from an authentic source.

"The following news is from Caubul, 17th April.—Nawab Zaman Khan, and Jubar Khan [the Dost's brother] Oosman Khan, and Ameen Oolla Khan, having agreed on a plan among themselves, went to the King and having taken the holy word [the Koran] with them, satisfied the King by the agreement of both word and oath, inasmuch that he consented to go with an army, consisting of a general levy, toward Jellalabad; for which end it was settled that the King himself, having sent his tents out of Caubul and made a march to Seca Sung, should there muster and review his whole army, and then march on to Jellalabad.

In the morning the King, having made his preparations, and having put on his dress of ceremony, took his seat in his travelling chair of state, (khasah,) and went forth out of Caubul by the gate towards Shah Shaheed, to make his march to Seca Sung—but on the road near Shah Shaheed, Soojah-ood Dowlar, the son of Nuwab Zeman Khan, had placed in ambush fifty Jazailchees. When the King's retinue reached the spot, these Jazailchees rose and fired on him; two balls struck him, one in the brain and one in the breast; five of the King's bearers were shot down by the volley; seven of the soldiers that formed the King's escort were also struck and fell; the King died almost immediately. Soojah-ood Dowlah coming up with a body of horse, stood over the King's corpse. What ever property in jewels was about the corpse—the crown, the girdle, and so on, the sword and dagger—was plundered by them. When Shahzadeh Futteh Jung heard of the catastrophe he made his way back to the Bala Hissar—The body of horse with Sojah-ood Dowlah pursued the Prince at a smart pace, hoping to lay hands on him—but the Prince, by presence of mind and resolution, made his way to the Bala Hissar—but, finding the gates there guarded, and the troopers close behind him, he fled back to the city and hid himself in the fort of Muhmood Khan Beeyat.

Mahmood Khan at night took Futteh Jung out of his own fort, and lodged him with his women in the Bala Hissar, when Ameen Oollah Khan being in the Bala Hissar, with near two thousand soldiers there assembled, he placed Futteh Jung on the throne, and declared him his king, writing letters to the Ooloos, his dependents, telling them to assemble about the Bala Hissar and throw in supplies, while he himself prepared for action, guarding the gates with artillery. Khan Sherim Khan and Muhmood Khan and the Koosilbash faction form one faction, while the Barukzye Sirdars and the Nawabs, and the men of the Caubul tribes, and the Kohistanees form the other.

The news-writer goes on to say that preparations for hostilities are being made; women and children being sent toward Bamcean and Bokhara, and the property of merchants removed to places for safety. Some were declaring for the claims of Hyder, son of Shan Zeman, as the real heir to the throne. Reports were rife about the advance of the British troops, slaying every one in their way, and a march on Lughman to relieve the prisoners.

It would appear, from subsequent accounts, that Futteh Jung did not long retain possession of the throne, having been murdered by the opposing party; and Timor Shah, another son of the late King, and who has always been very friendly to our cause, set up in his stead. This Prince, it appears, still holds the reins of Government, and he is said to be looking out eagerly for the advance of our army, no doubt expecting to be assisted by us in keeping possession of the throne. The hostages, prisoners, and sick and wounded (between 300 and 400 in number,) who were left at Cabul at the time of the capitulation, are said to have received much ill treatment during the confusion which succeeded the murder of the Shah; but it is to be hoped that Timor Shah, if he really be on the throne, has taken them under his protection.

It is unnecessary to point out to your readers, that should the above extracted account of the circumstances which preceded the assassination of Shah Soojah prove correct, there will not remain a doubt as to his Majesty's participation in the insurrectionary proceedings. His crime, however—if he has committed one—has brought with it its own punishment.

Canada.

Sir C. Bagot.—His Excellency by this time, it is supposed, has left Quebec, with his family and suite, for Montreal, where they will stay a few days and then proceed to Kingston.

Hon. H. Sherwood.—Mr. Sherwood declines proceeding to England, on the ground that he, as Mayor of Toronto, must be present at the opening of the Mayor's Court, on the 30th instant.—*Kingston Herald.*

Boundary Question.—It seems generally believed that a mode of settling this question has been agreed on by Lord Ashburton, Mr. Webster, and the Commissioners from Maine and Massachusetts. The *N. Y. Albion* says, "It is feared by many persons that the Senate of the United States will refuse to ratify the treaty or convention, and if so, then all the efforts of the two Governments will have been thrown away. If this should prove to be the case, it will not be very wise in the Senate, for as far as we can learn, the bargain is a capital one for this country. The line, it is admitted, is to take the route of the river St. Francis, which will give to the United States two-thirds of the whole territory in dispute. To this England adds Rouse's Point, and to a certain extent the navigation of the river St. John, and all for what? A few acres of barren land north of the St. John, which the American Surveyors have declared to be not worth *one cent* per acre!"

Sir Allan Macnab.—The gallant Knight, we perceive by the *Hamilton Gazette*, has addressed a letter, dated London 26th June, to his friends at Hamilton, from which we make the subjoined extracts:

"To turn from these matters to politics, you know what opposition I encountered last Session, (with certainly a fair allowance of newspaper abuse,) for endeavouring to obtain an investigation into the grave and serious charges in reference to the elections in Lower Canada, and the result. It was not for those who carried the Union, to be first to dread its consequences, to interfere with the rights and privileges it bestowed. Will any man pretend to say that seven of the elections in Lower Canada, were the free and fair expressions of public opinion? But what will my opponents now say, when they see what Sir Robert Peel has lately done in defending the rights and liberties of Electors, and maintaining the purity of election. The same treatment which the electoral body experienced last year in Eastern Canada may be visited, on another occasion, on Western Canada, and therefore it behoves us to do to others as we would be done unto. However, no more of this at present, we will hear enough of this subject in less than three months hence."

"I have also heard that Mr. Hincks, having deserted his colleagues and friends, has at once been received into the ranks of Captain Harrison, with the rank of General; and as a further and higher mark of the approval of his conduct for the last seven years, by the Harrison administration, is to be honoured by a seat in the Cabinet, as the Right Honourable Inspector General Hincks, where he will have a full insight into all the secrets and workings of the machinery of that Government—the character of which he so well described in his celebrated letter to the electors of Middlesex. I hope Tom Parke, who is fond of a bit of fun, will not venture to have a second edition of that celebrated letter published. I don't think he will do so with the fear of Robert Berrie's case before his eyes. It is devoutly to be hoped that Mr. Hincks has really abandoned the doctrines of the *Alliance Society*, of which, I believe, he was formerly the Secretary; and now, that all the officers of that Society, have been rewarded with high places in the Government, except those who were fools enough to leave the country, perhaps such men as Col. K. Cameron may be restored to office, or receive some trifling mark of Royal favour. I hope that the Right Honourable Mr. Inspector General Hincks, will not take these remarks amiss, as I am only following the example he has set me, in the long review of my speech in his newspaper. To turn from this subject, you will be pleased to learn, that the veteran warrior, 'The Duke,' said last night, in answer to a question put to him by the Earl of Mountcashel, in the House of Lords, that Her Majesty's Government was fully resolved, to carry out any pledges made by the former administration for the benefit of Canada; that they were then in correspondence with Sir Charles Bagot, to know in what way they could best serve Canada with reference to this loan—*that was their object.*"

Drawing Room.—On Thursday evening Lady Bagot held her Drawing Room in the apartments at present inhabited by Her Majesty's Representative in the late Parliament Buildings. The hour appointed for the ceremony was 9 o'clock, and from a little before that hour visitors continued to arrive in quick succession. The ceremony observed was somewhat different from what has been the practice on former occasions, where the Governor's Lady has usually occupied an elevated platform, or throne, at the upper end of the apartment, where the ladies were introduced by the Aid de Camp in waiting, and in turn presented to her. On Thursday Lady Bagot took her place at a convenient distance from the door, by which the visitors entered. Her Ladyship was attended by Lieut.-Col. Antrobus, Provincial Aid de Camp, and supported by her three daughters and Miss Sadler, and there received the ladies presented by the Aid de Camp, the gentlemen by whom they were accompanied (those at least who had seen how the matter was arranged at St. James's), quitting their companions and allowing them to advance alone to be presented to Lady Bagot, when, bowing to her Ladyship, they proceeded to rejoin them. The company, after the ceremony of introduction, passed to the left, and instead of retiring, as is the case at a Levee, proceeded up the room where they formed in groups and conversed with their friends as at any other evening party. The presentations being ended, Lady Bagot made the tour of the room, waited upon by Colonel Antrobus, and entered into conversation with many of the Ladies. His Excellency the Governor-General also was general and affable in his attentions. The Ladies of the family appeared to have recovered from the fatigues of their voyage;—of their attire we are not competent to speak, but the thing that struck us was the absence of all superfluous ornament, and the elegant neatness which is so becoming, especially to young ladies, but unfortunately so seldom understood or practised. The dress of Lady Bagot alone was in any way remarkable, and that was for the display of valuable jewels, in the tiara and stomacher her Ladyship wore on that occasion,—these were appropriate and becoming to her rank. Refreshments were abundantly served in the Drawing-room, &c.—The Band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance and performed, during the evening, in the lobby at the head of the principal staircase, some of their choicest pieces of music.—*Quebec Mercury*, 30th *July*....The *Canadien* says, "The Drawing-room of Lady Bagot, which took place yesterday evening, was of the most brilliant character, and, as at the Levee of His Excellency, was attended by the most elite of the fashionable circles. The ladies returned, delighted with the amiable qualities of Lady Bagot and her daughters, who speak French with the elegance and facility usual in the higher classes of English society."—*Montreal Courier.*

New Appointments.—The *Prince Edward Gazette* states that Simeon Washburn, Esq., of Picton, has been sworn in a Member of the Legislative Council, and that the Hon. R. C. Wilkins has also accepted an appointment to the Council.—The London *Inquirer* says that G. J. Goodhue, Esq., has been called to the Legislative Council. He is a man of large property, and a moderate reformer. Mr. Washburn is a man of good property, and a reformer. Mr. Wilkins is, we believe, something of a Tory, but a moderate man, and wealthy.—*Kingston Herald.*

Ottawa Election.—The election for the county of Ottawa, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of the Hon. C. D. Day to the bench, will be held on the 8th inst, at Aylmer, J. F. Taylor, Esq., Returning Officer. There are four candidates in the field—D. B. Papineau, Esq., (a brother of L. J. Papineau); Thomas McGoey, Esq.; Charles Symmes, Esq.; and James Blackburn, Esq. It is probable that only two of them will actually stand the election, which is likely to be sharply contested.—*Ib.*

Mr. Merritt's Letter.—Mr. Merritt has published a letter, addressed to George Adams, Esq., President of the District Agricultural Society, on the subject of the agricultural prospects of the Province. As far as we can understand him, Mr. Merritt says that future Legislation, both at home and in the Province, will contemplate making Canada an integral part of the empire, by removing in Britain all duty on articles grown in the Province, and by removing in Canada all duty on British manufactures. This most desirable result is zealously hoped for by every body, and the public will rejoice that its consummation is so near at hand. The only impediment now existing in the mother country to the admission of Canadian produce duty free, is, says Mr. Merritt, the apprehension of large quantities being introduced through Canada from the United States; to guard against which a measure will be proposed at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, to impose a colonial duty on all American products when admitted into Canada, equivalent to the reduction made on our products when admitted into Britain, taking care it be not so high as to divert the trade to the same point through other channels. This, also, is very desirable; and when these projects are effected we venture to say that Canada will be the most flourishing country in the world, none excepted. Mr. Merritt calculates that in a few years the revenues derived from articles competing with our productions, and from tolls on the leading water communications, will be sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

Port of Niagara.—There is a matter to which the attention of the merchants of this town ought to be earnestly directed, and on which, if they have any regard for their own interests and those of the community at large, they will forthwith memoralize the Governor General. Obtaining the same privilege for Niagara as has been extended to Hamilton, Toronto, and Kingston—that, namely, of having it declared a free warehousing port—is the subject to which we refer, and we have no doubt the boon will be granted as soon as asked for The situation of this town peculiarly fits it for such a purpose, and the vast increase of trade with the adjoining republic that will be surely consequent on the increased duties about to be laid by Congress on foreign importations, and on the operation of the new British tariff, points the present out as the proper time for the merchants to act energetically if they would reap the advantages which the existing state of things holds out.—Niagara was the first town in Western Canada which imported directly from Britain. Apathy and dissensions within, and injustice from without, have somewhat retarded its progress; but it will be the fault of the inhabitants, particularly of the merchants, if the great bulk of the trade of the Province west of the town, as well as a large share of the traffic with the western States, is not carried on through it.—*Ib.*

Short Hills Sympathisers.—There are two individuals not far from this town, on whom it is not improbable that government appoinments may be conferred at no distant day. We allude to Messrs. Chandler and Waite, of Short hills notoriety, who by the aid of an American whaler have escaped from Van Dieman's land, and are now at Lewiston or Youngstown. Three political convicts have now been cribbed from our penal settlements by American whalers, and the Home Government will have to consider the propriety of allowing such vessels to touch at these places.—*Ib.*

Medical Society, W. D.—A meeting of the Western District Medical Society was held at Chatham on the 7th ult. at which the following gentlemen were present: Drs. R Ironside, and George R. Grasett, of Amherstburgh, Drs. A. Ironside, A. R. Robertson, R. Pegley, and T. Cross of Chatham, and Thomas Hawkins, of Colchester. Among the correspondence read, were letters from Drs. C. Widmer, of Toronto, and Dr. Houghton, of the University of Ann Arbor, expressive of the gratification they experienced in joining the Society as honorary members. A paper on pneumonia was read by the President, and a number of medical questions discussed, after which a subject of discussion ("on Scarlatina") was proposed by a member for the next meeting to be held at Sandwich, in the early part of November. The debates were conducted with the most friendly feeling until a late hour. Much good cannot fail to result from this Society, which is established on a basis likely to secure to it permanent success and usefulness.—*Sandwich Herald.*

Western District.—We learn from the Sandwich *Herald* that a meeting was held at Amherstburh on the 15th July, when a Society was formed called the *Western District Literary, Philosophical, and Agricultural Club*; for the purpose of "mutual instruction in the various arts and sciences, as well as in the ordinary pursuits of life." It is hoped that lectures will be delivered and papers on any subject within the range of the Society read at every meeting. Major Lachlan received a vote of thanks for the zeal he had evinced in promoting the design, and the Revd's. F. Mack, and T. E. Welby, together with the Hon. James Gordon, and other leading Gentlemen of the vicinity took part in the proceedings.

"Responsible" Government very Expensive.—The finances of the Province are not in a condition to pay sinecures. A useless office was created last session—the Commissioner to examine into the mode of collecting the Provincial revenue. This matter ought to belong to the Inspector General's Department, and the appointment of a Commissioner for this purpose was like appointing two Inspectors General.—Let that officer do his duty, and he will not need a Commissioner at his heels.—*Cornwall Observer.*

Caledonia Springs.—We paid a flying visit to this fashionable summer resort in the last week, and were much pleased at the improvement which has taken place there. All those black half rotten stumps fronting the large Hotel have been removed, the ground levelled, and their place supplied by a very novel (at least in this country) appearance—a circular railway. We think we heard the circumference described as two hundred yards. There are two tasty cars running on the way, which are made to travel with amazing rapidity, depending on the inclination and physical force employed by the *voyageurs*. This is done by turning a crank attached to the front of the car, and is so constructed as to be used by both the occupants of the carriage. The exertion required is very inconsiderable, for, by the employment of the full strength of a male occupant, before you can say go—you are gone—and back again. It is calculated to amuse and benefit, by the exercise it gives, and will be particularly serviceable to invalids who are unable to walk, or ride in common vehicles, and of which description there are many every season at the Springs. On our return from Montreal there were a great many visiters in the steam-boat journeying to the Springs, who spoke of crowds preparing at Montreal and Quebec for their summer trip. We trust to see this place rival the far-famed Saratoga, as it deserves to do, from the unrivalled excellence of its waters.—*Ottawa Advocate.*—These cars afford a splendid exercise to the invalids, and I can assure you go at no trifling speed. They are supposed to be a third faster than those at Saratoga, and we had some capital races. Messrs. G. and R. propelled their car round the track (600 feet) in 20 seconds! (at the rate of 20 miles an hour.)—*Montreal Herald.*

Death by Lightning.—On Monday evening the 18th July, during a violent thunder storm accompanied with rain, Mr. L. Marrentette, residing in the 2nd concession, father of Mr. Pierre Marrentette of this town, while sitting near the fire-place of his dwelling, was struck with the electric fluid, and instantly deprived of life. He was in the 75th year of his age, and has left a large circle of relations to deplore his sudden exit from among them. A Coroner's Jury sat upon the body on Wednesday, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the above facts.—*Sandwich Herald.*

Accident.—We greatly regret to state that Major A. Land met with a very alarming accident on Monday evening last, by his horse running away. The reins having broke, the horse ran off towards town from the wharf, and when at the crossing near the Episcopal Church, the Major was thrown from his gig with much violence. He was removed to the house of Ebenezer Stinson, Esq., in a state of insensibility, and the most serious apprehensions were entertained for his life, Under the judicious treatment of Messrs. Dickenson, Macartney and Duggan, the worst symptoms have subsided, and we are gratified to add, the worthy gentleman is wonderfully recovering, and we sincerely hope that before we go to press, we shall be enabled to say that his medical advisers pronounce him out of danger—if the expression may be allowed.—*Hamilton Gazette, 1st August.*

OBJECTIONS TO THE COMMON SCHOOLS ACT.

(*From a Correspondent of the Brockville Recorder.*)

[We do not pledge ourselves to an entire concurrence in all these objections, but we quite agree with the objector when, in a previous part of his letter, he calls the Act, "the most miserable trumpery of Legislation." We should like to know whether the Assistant Superintendents are *legally* authorized to act. Where is the authority for their appointment? What clause of the Act vests their appointment in the Crown? We very much doubt the validity of their powers, and we are quite surprised at the strange and unofficial way in which they put forth notices and explanations of the Act, to the public. Again we ask Have they any power to act? Ed. Ch.]

1. I object to it, because the system is too cumbrous, oppressive, unjust, and expensive for the circumstances of a new country like this; interfering with the tenure of private property; sacrificing the principle of "*equal rights*"; and imposing such enormous taxation on the people as to render their burdens quite intolerable.

2. Because no uniformity can ever be attained under a system committed to the superintendence of persons, chosen at the annual Township meetings, and empowered (among other things) to appoint and remove Teachers; to regulate the course of study to be followed in the schools and books to be used, and to establish general rules for the conduct of schools, which they are to communicate to the Teachers *in writing*; to appoint two or more of their number to visit each school, *once at least in each month*, and report the state of the school, *the proficiency of the scholars*, the character and *ability* of the Teachers; to exonerate such poor persons, *as they may deem fit*, not exceeding *ten in each School District*, from the payment of wages to Teachers, giving too extensive a power, which may be exercised for party or political purposes, and inconsistent with the principles of "*equal rights*" to all Her Majesty's subjects.

3. Because the regulations for the course of study and the books to be used for the present year, may be altered, rescinded, or totally prohibited by their successors next year, and thereby occasion much inconvenience and uncertainty to the course of study, as well as injustice to the scholars subjected to such caprices.

4. Because the children under such a system, can never be wiser than their parents, or the School Commissioners.

5. Because private property will be taken away from the rightful owners, and vested in the School Commissioners for public uses.

6. Because it will be detrimental and mischievous to the inhabitants settled near the limits of Townships, who have erected School houses for mutual accommodation, which will be sold, as the people cannot, under the new law, send their children out of one Township into another to school, and the proceeds appropriated to the uses of the Township, in which the house may happen to be located.

7. Because a sufficient number of *properly qualified Teachers* cannot, at present, be had in the country, and until this defect is corrected by the establishment of a Seminary in each District for the education of Common School Masters, it would be worse than useless, to make heavy collections of money from the people, and throw it away upon such instructors, (at least many of them) as have been heretofore employed in this District.

8. Because the Statute is inconsistent with itself, and so defective in various other essential particulars, as to render it impossible to carry it into successful operation in any civilized community.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED 28th APRIL, 1842.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

(*Continued.*)

	£	s.	D.		£	s.	D.
W. Watson	0	1	3	Mrs. Draper	2	10	0
Thos. Sutherland	0	5	0	do. family	1	5	0
J. Beech	0	6	3	Mrs. K. McKenzie	1	5	0
J. Reeves	0	1	3	Hon. J. B. Macaulay	2	10	0
Sam'l Lee	0	5	0	Mrs. J. B. Macaulay	1	5	0
W. Rolston	0	2	6	Hon. Col. Wells	1	5	0
R. Wright	0	5	0	do. donation	5	0	0
W. Hudson	0	2	6	Mrs. Lyons	1	5	0
Dr. Boys	1	5	0	The late Master			
do. (donation)	2	10	0	Lamb, U.C.C.B.H.	0	5	0
Mrs. Boys	1	5	0	Hugh C. Baker	2	10	0
H. Rowsell	5	0	0	Thos. Wright	1	5	0
T. W. Birchall	1	5	0	D. Clock	0	2	6
Mrs. Birchall	0	10	0	Wm. Abbot	1	0	0
do. family	0	10	0	Jno. Watkins	0	5	0
Miss Whitney	0	5	0	Thos. Phipps	1	0	0
Mrs. J. S. Baldwin	1	5	0	Col. Coffin	5	0	0
A. Burnside	1	5	0	John Ellah	0	5	0
Jane Porter	0	2	6	Ellen Vance	0	2	6
Dl. Dewdney	0	1	3	Hugh P. Savigny	0	10	0
John Marks	0	1	3	J. T. Hagerman	0	5	0
W. C. Cook	0	1	3	R. Tuton	2	0	0
W. Rees	1	5	0	— McMullen	0	2	6
J. Joseph (donation)	5	0	0	Mr. Symm	0	5	0
E. H. (do.)	10	10	0	Miss Gordon	0	10	0
Hon. W. H. Draper	5	0	0	Jno. Tilstead	0	10	0

DONATION OF LAND.

John S. Baldwin—100 acres.

(To be continued.)

It is particularly requested that Subscribers will take an early opportunity of paying the amount of their subscriptions to T. W. Birchall, Esq., the Treasurer, as it will be necessary to remit a considerable sum to England immediately, for the purpose of procuring Bibles, Prayer Books and Tracts for the Depository, which the Society intends to open. Subscriptions and donations will also be received by the Secretary, at Messrs. Rowsell's, King street.

Toronto, 4th August, 1842.

(*From the Canada Gazette.*)

Secretary's Office, (West.)
Kingston, 2nd July, 1842.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, in the District of Dalhousie, viz:—

The Hon. T. M'Kay, Warden.
Edward Malloch, Esq., Sheriff.
Alex. J. Christie, Esq., Clerk of the Peace.
Christopher Armstrong, Esq., Judge of the District of Surrogate Courts.
B. Billings, Jr. Esq., Clerk of District Court and Registrar of Surrogate Court.
Daniel O'Connor, Esq., Treasurer.
Archibald M'Donald, Esq., Inspector of Licenses.

(*From the Canada Gazette Extraordinary, August 1st,