could assure the House that such was not his object; he had been entrusted with the petition which they had heard read, and he had been requested to move that the counsel of the College should be allowed to be heard at the bar. The course he was taking was in strict accordance with Parliamentary practice; if the House passed his motion it would be his duty—after hearing the remarks of the Hon. Member who introduced the bill on the second reading—to obtain from the House sufficient time for the desired purpose.

Mr. Draper said the Hon. Member for Toronto appeared to suppose, that he opposed the hearing of counsel; now, the only part he had taken in the matter was, to beg his Hon. friend to withdraw his motion until the time when the bill should come up for second reading.

Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, before the motion was withdrawn, wished to say that he believed it was the practice to determine upon whether counsel should or should not be heard previous to second reading of the measure opposed.

Mr. Gowan was prepared to vote not only against the motion but the amendment and to justify that vote as in accordance with strict justice and predicated upon the Parliamentary practice of England.

The Hon. Gentleman quoted Parliamentary precedents to shew that it was not an acknowledged thing that a Corporation, when their privileges were brought under discussion, were from the nature of the case entitled to plead their cause by Counsel at the Bar of the House.

Mr. Meyers said that if the object of the present motion was to prevent legislation upon this measure this Session, he would vote against it, and he said it with regret, because he thought that the claim of the petitioners to be heard at the bar of that House was a reasonable one, and one which, under ordinary circumstances, could not be refused with any show of justice. He believed that by this measure, injustice would be done to the Church of which he was a member, but yet he was prepared to go into it at once, because he felt that it ought to be, and must be, settled while it was yet possible to do so.

Mr. Johnston would vote against both amendments. For his own part he considered the measure before the House as one upon which there ought to be no legislation. The College established by the King's Charter, was to be pulled down and parcelled out. He said it was an unjust spoliation; and it would be just as fair and reasonable for Ministers to fix a day when every man of property was to bring his title deeds and money to a given spot, and there allow the rest of the country to divide them as they thought fit, as to allow the property of King's College to be cut and carved as was proposed.

Mr. Murney said that if the amendment of Mr. M'Donald was passed, he should move in amendment thereto that "six days" be struck out, and "one month" inserted. The privilege contended for in the present case had been conceded to King's College by the late Administration. And now, he asked, was it to be said that the supporters of the present administration were to receive less consideration at its hands than it received at the hands of their opponents? Was it then unreasonable that King's College should ask for a little time to consider the proposition, or to propose such amendments as, in its opinion, are advisable for the welfare of the Church at the head of the religion of Upper Canada? He trusted that Members would pay this deference to the opinion and wishes of those friends of the Institution, who were also their supporters; and not compel them to say that they had received less courtesy, and less justice too, from their hands, than they heretofore received from the hands of their opponents, and the opponents of their Church.

Mr. Boulton said, that he had no doubt the College would send down Counsel, and he might be even now upon his road, as the Bill had reached Toronto the day after he had left it. But if the College should neglect to do so, he was not authorized to engage Counsel in Montreal.

Mr. Duggan was in favour of delay.

Mr. Dickson opposed delay, if there was any fear of the measure thereby being defeated.

Mr. Gowan moved the orders of the day, in order to get rid of both the motion and the amendment; but after some conversation, the Speaker decided that the motion could not be put in that stage of the discussion.

Mr. Draper said, it appeared that the hon. member for Toronto was resolved that this motion should be put at once; and as that was the case, he deemed it to be his duty to come forward and to make a statement which he had not intended—and which he would have wished to postpone. In the first place he desired it to be understood, that this measure, so far as he was concerned, would be fairly put through the House during the present Session, if the Ministry could command a majority to carry it; and in the next place, for himself and his colleagues—with one exception, who would speak for himself—this would be to all intents and purposes, a Government measure. They were prepared to take all the responsibility, and to stand or fall by it, so that if gentlemen who professed to be friends of the Ministry had made up their minds to give the bill what was called a six months hoist, they must make up their minds to give their friends a hoist out of office at the same time. (Hear, hear.) He said the responsibility of this bill being thrown out or not, would not rest upon his shoulders or upon those hon. gentlemen who were prepared to sustain the Ministry; it would be the act of those by whose means the bill would be postponed, or the consequence of a vote of the House expressive of its disapprobation of the principles it contained. He did not ask hon. gentlemen to pledge themselves to the details of the bill, but he said, that the principle of throwing open the doors of the University for the education of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects must be carried out. Hon. Members would have an opportunity of disputing that principle upon the second reading, and if they pleased they could delay it, but for his own part he felt bound to state that if he voted for the amendment now before the House, he should be placing himself in a false position—he would be compelled to vote on the main motion, for a delay which he thought no one was entitled to ask for. If the hon. gentleman who had brought forward this motion had allowed him the opportunity of expressing his views on the second reading, or if he had asked that Counsel should have been heard upon one measure only, he (Mr. Draper) would have been prepared to tell him how far he could go in the way of consenting to postponement, but he could not consent to delay which would endanger the measure. He should, as he had before remarked, do his best to carry the Bill this Session, and if he could not do so, he would be prepared to take the course which would be adopted by a Ministry of the Crown in England under similar circumstances. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gowan again moved the orders of the day, which, after a brief discussion, was carried. Ayes 64, Nays 12.

The long-expected discussion was thereupon introduced by the Hon. Mr. Draper, in a motion that the University Bill be now read a second time. Whilst we are engaged in condensing the interesting debate on this much agitated question, the whole of the hon. mover's speech is not in our possession.—Only a portion—and that a long one—has been reported in the Montreal papers which have reached us up to the present moment. The speech of the hon. gentleman is said to have occupied about three hours in the delivery; and, being of such an unusual length, would quite transcend the capacity of our columns even in an abridged form. It is described by those who heard it as a most masterly production. From the tone of his remarks, in which the Hon. Attorney General—as a Montreal journalist assures us—did not aim at "rhetorical effect," but rather made it his object to adhere to a clear and logical statement of facts, without affecting display, the conclusion seems reasonable enough, that he felt himself urged by necessity to the course he has taken,—which is an opinion we have already expressed, and one which the late proceedings in the House of Assembly have contributed to confirm.

After Mr. Draper had ceased, Mr. Boulton moved to strike out all after the word that, and to insert in place thereof it is "desirable to postpone the second reading until Tuesday next, that Counsel may be heard against the Bill."

The Speaker said, that the motion was out of order. The question for the hearing of Counsel had been already put and negatived, and by the rules of the house it could not be repeated.

Mr. Boulton then moved that it is desirable to postpone the second reading until this day week.

Mr. Attorney General Draper wished to know if no opposition were offered to this motion, if the hon. gentleman would pledge himself to require no further delay.

Mr. Boulton said, in rising to make this motion, he did so with considerable embarrassment, because it was a duty imposed upon him by King's College to endeavour to procure the hearing of Counsel. In taking the course he had done, hon. members had accused him of a wish to throw over the University Bill by a side wind, with an intention to put off its consideration till next Session, in order that public excitement might be produced, and such petitions laid upon the table of that House as should prevent it from proceeding in this matter, but he declared that such was not his wish. He was opposed to the Bill in every respect; he was opposed to the principle involved in it, and he was opposed to the detail. He considered it as a measure which could not be defended by any Church, nor by any respectable religious body. (Cheers, and cries of "Oh!") He would oppose it in all its stages to the best of his ability. He was not one to blame the Administration for introducing it, for he was aware that there was a popular clamour in favour of throwing open King's College to all religious denominations. He was the last to wish to close its doors against any; on the contrary, he wished to see them opened to all, that persons of every denomination might enter the University, and take degrees in the arts and sciences. But he opposed the present measure, because it compassed the destruction of King's College, because it sought to destroy the Charter given by the Sovereign, and which was supposed to be held directly from the Crown, as unalterably and inalienably as any other Royal Patent. He contended that the measure of the Attorney General went to the destruction of King's College for the benefit of Queen's and the Victoria. There was not a man in the United Province more anxious than himself for the speedy and final settlement of a question which had been too long a bone of contention; but he held that this measure would not effect this object, he was convinced that it would but perpetuate discord, increase excitement, and defeat in every manner the objects it pretended to have in view. The present measure would give rise to discussions and engender evils which never could arise under the present condition of the College. He was aware that there was an impression abroad that the benefits of the University were now confined to the Church of England, and this impression was industriously circulated by those who wished to overthrow it; but he declared that its character was at this very moment more absolutely liberal than that proposed to be introduced, in every respect but one, that of conferring degrees in divinity, which were now confined to members of the Church of England. The proposed measure went to the establishment of a number of Colleges each of a separate faith, the whole to form one University professing no religion; and each of these Colleges was to possess the power of conferring degrees in the religion to which it belonged. When a degree of divinity is to be conferred, it must be by a special convocation of the Caput—(No! no!)—of the Caput of the College, and that degree will be a degree conferred by the University. The Church of England objected to have anything to do with such a medley; believing its doctrines to be true, it cannot recognize the interference or association of dissenters in conferring degrees in anything connected with it. The Bill provides that the Head of each College shall form the Caput of the University, and that this Caput of the University shall confer degrees in everything but divinity. The heads of all sects, no matter of what character, are to be associated together and to confer degrees jointly; now the Church of England cannot recognize such an interference, and it will not have anything to do with this Bill. If any denomination, by fulfilling certain preliminaries, has a right to come in and claim a Charter and a College in this University, *Millerites* and *Davidites*, and the lowest of all sects, under this measure, are so entitled, and their claim must be granted, if it is the intention to give to all those equal rights which it pretends. If then such denominations as these are entitled to a College when they have students enough, and if the head of those sects without regard to education, and being no matter how ignorant, for no provision is made for that, are to be entitled to be placed upon a par with every other denomination and Church in the Province, and to sit in convocation with the caput and assist in conferring Degrees—he would ask if the member of any Church having a regard for its character—he would ask if any individual of respectability would consent to be so associated? The idea was preposterous; they could not consent, but would refuse to submit to such a degradation. Upon comparing the preamble of the present Bill with that of the Charter, he found that they were identical with the substitution of "Education for all Christian Denominations," for "Religious instruction;" now, he did not think the Crown had given the right to all Denominations to ask for a Royal Charter. He did not think it necessary at the present time, to take up the time of the House in further discussing the merits of the measure, or by any attempt to put off the Bill until next Session; but he should fall into the suggestion made by the hon. Attorney General, and move that the Bill be read a second time this day week. In the mean time he hoped to hear from King's College. He had intended to have gone more fully into the subject, but he was labouring under severe indisposition, which prevented him from performing the duty imposed upon him in the manner which the importance of the question demanded, and in which his own feelings would have led him to have done under other circumstances.

Mr. Inspector General Robinson said that he trusted the hon. gentleman would ask for longer time. The day he had fixed would not give sufficient time for the preparation of Counsel. It would be better for him to fix the day he had previously named, the 27th instant. He hoped the time would be extended until then, for a measure of this importance ought not to be hurried through at this late period of the Session.—(Ironical cheers from the Opposition.)

After a brief debate, the amendment was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Hall rose and said, that from the hasty manner in which the amendment was carried he had been prevented from recording his vote against it.

The Speaker said, it could be taken upon the question of the original motion as amended.

Mr. Hall then called for the Ayes and Nays. Yeas, 69; Nays, Mr. Hall.

The house then adjourned.

The state of the case, therefore, is this:—that the consideration of the Bill is postponed for a week. Whether the privilege of Counsel will be accorded appears doubtful: an opinion has been expressed by some that a legal defence would be admissible within the prescribed period of postponement; others, however, imagine that Mr. Boulton's original motion in favour of the petitioners was virtually negatived, and cannot be again entertained during the Session.

Mr. Boulton, we are sorry to learn, was labouring under severe indisposition, occasioned by the fatigues of his previous journey, during the whole of the debate; and was compelled, in consequence, to retire immediately upon its close.

Friday, March 14.

The Committee on the petition against the return of Mr. Small, reported unfavourably to that gentleman, and in favour of Mr. Munroe, and a resolution was carried to strike out Mr. Small's name from the List of Members, and insert that of Mr. Munroe. The ground on which the Committee came to this decision was that Mr. Small was not duly qualified at the time of the Election.

The Committee to whom the petition of the managers of McGill College had been referred, reported favourably to the petition, and Mr. DeBleury gave notice of his intention to introduce a Bill founded on the same.

The Governor General.—The following Address of congratulation was presented, on Tuesday March 4, to His Excellency Lord Metcalfe, by a deputation from the Montreal Board of Trade. His Lordship's reply was delivered verbally

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Theophilus Baron Metcalfe, K.G.C.B, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,—

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, beg to approach your Excellency with our respectful congratulation on your elevation to the British Peerage.

That Her Majesty should have thus signified her gracious approbation of your eminent public services, gives us the utmost satisfaction, and we trust you will receive this cordial expression of our feelings as a suitable tribute to be offered to one acting, like your Excellency, on high principles of public duty,

We thank your Excellency for the repeated evidence you have afforded us of your solicitude for the developement of the industrial and commercial resources of the province, and we fervently pray your Excellency may long enjoy the honour it has pleased our most gracious Sovereign to confer on you.

(Signed,) George Moffatt,
President Board of Trade.

The College Council.—The arrival in Toronto of the University Bills, has originated a series of resolutions in the Council of King's College, of which we subjoin the spirit, not having room for the body of them.

That the extraordinary project of transferring the property of the Corporation of King's College to another Corporation, is founded upon an assumption, that by unwisely allowing the Colonial Legislature to tamper with the Charter on a previous occasion, the identity of the College has been destroyed and its estates become common property.

That such an assumption is contrary both to law and justice.

That the privileges enjoyed by King's College, were conferred by Royal Charter under the Great Seal—that they have not been abused, and that the property to be torn from it, was granted to King's College by George the Fourth by Letters Patent.

That as an aggravation of the meditated spoliation, King's College is to be stripped of its University powers at once, *nolens volens*, while Queen's College and Victoria College, may exercise their pleasure in that vital particular.

That the measure or plot, (as the more appropriate term perhaps) has been kept so secret, that the Council have been only able to form an imperfect idea of it—that it is the duty of the Council to oppose it, and that in furtherance of this object, should it be necessary, an appeal will be made to England.—*British Canadian.*

King's College.—The College Council have petitioned the Legislature to be heard at the bar of the Houses against the Bills introduced by Mr. Draper. We learn that on Wednesday night last J. H. Cameron and J. H. Hagarty, Esquires, started for Montreal as Counsel for the University to the Upper and Lower Houses.—*Toronto Patriot Friday March* 14.

The University Debate.—We are well pleased to have so powerful an advocate on our side as Mr. Draper. He has cleared away a great deal of the ground. He has totally demolished all argument as to "vested rights," has shewn that the endowment belongs to the whole Canadian people, that all classes must be on a footing of equality, that the present amended charter has not answered the end desired, that it must be amended in a manner satisfactory to the Canadian people.—*Pilot.*

Upper Canada Rebellion Losses.—The Act providing for the relief of individuals who sustained losses during the Rebellion in Upper Canada has been passed by the Legislative Council.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE PROVINCE.

(Abridged from the Montreal Herald.)

It is gratifying to observe, from the Public accounts for the year 1844 that whatever political difficulties may exist in the colony, there are none to be dreaded of a financial character, under a wise and prudent administration of our affairs. Nor are our political squabbles of the same fiery character, that they used to be in former times. Whether it is that the wild spirits have in a measure dissipated themselves from their own excessive internal heat, or that all parties are perceiving the wisdom of abandoning their respectively extreme views, or whether it is that the factious have opened their eyes to the benefits the country derives from its connexion with England, and the blessings of internal peace, we can hardly venture to say. It may rather be a mixture of all those reasons, assisted by the present expenditure of large sums in public works. At any rate the fact is a pleasing one, that the *country* does not exhibit those scenes of discord and division, for which Canada in by-gone days was famous. The statements for 1844, far exceed the anticipations which we expressed when commenting on the financial accounts for 1843, and give reason to hope that we have fairly commenced a career of prosperity, which it only requires economy and industry to render lasting. The Customs, being the principal source of income, exhibit, as compared with the receipts of 1843 the astonishing increase of £210,858 6s. 6¾d., or 96½ per cent., and an increase of £164,405 11s. 5¾d. over 1842. The excise is not in Canada what it is in England, a grand criterion of the prosperity of the industrial classes, for the reason that all articles of general consumption among those classes pay no duties when manufactured in Canada. The excise revenue of Canada is derived solely from Licences on Taverns, Stills, Hawkers, Auctioneers, &c., and in 1844 amounted to £34,370 5s. nett, being an increase of £3,845 14s. over 1843, and of £2,445 4s. 6½d. over 1842.—The Territorial revenue appears in the Abstract as affording only £5,180 18s. 6½d. of nett revenue, while in 1843, the same source yielded 27,223*l.* 7s. 10½d., and in 1842, 24,572*l.* 15s. 7½d. The apparent falling off arises from certain payments in Lower Canada appearing by some means or other to have come into the Receiver General's office direct, while the numerous and very industrious host of officers in the Crown Lands department had not made up their accounts for the Inspector General in time for his general statement. We find however, from an abstract furnished by the department for 1844, that the receipts under this head were 49,986*l.* 6s. 8d, and the payments for Scrip, Land Rights, &c. 46,990*l.* 3s. 5d.; the balance *plus* the amount received by the Receiver General, making the sum of 8,177*l.* 1s. 11d., is all that this source of income has yielded to the Provincial Chest for 1844. The expensive management that goes on in this department will pass into a by-word, unless the new ministry put an immediate stop to it.

The Banks' Impost of 1 per cent. on their circulation yielded last year 10,492*l.* 10s. 5d. (of which it will be perceived the bank of Montreal gives upwards of one-third,) and exceeds that of 1843 by 2,891*l.* 18s. 6d., and 1842 by only 215*l.* 12s. 4d.

The Revenue from Public Works although respectable, is a shade less than in 1843, although much above that of 1842.—This item stands thus for the three years 1842 3 4 respectively 16,369*l.* 15s. 2d., 26,076*l.* 11s. 1¾d., and 25,624*l.* 11s. 1¼d.—The casual revenue (fees on commissions, land patents, &c.) has fallen off 1757*l.* 5s. 2d. The other items of income are unimportant, and the fluctuations more so.

The balance of income over expenditure now in the Receiver General's hands, is 183,197*l.* 5s. 5½d.

These are all the branches of expenditure for the last year; but we perceive with pleasure that the present Administration have carried the sum of 54,068*l.* 13s. 4d. to a sinking fund for the purpose of paying off the public debt. This will not only maintain our credit in Europe, but seems also to be an earnest that, some time or other, we shall be free from debt if due economy be exercised. The present Ministry have shewn a good example in cutting down their own salaries, by 5,000*l.* a year, according to a table lately published, and we are satisfied, that a proper retrenchment will be made in all the branches of the public service, wherever practicable.

VIOLATION OF THE SABBATH.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette.)

Sir,—"A voice" is heard in your paper of Thursday last, against the clause in the Bill recently brought before the Legislature "for the protection of Wild Fowl," which prohibits *shooting* on *Sunday*.

That a voice should be raised in indignant protestation *even against the plainest truth in Scripture* would not, unhappily, in the present days excite our surprise, (especially since that monstrous abortion of bungling ignorance and unrighteous spoliation—the new plan for the more speedy destruction of chartered institutions—in the shape of a Bill to improve the University of King's College—has seen the light,) yet a mind in any degree influenced by proper feelings, cannot but experience deep sorrow at the increasing prevalence of that disposition, which, utterly disregarding the plain commands of the Creator, would lead "every man to do that which is right in his own eyes."

By any, but "those who care for none of these things," the letter of your correspondent cannot be read without exciting *pity* and *indignation*;—*pity* for the unhappy advocate of Sabbath desecration, and *indignation* that in a Christian country and in a Christian journal such a voice should be suffered to speak without eliciting that reprobation which it so justly merits.

Speaking of "the Habitans"—this voice observes—"So far from considering it a crime to pass the afternoon of their Sunday in this *peaceful* and *harmless* manner, it has been expressly permitted that they should enjoy themselves in this style."—Now, to call shooting *at any time* a peaceful occupation is scarcely intelligible, but to call it *peaceful* and *harmless* on the Sabbath—the "Day of Rest," is both senseless and wicked.—Your correspondent would do well to study the fourth Commandment, and, if he has one, to open *his Bible*, and turn to that passage where it is affirmed—"those that honour me I will honour—but they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed."

All the arguments used by the "Voice" in your paper are transparently unscriptural, and directly at variance with the "voice of the Lord," and are evidently emanations from one of those who confound vox populi with vox Dei, whose text book is their own heart, and whose Bible—"expediency."

I cannot agree with "Vox" in his unchristian desire that "this clause may be struck out ere it is too late,"—but rather rejoice that even so poor an effort as this for God's honour should be made by our Legislators, and prefer indulging the hope that, as to any effect it may have in prejudicing the cause of truth, his communication may prove (what indeed it is in itself) "vox et preterea nihil."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
And subscriber,
P. G. B.

Carrying Place, Murray, March 3rd, 1845

Assembly.—The following memorandum, will show the amount of business done in the House of Assembly, at Montreal, during the present session:—

Monday, 24th February 1845.

Number of Bills introduced this session,	133
Passed first reading only	23
In Select Committees	30
In Committees of the whole	13
Amended and not yet reported	2
Engrossing	3
Passed the House	16
Passed both Houses	18
Amended by the Council	1
Assented to	13
Further progress arrested	14
	133
Number of petitions received	800
Number of Committees appointed	165
Of which have reported	69

—*Toronto Colonist.*

First Arrival from the Lake.—The Steamer *America* arrived in this port from Toronto yesterday evening, about six o'clock, on her route to Rochester. The *America* had very little difficulty in getting in to the Marine Railway Wharf, the ice, although unbroken, giving way readily before the giant power of the Steam-engine. The channel is quite open, and a few days of the present fine weather will entirely clear out the harbour of ice. So early an opening of the navigation is almost unprecedented, and has taken by surprise the greater part of the "seafaring" community.—*British Whig.*

Chambly Manufactories.—Chambly is destined to become, in course of time, the Manchester of Canada. It enjoys facilities for manufacturing not to be excelled by any place in the Province, perhaps in the Northern part of America. It is situated in the heart of the garden of Canada, and while it is connected with Montreal and Quebec by river navigation, it has also the advantage of water communication, through the Chambly Canal, with Lake Champlain—and so with New-York. It also enjoys the benefit of a Plank Road to Montreal, only fifteen miles distant over land. An Act is now passing through the Legislature, authorizing a toll-bridge to be built, and petitions are before the Legislature for a continuation of the Plank Road from the proposed Bridge into the heart of the Townships. It is expected also, that the Rail-road to Portland, for the construction of which a bill is now working its way through Parliament, will pass through the village. All these advantages will aid in bringing into operation the boundless water power supplied by the rapids in the Richelieu, near which it is built.

Already there has been a large Paper-mill in profitable operation for two years, belonging to Mr. Perrault of this city. Mr. Willet, we hear has made a large purchase of water power and buildings to be converted into a Woollen Factory, with Power Looms, &c. And we are glad to learn that the Cotton Factory is now completed and in operation.

The first cotton yarn ever spun in Canada, was at the Chambly Cotton Factory on the 18th ultimo. The building is a wooden frame 80 × 45 feet, three stories high, seven feet stone foundation, and being painted white, it has a very imposing appearance. It can work upwards of 1000 spindles and 40 looms, driven by a cast iron re-acting wheel of only six feet diameter, and 174 feet distant, connected with the factory by a cast iron shaft five inches thick. The establishment belongs to Messrs. Mills & Co. We wish them and the thriving village of Chambly every success.—*Montreal Herald.*

About noon, on Tuesday, the body of Sergeant John Shane, of the 52nd Regiment, who perished in the severe snow-storm of the 5th and 6th ultimo, was discovered about one hundred yards on this side of the toll-bar, on the road leading to Cote des Neiges. The unfortunate man was found in a snow-drift, with his snow-shoes fastened round his neck, in his pockets were found some letters, two dollars, and some coppers. His remains were conveyed to the Military Hospital, in charge of the Coroner and Mr. Jeremie. An inquest was held on the body yesterday. It was erroneously stated in some of the city papers that the body had been discovered some time ago.—*Montreal Gazette, March* 6.

We regret to state that an accident has occurred in this village, which will entail a severe loss upon James B. Ewart, Esq. of Dundas. On the forenoon of yesterday, a part of the third story flooring of the Storehouse at the Stone Mills gave way under the immense weight of the wheat that lay upon it, destroying the two under floors in its descent, and breaking into the mill-race which ran beneath the building. Active and immediate steps were taken to prevent the wheat from running into the river; but we learn that in spite of all precautions, upwards of a thousand bushels of wheat were lost or destroyed. A large quantity which lay for some time under water in the mill-race, may still prove of some value for distilling. In common with the whole community, we exceedingly regret the loss which must ensue to the worthy and enterprising proprietor.—*Dumfries Courier.*

We regret to announce the demise of Wm. Kemble, Esq, which occurred at Quebec on the 5th instant. Mr. K. was formerly Editor of the *Quebec Mercury*, and a more gentlemanly and unassuming writer was not in Canada.—*Montreal Courier.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

DEBATE ON THE DESPATCHES.

The long continued debate on the Despatches relative to the Executive Council, closed on Wednesday last, the fifteenth day from its commencement. The constituency, we are persuaded, will feel much relieved at this circumstance. The amendment proposed by the Attorney General to the motion of Mr. J. B. Uniacke, was carried in Committee by a majority of 26 to 21—and the Resolution thus passed reported to the House; whereupon a call of the House was made by direction of the Speaker, and the Resolution being read, Mr. J. B. Uniacke moved that the Report be not now received, and that the Resolutions he had before submitted, along with the addition of the two following, be passed in place thereof, viz:—

Resolved,—That the proposition made for the formation of a Council to consist of nine Members, without any stipulation for the introduction of particular individuals, evinced a disposition on the part of the Opposition to conciliate and restore harmony; and if his Excellency's consent and the concurrence of his Advisers to make corresponding concessions had been frankly communicated, a negociation pregnant with good and based on principles of justice, might have revived that confidence in the Government so necessary for the advancement of the true interests of the country.

Resolved,—That while this House admits the Constitutional right of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as the representative of Majesty in this Province, to appoint such Members as he may prefer to the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, and considers such exercise of power unquestionably legal, they cannot recognize the exclusion by name of any individual as constitutional, being clearly of opinion that the reciprocal confidence between Her Majesty's Representative and the people, is not personal but official, resulting from that division of power and those restrictions which belong to the nature and are essential to the purity and safe working of Responsible Government.

Which being seconded and put, there appeared for the motion 23, against it 27,—and so it passed in the negative.

The Resolution reported by the Committee was then put and carried. For the Resolution—Messrs. Holmes, Crowe, Owen, Taylor, Fleming, Dickey, Budd, E. Young, Fulton, Ross, Creighton, Whitman, Freeman, Hon. Atty. General, A. M. Uniacke, Heckman, Beckwith, Fairbanks, Thorne, Fraser, Dewolf, B. Smith, Hall, Wilkins, Hon. Sol. General, Marshall, Ryder, 27. Against the Resolution—Messrs. McKeagney, McNab, Clements, Doyle, Desbarres, Brenan, Power, G. Smith, Comeau, Benjamin, J. B. Uniacke, Logan, Bourneuf, G. R. Young, Martell, McLelan, Dimock, Howe, Wilson, Huntington, Turnbull, Spearwater, Crowell—23. Majority—4.

The Address to His Excellency, requesting him to transmit a copy of the foregoing conclusions and Resolution of the House, to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne, passed by the same majority.

United States.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

A series of Resolutions, providing for the annexation of Texas to the adjacent Republic as an additional State, has been adopted in the House of Representatives by the large majority of 132 to 76; and have passed through the Senate likewise by a majority of *two*. So far, therefore, this agitating question has been set at rest. One hundred thousand dollars have been voted as a supply for defraying expenses to be incurred by future negotiations &c. in order to the consummation of this projected aggrandizement of the "Union." The influence brought to bear upon the decision of this topic of political excitement, appears, from the circumstances of the vote in the Senate, which show that the charms of office alone ensured the success of the measure in that quarter. "Of those who voted against the resolution," says a journalist in the United States, "seven go out of office next Monday night; and of those who went for annexation, only two retire to private life." The proceeding, in this case, it is almost unnecessary to observe, involves the most indefensible injustice towards the Mexican Government, which has never yet relinquished its claim to Texas, and may justly regard with indignation this unwarranted interference of the Northern Republic, assuming to itself as it has done the right, simply because it possesses the power, of appropriating to itself the territory of Mexico. The concurrence of Texas,—as it is only the case of a revolted Province resorting to the shelter and protection of a powerful neighbour,—does not diminish, in any respect, the iniquity of this gratuitous outrage on the parent state.—Ed. Church.

A New York paper says that the Bill for allowing British and other goods to pass in bond through the United States has become Law. Another paper says that it has passed both Houses, and doubtless will become Law. We have considerable doubts that it will work, but if it does, it certainly will produce great changes in the commerce of this continent, and affords an additional reason for establishing a railroad communication with the Atlantic.

No doubt, however, is entertained that the measure will come into operation with the opening of navigation, and it becomes our statesmen and merchants to direct their immediate attention to a matter which involves, not very remotely, the existence of our commercial cities, the revenue of our public works, the direct British trade, and with that, protection and favour in the British markets.

The Inauguration of the new President of the United States took place on the 4th inst., as was anticipated. A new Cabinet is named by the papers, but as yet its composition appears to us to be entirely conjectural.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE TORONTO MARKETS.

Corrected for the "British Canadian," March 14th, 1845.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour, per barrel, 196lbs	0	17	6	@	1	0	0
Wheat, per bushel, 60lbs	0	3	6	@	0	4	2
Barley, per bushel, 48lbs	0	2	6	@	0	3	0
Oats, per bushel, 34lbs	0	1	5	@	0	1	6
Peas, per bushel, 60lbs	0	1	6	@	0	2	0
Oatmeal, per barrel, 196lbs	0	16	0	@	0	18	0
Potatoes, per bushel	0	1	5	@	0	2	0
Onions,	0	3	9	@	0	5	0
Timothy, 48lbs.	0	4	0	@	0	4	6
Hay, per ton	2	5	0	@	2	15	0
Straw, per ton	1	5	0	@	1	10	0
Beef, per 100lbs.	0	12	6	@	1	0	0
Beef, per lb.	0	0	3	@	0	0	4
Mutton, per lb. by the sheep	0	0	2½	@	0	0	3
Mutton, by the lb	0	0	3½	@	0	0	4
Pork, per 100lbs	1	0	0	@	1	5	0
Dried Bacon, per 100lbs	1	2	6	@	1	5	0
Green Hams, do.	1	5	0	@	0	0	0
Lard, per lb	0	0	3	@	0	0	3½
Fresh butter, per lb	0	0	10	@	0	1	0
Firkin butter, per lb	0	0	7½	@	0	0	8½
Turkies, each	0	2	6	@	0	3	9
Ducks, per pair	0	3	0	@	0	4	0
Fowls, per pair	0	1	8	@	0	2	6
Geese, each	0	1	6	@	0	2	6
Eggs, per dozen	0	0	5	@	0	0	7½

NOTICE.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of the united Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday April 1st, at 3 o'clock P. M.

T. H. M. Bartlett, *Secretary.*

Kingston, March 14th, 1845.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The next Meeting of this Association will be held (D. V.) at the Parsonage, York Mills, on Wednesday, the 9th April, 1845.

Alex. Sanson,
York Mills, 11th March, 1845. *Secretary.*

NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given to the Members of the Managing Committee of the Niagara District Branch Association, that the first Quarterly Meeting for this year will be held, D. V., in the Parish of Chippawa, on Tuesday, the 22nd of April. The Members to meet at the residence of the Rector, at Two o'clock, P.M.

T. B. Fuller, *Secretary.*

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,
CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

Will, until further notice, leave *Toronto* for *Wellington Square*, at Nine o'clock every morning, (Sundays excepted) and return the same afternoon,—commencing on Wednesday next, the 19th March.

Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office,
Toronto, March 13, 1845. 401

THE STEAMER AMERICA,

Will, until further notice, leave *Toronto* for *Port Windsor, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, Cobourg*, and *Rochester*, (weather permitting) every Monday and Thursday Morning, at 10 o'clock; and will leave *Rochester Landing*, on her return, touching at the above Ports, every Wednesday and Saturday Morning, at 8 o'clock.

Toronto, March 13, 1845. 401

THE CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY:
A DISCOURSE,
Addressed to Members of the Church of England,
BY A CLERGYMAN.

Price,—3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen.

May be had at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and of Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto.

March 1845. 400

BANK STOCK WANTED.

A few SHARES of either Upper Canada, Commercial, or Gore Bank.

Land Scrip for sale. Apply to
H. E. NICOLLS,
Land Agent, Toronto.
Toronto, 6th March, 1845. 400-1m

FARMERS, BEWARE!!!
BLACK SEA WHEAT.

At a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the County of Northumberland Agricultural Society, held at Grafton, on the 5th day of March, 1845, the following Resolution was moved, seconded, and unanimously carried:—

"That the following advertisement be printed in the *Cobourg Star* and *Toronto Cultivator*, and in two hundred handbills or posters, to be distributed throughout the country."

Notice is hereby given, that some of the Seed Wheat imported by Mr. L. Card, said by him to be

"Black Sea or Odessa Wheat,"

Has been examined by us, and ascertained to be infected by the HESSIAN FLY, OR WEAVEL. We, therefore, do hereby caution every Farmer from purchasing such Wheat for seed, as the introduction of the disease above mentioned would cause the ultimate ruin of the Wheat Trade in this Province, in the same manner that it has ruined the Wheat Trade in Lower Canada and many Districts in the United States.

Signed by Messrs. R. Hare, J. G. Rogers, A. Moore, J. Beattie, R. Wade, C. Vernon, A. A. Burnham, J. Montgomery Campbell, W. King, T. Page, J. Steele, J. Phillips, W. C. Irish.

Extracted from the Minutes of the Meeting by
D. McTAVISH, *Secretary.*

N.B.—All newspaper editors are respectfully requested to copy the above notice *gratis.*

A YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the English branches and Piano, is desirous of obtaining a situation as GOVERNESS to Young Children in a respectable family in Town or Country.

For reference, apply to Mr. Thomas Champion, 144, King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, Jan. 17, 1845. 399-6

GOVERNESS.

A LADY, accustomed to Tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as Daily Governess to young children in a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr. Thos. Champion, 144, King Street, Toronto.

December 18, 1844. 388-tf

BOARDING SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

	£	s.	d.
Tuition in the following Branches of Education, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework	2	0	0
Music	1	10	0
Italian	1	0	0
Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age—In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and Needlework	1	5	0
Board and Washing (paid quarterly, and in advance)	8	0	0

Masters for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the usual Terms.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Towels; all of which will be returned.

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

Mrs. Ryerson hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen

35, Newgate Street, Toronto,
August 12, 1844. 372

N.B.—School re-opens September 2nd, 1844.

WANTS A SITUATION,

As a Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gentleman who,