ed rate-£500 per annum; which made him a gainer upon his noluments as Circuit Judge by about £40 or £50 per annum. The office is one of the greatest responsibility, requiring much knowledge of human character, and a considerable amount of legal skill, with great tact and judgment. The number of cases to be decided is considerable. Apart from those arising in the town, sailor's trials, for various causes, constitute an immense amount of labour for the Police Magistrate to dispose of Now will it be believed that the present government have capped the climax to their unjust treatment of Col. Gugy, by fering him this appointment with the reduced salary? one of much and acknowledged talent, of the standing of a quarter of a century. He has also rendered many services to the standing of the stan quarter of a century. He has also rendered many services to the state in various capacities, and in each and all has been so successful as to elicit the approbation of those, even, to whom he was politically opposed. Life and personal considerations have alike been risked by him in the service of his Sovereign. Has St. Eustache been forgotten,—or, rather, has it not been too well remembered? The Colonel, moreover, has been for several years chief of a department of high honour and importance, at a salary of £500. He was clearly entitled to the promotion which Ca500. promotion which Col. Young had been fortunate enough to secure with an income attached of £1000 per annum:—yet in the face of this he is asked to become Police Magistrate of Quebec, an office much inferior to that which he had been forced. forced to sacrifice, at a nominal salary. The offer was properly and indignantly rejected, and in so doing Col. Gugy did but preserve his self-respect as a man, and one who had proved competent to discharge the higher offices of the crown. His talents are on all hands admitted to be equal, nay, superior to, those of Mr. McCord, and his legal acquirements are in the same ratio of comparison of excellence; his qualifications for the duties of the office alluded to are known;—and yet, when the present incumbent has received £500, Col. Gugy was awarded the miserable stipend of £300. No man of talent and capacity can be expected to take the office at £300;—it was certainly beneath Col. Gwyl according to the control of the cont

beneath Col. Gugy's acceptance.

But we have one or two further remarks to make. Col. Gugy was turned out because he was unpopular. Was he likely to make himself more acceptable to the public as Police Magistrate? What might he expect his tenure of office to be after the specimen of regard for public sorvices of which he is a

But he has gloriously triumphed. He has twice had his claim for remuneration acknowledged by the government. They first avowed their consciousness of unjust treatment of him by the donation of £500,—they now offer him an appointment; thereby acknowledging his claim to compensation, and publicly confess, by implication, that they have sacrificed him.—Quebec Mercury.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK. - The following paragraph taken from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, from which it has been transferred to the Rochester Democrat, and, no doubt, to other papers in the United States :

"COMMERCIAL BANK, KINGSTON, CANADA. - Reports have been circulated unfavourable to the solvency of this institution. This report comes without a rational evidence, and is wholly disbelieved by one of our heaviest Canada brokers, Mr. Codd, who left Toronto yesterday morning. It may have had its origin in the fact, that the other banks generally charge higher rates of exchange for Kingston and Hamilton paper than they do for Toronto notes. Until something farther and more defi-nite is known, holders of the notes of the Commercial Bank should not part with them at rates less than are charged on

The reports are entirely without foundation, and the Buffale Commercial has acted wisely in advising parties holding notes of the Commercial Bank not to part with them at less than the current value of Canada money. The notes of the Commercial Bank will be redeemed on presentation, as usual; and to whatever cause the reports in Buffalo are to be attributed, nothing whatever has been whatever has been heard in Canada, save the false and un founded reports from Buffalo, unfavourable to the solvency of the bank, and it enjoys, as it has always done, the confidence of the public to as large an extent as any banking institution

reports arose from a misapprehension of the true nature of the statement sent from Rochester to Buffalo by telegraph. The timate effects upon our political condition, consequent upon the graph of the Kingston Bank of Ulster County, New York, we are told stopt payment, and the reports in question had reference to it. The similarity in name gave rise to the reports being associated with the Commercial Bank of Kingston, in Upper Canada.

The only complaint the public here have to make against the notes of this bank is, that they receive entirely too few of them. We hope they will become more plentiful after this.

We are happy to state that steps were very promptly taken by highly respectively head against the first production of the control of the control

highly respectable bankers in Buffalo, to contradict the of the Commercial Bank were the public from loss. The notes usual.—Colonist.

We shall be sorry to undertake the correction of the errors in latters of fact, which we meet with in the Provincial papers; but there are some curious ones which circulate among people who may not have the means of detecting the error.

Two of the papers published in the French language, one at Montreal, and one at Ouches have stated that according to the ada is 524.207, and that the Euglish and other national origins amount column and that the Euglish and other national origins

Populations in United Province of Canada. - Quebec Gazette.

The Christian Guardian states, that the variances which

direction of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. All Ministers and Preachers are to be stationed by the Stationing Committee of the Conference, as at present. All sums appropriated to Missionaries in Western Canada, are to be appropriated to Missionaries in Western Canada, are to be appropriated by the Conference and its committees, actorized on the revised constitution of the Missionary Society, as at present. The mission work is to be committed to the English Conference, with the provisions above mentioned; and the annual grant to be received by them, to meet in part the expenses of the mission work. The English Conference is to seen that some men have been foolish enough to hold out a weak and senseless threat of repudiating that debt. Repudiation of just debts! let us leave that to our "enterprising neightons" to our ment "formidable foreign tival," but let no Canada now sacept their owners saw that a profitable trade could be carried on in our waters. And if British ship owners, with the carried on in our waters. And if British ship owners, with protection, do not find it profitable, how can we expect our meighbours" to do our carrying at lower rates without it?

Allusion is frequently made to the debt incurred by the Province in the construction of canals, and otherwise improving our internal navigation; and with pain and sorrow I have expenses of the mission work. The English Conference is to seen that some men have been foolish enough to hold out a weak and senseless threat of repudiating that debt. Repudiation of just debts! let us leave that to our "enterprising neightons of profitable foreign trival," but let no Canada now sacept their owners saw that a profitable trade could be carried on in our waters. And if British ship owners, with the carried on in our waters. And if British ship owners, with the carried on in our waters. And if British ship owners, with the carried on in our waters. And if British ship owners, with the carried on in our waters. And if British ship owners weak and senseless threat of repudiating that debt. Repudiation to be a member of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Cauada. The English Conference is to appoint a Superintendent of Missions; but there is no seperate Missionary District, as was the case previous to 1840—each Missionary being a member of the district in which his mission is situated. The English Conference is to contribute the sum of actional faith towards the national creditor.

In conclusion, I would say to the people of Canada, be not too hasty, receive cautiously the advice of those who would endeavour to drive you to extremes, whether of trade or politics.

It gives us extreme pleasure to copy the following from the

DUNDAS FOUNDRY.—Not in the least discouraged by the heavy loss sustained in the destruction of the Foundry, the Proprietors are now engaged in the erection of other and more substantial buildings. The proportions are large, and the works when finished, will not be exceeded by any in Canada West.—Length of the principle building, to be of stone, 84 feet; breadth of do., 44 bet; height equal to three stories. We were on the ground last evaning, when Mr. Garishore very kindly explained to make the properties of the subject, thus feebly handled by me, is the importance of the subject, thus feebly handled by me, is the only excuse I can offer. The tendency of the changes sought by a party here, I fear is anti British, and as such on conviction I endeavour to oppose them. We must be either British or American, and I for one prefer remaining still,

Your's very truly,

A Colonist. to us his plan of building. The greatest activity prevails—all the hands connected with the establishment are employed—the foun dation will be commenced this day. Masons from Galt and Hamilton, in addition to those in town, are employed .-Stone has been already queried sufficient to keep twelve teams employed. Already an office has been fitted up, a Lathe is in tion, and temporary shors for other branches of work, bare been constructed in the vicinity. We are happy in being to state that the loss caused by the Fire will not exceed £5000, and that the Account Books have been recovered with-

We beg to assure our respected concemporary of the King or Chronicle that he is in error in assuming the Cobourg arbour to be Harbour to be a failure. During the present season, when various others. rions others have been almost wholly unapproachable, in consequence of the unusual lowness of the Lake, and even Kingsable at all times, (but once we believe in a fog.) to make their regular visits to the Harbour of Cobonra. We again assert that with very little additional outlay, it may be made one of the best and most useful on the Lake. All that is needed is simply to turn the second of the late. reelf has had little to brag of, the Mail boats have been aimply to turn the creek, which alone now causes the deposit, outside the piers, build a protecting breastwork along the shore in front, county, and a protecting breastwork along the basin, complete the cross pier within, then dredge the basin, and we have good authority for the conviction that it would afand ample, permanent, and ready protection for any vessel on the lake.—Cobourg Star.

The New York English Mail for the Cambria was left bethe New York English Mail for the Cambria was left behind, the bags having in mistake been sent on a wrong line.—
As soon as the error was discovered, a messenger was despatched by an express train to rectify it; who, having succeeded in recovering the missing mail, was making all speed for Boston, and would yet have been in time, but unfortunately in crossing a drawbridge the engine got off the line, the train upset, and the messenger himself was too much injured to proceed. In consequence the bags had to be forwarded by the Great Western. The Canada letters went as usual.—Ibid.

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economy has g hard to save proposed redocusivation of this see sum received

heral East, who office, had £300 as he then was at, at an increase

The Canada letters went as usual.—Ibid. A terrific thunder storm passed over Cobourg on Wednesday The bouses in the town were struck with the electric fluid, and ships, and the plan proposed by our contemporary, of mixing little less than a miracle the immates excaped with their sea, including close to the bars, in the gold which was shattered to pieces, and the bars of the gable, which was shattered to pieces, and the structure of the proposal; and should our regishours deen our trade of the standing and judy the little thing rest, that she was actually askep at the standing and judy the little thing rest, that she was actually askep at the standing and judy the little thing rest, that she was actually askep at the standing and passed down the channels, they have the poposal; and should our reighbours deen our trade of the standing and passed down the channels, they have the poposal; and should our reighbours deen our proposal; and should our reighbours deen our trade of the standing and passed down the channels, they have the poposal; and should our reighbours deen our proposal; and should our reighbours deen our trade of the standing and passed down the channels, they have the poposal; and should our reighbours deen our proposal; and should our reighbours deen our trade of the standing and passed down the channels, they have the poposal; and should our reighbours deen our proposal; and should our reighbours deen our trade of the standing and passed down the channels, they have the poposal; and should our reighbours deen our trade of the standing and the little thing rest, that she was actually askep and the plan proposed by the standing and the little thing rest, that she was actually askep and the structure of the proposal; and should our reighbours deen our trade of the standing and the structure of the proposal passed down the channels, they have the poposal; and should our reighbours deen our trade of the structure of the proposal; and should our reighbours deen our trade of the structure of the proposal; and should our reighbours deen our trade of the structure of the proposal; and should our reighb

NAVIGATION LAWS. To the Editor of the Cobourg Star.

Dear Sir,—A short time since the question was put to me, "Are you a Free Trader?" to which I frankly replied "I am," but at the same time thus qualifying the admission: "Every man of common sense must subscribe to the doctrine of free trade theoretically, for if a trade require protection, it is an evitade theoretically, so if a trade require protection, it is an evitade theoretically. ence of its weakness,-and where no great political necessity exists for that protection, a trade or branch of trade that cannot support itself, ought to be at once abandoned. Free trade is the true principle, provided all nations adopt it, but until then, it s rather a dangerous experiment; and a nation taking the initiative in so great a movement, must be prepared to encounter great difficulties." In such wise, and with these views, I, Sir, am a " Free Trader."

The British nation has, through the solemn act of its Legislature, admitted the principle of Free Trade, but how has that admission been brought about? Not, certainly, by the honest convictions of statesmen, nor by a majority of her representa-tives fairly obtained, but as has candidly been admitted by members of the Government, by the "pressure without." Thus ve find the simple democracy, men not having by virtue of the Constitution, any voice in the matter, ruling and swaying the Legislature by the mere force of clamour. "Give us cheap bread," say the Manchester operatives, and the cry is taken up by all of that class from John O'Groat's house to the Land's End. But in granting the boon of "cheap bread," who, or what class is thereby really benefitted? Certainly not those who most need it, the over-worked operatives; no, the benefit, if such it shall prove, will be to the great Lords of the Mills, and even to them it is of very doubtful value, as it cannot, in

the nature of things be permanent.

The Imperial Parliament, in yielding to the selfish clamour of such men as Cobden, Bright, and others, has inflicted a seterests of the Empire, namely, the Agricultural and Colonial, and in order to soften or lighten the blow to the former, it has been made to fall with double severity on the latter. "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce," was once a favorite toast, and the union of these three great interests was considered by states-men of the old school, as the ne plus nltra of national prosper-But these "old world notions," are fast passing away, theories are being brought to light, and neither "ships,", nor "colonies" are now considered as of any value to the nation provided only that "commerce" can be kept at fever heat.

provided only that "commerce" can be kept at fever heat.

Arguments are now being used to prove that the old Navigation laws of England are injurious to the pursuit of trade, "Free Trade," I ought rather to have said, and so they are. But ought they therefore to be repealed? Here is a grave question, and one which requires a more sage and experienced head than mine to answer. Where no great political research head than mine to answer. Where no great political necessity exists for protection, I hold that trade should be free, but if that necessity exists in any case, I say that case most emphatically is, the shipping interest. England, isolated as she is has for ages, by the mere force of her fleets, both martial and mercantile, asserted and maintained her supremacy on the ocean, and claimed a voice in the affairs of all nations. She has assumed the office of dictator, arbitrator, mediator, and peace-maker, in turn and from the position of being merely known as the producer of the best oysters, has raised herself to

the proud position she now occupies.

How was this accomplished? Not by ships alone, although they were the main instrument, but by the happy union of those three great interests, each alike dependent on the other, namely, "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce."

It is now sought to sacrifice the "Ships" of England to her

Commerce" as a sop for her "Colonies," they having already been immolated at the same shrine; and according to one high authority in such matters in this Colony, already as the "knell" of the shipping interest "tolled" But as I said in the outset, every man of common sense

nust subscribe to the doctrines of Free Trade theoretically. However, when we come to reduce that theory to practice, all the difficulties attendant on great experiments stare us in the

That most of us have been led to embark our capital in com-We hear that the false reports in question had their origin a Rochester, from which place they were communicated to Buffalo by telegraph, and they at once found their way into the Buffalo papers. But, it appears from some accounts, that the reports arose from a misapprehension of the true nature of the statement sent from Rochester to Buffalo by telegraph. The the great commercial revolution in the mother country, it were difficult to estimate, and should form matter for deep and solemn thought. Ought we then, through petulance, seek to weaken the supremacy of England, by raising a "clamour" for the repeal of those laws regulating her marine, which have for ages been looked upon by her wisest and her hest men as "the paladium of our commerce, and the maratime Magna Charter

We are told we should derive immense advantages from a free trade in Ships, but how is it shewn that such advantages from a free trade in Ships, but how is it shewn that such advantages will follow? If now "British bottoms" enjoy a monopoly under the Navigation laws, and consequently possess a good trade, why not build more,—why not get up a Colonial marine? We of Canada, with free trade in all articles necessary for Shipbuilding, and nossessing abundance of timber for the cutting building, and possessing abundance of timber for the cutting, ought surely to be able to compete with any nation in the production of merchant vessels. But no, we must have free trade in ships, in order to allow our "enterprising neighbours" to

amount only to 85.660; and they add that the power and government is in the hands of the latter.

The number of English and other origins, according to the latter.

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The number of English and other origins, according to the latter. census of 1844, is given at 156.059. The power and government is not in the hands of either the one or the other parties who trade in similar distinctions. The population of Upper Canada, however, gives the majority to the English and other possible who trade in similar distinctions. The population of Upper Canada, however, gives the majority to the English and other parties of the protection of the navigation laws successfully means of the protection of the navigation laws successfully means of the protection of the navigation laws successfully compete with "your most formidable foreign rival?" If our produce pass by means of foreign craft to New York,

£600 per annum to the contingent fund, for the relief of poor circuits."

too hasty, receive cautiously the authors in the fundamental too hasty, receive cautiously the fundamental too hasty and the fundament member, they are your laws as far as protection goes, as well as Dundas Warder:— Passage to copy the ionowing from the Dundas Foodbar.—Not in the least discouraged by the be assured if removed, you will soon feel its loss.

I fear, Sir, I have trespassed too far on your space, but the importance of the subject, thus feebly handled by me, is the only excuse I can offer. The tendency of the changes sought

Cobourg, 30th Sept., 1846. THE NAVIGATION LAWS .- Some of our contemporaries dwell upon the subject of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, as a remedy for extravagant freights. The Kingston Herald of 29th ult., urges that undoubtedly their will be a reduction in the rates of transport by the St. Lawrence, when the canals are completed; but it will be far from equal to the extra rate on shipments from Montreal or Quebec, over those charged at United States ports; and the difference in favour of the latter will be quite sufficient to induce shippers to send our produce shrough the United States, in preference to the St. Lawrence route. This will have to be tested and proved, in process of time; but, in the mean time it is more matter of speculative opinion than absolute certainty. The contents of the followparagraph, from the Kingston Herald, we purpose dealing

with at present:-"The Colonist, in noticing this subject, says that the Navi-gation Laws do not permit foreign vessels to export colonial produce to a British port, if our produce be sent to New York, t would have to be exported from thence in British ships, or not at all. Very well, so long as those ships took it at the same rate as American ships would do. If they would not do this, the objection would easily be evaded by transferring the produce to American houses, so that it would be mixed up with theirs, and pass as American. In fact it would be sold to them, and he exported by them, and our dealings both for

England from American ports, in United States vessels, if ground in the United States, no matter of what country the grain from which it is so ground is the produce,—our Navigation Laws and the state of the country o tion Laws expressly providing that "all manufactured goods shall be deemed to be the produce of the country of which they

the manufacture." Our contemporary will no doubt by this time perceive that ecobjection cannot be so easily evaded as he at first supposed. That a cargo composed partly of United States and partly of colonial wheat, could not be sworn to as being entrely of United colonial wheat, could not be sworn to as being entrely of United
States growth; while flour ground in the United States, from whig in politics, but an upright man and able diplomatist. He colonial or other grain, could be attested within the strict meaning of the law, as being United States produce. The pritended to us, in addition to that of transportation; but the rules to be observed are of so stringent and inconvenient a character as to hold out little prospect of that route being availed f, in the eveut of the facilities and charges by the St. Lawrence being such as those engaged in the trade, and the well-wishers of the colony, would desire to witness. It is possible that our neighbours may at next session of congress grant us still fur ther facilities, to attract the trade in a greater degree into their waters; they may, indeed, should they consider the inducements. ments sufficient, open their markets for our produce, which would be a great benefit to the growers in Western Canada; would be a great benefit to the growers in Western Canada; and without which the privileges of transportation already granted cannot be availed of to any considerable extent, owing to the operation of the bonding system, combined with the pro-

the St. Lawrence as their natural channel of transportation, and to press upon the government the necessity of reducing the rates on the canals to the lowest possible pitch. By increase of trade, and competition among ship-owners, the rates of of freight, so as to make it no object, even in the event of the

retaining it till next year, farmers at a distance will have an etaining it till next year, farmers at a distance will have an apportunity of competing for it; while, were it now offered, the competition, from the limited time afforded, must necessarily be Minister of the United States to Mexico, declares the acquisi-

actual and accurate admeasurement, that the water at our wharves, at Kingston, this day, 26th September, 1846, is three feet five inches lower than it was in 1835. This involves confecting our new canals.

It is a well-known fact, that as a country becomes cleared and open to the influence of the sun and air, that by the action of evaporation, all rivers diminish, hence the many instances in the old country where vallies which have formerly been the channels of important rivers are now become dry, or mere streamlets

It is not difficult to imagine that from the same, or similar causes, our magnificent rivers may gradually get more and more shallow; nor is this a circumstance, which ought to have been overlooked in the construction of our canals. We shall, on some future occasion, give some striking instance on this subject which have come under our own notice in Canada.-King-

This subject is, indeed, a very curious and important one .-We are, however, inclined to think that the very low state of our waters is not so much owing to any alteration in the phycal aspect of the country as to temporray causes.

All over the world, wet and dry seasons come in cycles—that

warm ones. The popular opinion in the Province assigns a period of seven years to the ebbing and flowing of Lake Ontario; that is, that for seven years the mean level of the lake keeps constantly rising, and, for a like period, falling. Whether this pinion really rests on observation or is the result of some lingering superstition relating to the magic number of seven,

The sources of the St. Lawrence are principally to the south of the parallel of Montreal, those of the Ottawa to the north; markage to an in the former. As summer advances, and the So.

Lawrence begins to diminish, the Ottawa usually rises, from the melting of the snows on the mountains and forests which lie to the east of Lake Superior. This year the two rivers have di-minished simultaneously. It is stated that it is about forty years since the Ottawa was recollected to be solow. Last win-ter was also the mildest remembered for the like period; little snow fell, and the spring was early. This summer is also equally remarkable for continuous drought. -- Montreal Gazette.

ACCIDENTS ON THE LAKE. - Capt. Lucas, of the schooner The Christian Guardian states, that the variances which have hitherto divided the British and Canadian Wesleyan Methodists are on the eve of being reconciled. The following is published in that Journal as an outline of the plan of union:

"All the work in Western Canada is to be placed under the direction of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Clurch in Canada. All Ministers and Passabers are to be stated in that Journal as an outline of the Wesleyan Methodist Clurch in Canada. All Ministers and Passabers are to be stated in that Journal as an outline of the Wesleyan Methodist Clurch in Canada. All Ministers and Passabers are to be stated in the St. Lawrence then to put in for safety, about half-past nine o'clock, on the south shore of the lake. The John Miller is now aground, about five miles below the mouth of the Niagara river. She is laden with wheat, shipped by Mr. John Mac'arlane, on Montreel account. The cargo is considerably damaged, and the schooner is supposed to be greatly injured. The John Miller is the property of Capt. Lucas. The Captain repaired at once to Youngstown, the nearest port of entry, to protest against wind and weather, but, to his astonishment, be could find no one there competent o take his protest, and he on that account came to Toronto, where the necessary documents were executed before a notary public. The schooner was not insured; but the cargo was insured at Montreal. Captain Lucas has been traversing Lake No. 2, Wellington Buildings. Ontario for the last seven years, and during his experience he bas never encountered so severe a storm as that on Tuesday night last. We apprehend that other vessels on the lake must have suffered. The George Waterbury, of Oakville, was in company with the John Miller about four o'clock of the afternoon, but Captain Lucas can give no account of what has become of her.
She was laden with wheat She is a small schooner, and great fears are entertained for her safety. Captain Lucas report another schooner (name not known to him) ashore at Port Dalhousie, with 8000 bushels of wheat on board. The brig Liverpool, belonging to Cook & Calvin, of Garden Island, dragged anchor ashore at Port Dalhousie, but was got off on Wednesday, as Captain Lucas understands, without sustaining any damage. Her cargo was probably timber, as she is usually en-gaged in that trade.—Colonist.

On Tnesday night, this city and its environs was visited by a most violent storm of wind, the fury of which was felt on the line of the St. Lawrence the entire distance between Montreal and Quebec, which is the furthest point to which our information at present extends; but, we much fear, we shall have to record many serious disasters to shipping below Quebec and in the Gulf. Several casualties have occured in and about Montreal, but, so far far as we have heard, they have, in no case, been attended with loss of life. The steam-boats Sydenham and Rowland Hill encountered the full fury of the gale on their passage from Quebec, and did not, in consequence, arrive hore until the afternoon. The passengers report the effects of the gale as most terrific, but, we are happy to learn, that, with the exception of some slight damage to one of the paddle boxes of the Rowland Hill, both vessels weathered the storm without injury. The injury done to the small craft on the river must very great. The steam-boats above mentioned passed at least sixteen schooners and barges either dismasted r sunk between Port St. Francis and this city .- Mon. Gazette

reonal connence. We have no right to presume that he was the table that the table If he does, it will be a matter for his own con for instance, was most opposed to restrictions on trade, but assented to the Agricultural Duties Act, because it was clearly the wish of the Agricultural Duties Act, because it was clearly the wish of the Province, in a matter very suitable for local exports and imports would be almost exclusively with the United States. This will be the certain effect so far as relates to Upper Canada, unless freights from the St. Lawrence be redoment of Mr. Draper's Bill, because it was unavoidable. duced by some means to be about equal to the rates from the United States ports."

Mr. Drapers Bill, because it was unavoidable.

P.M., at which the Fourth Monthly Subscriptions will be stitution should be violated in the attempt at suppression of received, and new Members admitted. stitution should be violated in the attempt at suppression of According to the provisions of the Navigation Laws of the United Kingdom, "Goods, the produce of Asia, Africa, or America, shall not be imported into the United Kingdom, to be used therein, in foreign ships, unless they shall be the ships of on the solution of which the monarchical power in the colony, and whether the whole patronage of the Crown should be surrendered implicitly and unconditionally for party purposes to the local ministers. These were grave questions, on the solution of which the monarchical power in the colony, and the solution of which the monarchical power in the colony, and the solution of which the monarchical power in the colony, and the solution of which the monarchical power in the colony. the country in Asia, Africa, or America, of which the goods are the produce, and from which they are imported." It is obvious, from this, that Canadian produce cannot be imported been an act of laches equivalent to treason. He appealed to the before the control of the colony, as a colony, depended. To have considered would have been an act of laches equivalent to treason. He appealed to the bemoters in the control of the colony as a colony depended. To have considered would have been an act of laches equivalent to treason. He appealed to the colony as a colony depended. To have considered would have been an act of laches equivalent to treason. He appealed to the colony as a colony depended. To have considered would have been an act of laches equivalent to treason. He appealed to the colony as a colony depended.

United States.

DEATH OF MR. Fox .- We lament to announce the death of the Right Hon. Stephen Henry Fox, late Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. The event took place at Washington on Tuesday last, after a pro-

Mr. Fox was the son of General Fox, and nephew to the conducted all the difficult negotiations with the American Ca-binet during the trying event of the Canada rebellion, in which were involved the delicate affair of the Caroline, the case of wearing of the law, as being United States produce. The privilege at present granted by the United States, to send colonial produce through their channels for exportation into foreign countries, is very stringent, so as to prevent the introduction of any of our produce into the United States markets for consumption. The privilege of the bonding system is also extended to us, in addition to that of transportation; but the Pakenham, but preferred to remain in his retirement at Washington. He was an accomplished scholar, much attached to bo-tany, natural history, and other elegant studies; and notwithstanding some preuliarities of disposition, he enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him best.— N. Y. Albion.

IS NOT A VIRTUAL PEACE WITHIN OUR REACH?—It is difficult to conjecture what are the real designs and intentions towards Mexico in the present war. We are told that the object of the war is "to conquer peace." cover sufficient causes of war at the outset. The Mexicans,

As to conquering peace, it appears to us, that peace visions of the navigation laws.

It is obviously the interest of the people of Canada to view It is obviously the interest of the people of transportation, the submission of Santa Fe, and the capture of California. The three ostensible reasons set forth for going into the contest were—first, to recover the indemnity money, say about six or seven millions of dollars; secondly, to obtain a settlement of of trade, and competition among ship-owners, the rates of freight must be regulated so as to induce the general use of that freight must be regulated so as to induce the general use of that route; and the knowledge of the Eric Canal being available, will no doubt have a salutary effect, in producing a reduction of freight, so as to make it no object, even in the event of the total repeal of the corn laws, to take the New York passage instead of that by Montreal.

The inhabitants of Western Canada have so long suffered

The war being ended, satisfaction given, and all subjects The inhabitants of Western Canada have so long suffered from the extravagant rates by the St. Lawrence, that they are anything but sanguine of a permanent change for the better, and nothing but the immediate adoption of a cheap system, will give them confidence in the sincerity of the promises that are now held out.—British Colonist.

Provincial Agricultural Association.—The Canada Canada with their sequenced liberality, have subscribed.

This view of the case reduces the causes of war to two points. This view of the case reduces the causes of war to two points. This view of the case reduces the causes of war to two points.

Provincial Agricultural Association.—The Canada Company, with their accustomed liberality, have subscribed 50l. to the funds,—25l. of which to be applied towards the expense of establishing the Association, and 25l. for a prize for next season, for the best twenty-five bushels of fall wheat, the produce of Canada wheat,—the prize wheat to be given up to the Association for distribution for seed. This prize would have been offered for competition this year, had the Canada Company been amplied to earlier: and it is conceived that by Company been applied to earlier; and it is conceived that by to defend it in the space of two years against any force that is

confined to parties around the city. We hope to see other wealthy parties in the Province follow the good example set them by the Canada Company, and thus present inducements to our farmers to follow an improved system of husbandry, and create among them a desire for honourable rivalry in their noble calling.—British Colonist.

We said by SUBSIDENCE OF THE CANADIAN WATERS.—We find by demnity then may be considered as recovered—the debt as se-

harves, at Kingston, this day, 26th September, 1846, is three et five inches lower than it was in 1835. This involves conderations of importance to our Navigation, and, of course aftering our new canals.

All the causes of war would seem to be satisfied; why not then let us have peace? The United States can easily defend what they have taken, and having obtained all they desired, may fold their arms and care not whether Mexico will receive a negotiator or remain obstinate. We certainly expected the Government at Washington would have made a declaration of this kind as soon as Genl. Kearney's despatches arrived from Santa Fe; a declaration to the effect that enough had been obtained in the seizure of the two named provinces, and that Genl. Taylor would be recalled, as his coercive operations were

Is it too late to adopt a course of this kind now, and thus put a period to a bloody and expensive war? Mexico is weak and the United States are strong, a matter that should not be forgotten by a Christian nation .- Ibid.

POSTSCRIPT.

(From the British Colonist Extra.) Arrival of the Caledonia.

Important Intelligence-Further advance in Flour-The "Great Britain" ashore on the Irish coast—Passengers all safe.

We learn by telegraph from Albany, that the steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston, at 11 o'clock on Tuesday evening: We have only the following:-

The Great Britain ran ashore on the coast of Ireland, and all the passengers were saved. them, the Rev. P. Church, of Rochester. Several of the Great Britain's passengers took passage in the

packet New York. LIVERPOOL MARKETS .- Flour has advanced .-Free flour 34s. to 34s. 6d.; Bonded 32s. to 33s.; Wheat, U.S. red. 8s. 3d. to 8s. 9d.; white, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 3d. The advance 3s. to 4s. on flour. Indian corn, 46s.; Cotton without change; Corn meal, 23s. Large shipments to Ireland of Flour. There are agents buying for France. Holland and Belgium speculators are buying in bond, at 32s., on the supposition that the ports will be opened in Great Bri-

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER considers it necessary to state for the information of his friends generally, that no change has T. BILTON,
No. 2, Wellington Buildings,
LATE T. J. PRESTON.

See advertisement. October 22, 1846.

IMPORTATION OF Rich Fall and Winter Goods.

THOMAS BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR.

No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. THE Subscriber begs to inform the Gentry of Canada West

that his importation of FALL & WINTER GOODS have come to hand, comprising the best possible assortment both in Style and Quality, of Beaver Cloths, Plain and Fancy Trowserings, Rich Plushes, &c. &c. In fact his present Stock embraces that select class of Goods which are only to be met with in a first-rate Establishment.

The Tailoring Department will continue to be conducted on those principles calculated to ensure a continuance of the distinguished patronage already

N. B.—University Work in its different orders, also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barrister's Robes, in the most approved Toronto, October 10, 1846.

A CARD.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, Toronto respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the term of his agreement with Mr. Thos. Bilton being about to expire, he has made extensive arrangements to resume his business early next month (November), in the NEW BUILDING, Position of a Colonial Governor.—It is to be pre- next to the Court House (North), on CHURCH STREET, sumed that the Governor and the people of the Colony both possess an average share of intellect, and the disposition to make the existing constitution work, which will be much facilitated if the Governor himself is a working man, and inspires such a manner as to give that satisfaction to the gentry and personal confidence. We have no right to presume that he will public, as will merit the patronage which, on a former occasion

THE FOURTH MONTHLY MEETING will take place at the Mechanics' Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, the 2nd November, 1846, at SEVEN o'clock,

The Directors will then proceed to Lend or Advance £400 of the Fands of the Society, or such further sum as may be at their disposal, which will be such further sum as may be at of the Fands of the Society, or such further sum as may their disposal, which will be put up to competition in single Sums of £100, and in manner already provided for by the sums of £100, and in manner already provided for by the sions printed will be regulated by the orders received.

The Secretary will be in attendance at SIX o'clock, to allow Members in arrear to pay up, and new Members to be enrolled before the Chair is taken.

EDUCATION.

NRS. PETER KEEFER continues to receive a limited number of young Ladies as Boarders, to whom she devotes her most watchful care and attention, using every en-deavour to promote their Moral and Religious welfare, intellectual improvement, lady-like deportment, health and happiness. That she has not been unsuccessful in these efforts, she is thankful and happy to state; and likewise requests that any persons wishing to send their daughters from home for educapersons wishing to send their daughters from none execu-tion, will make some inquiry concerning the Establishment at Thorold, which is a pre-eminently healthy place, and from its delightful and retired situation, well adapted for a School; as, in the writer's estimation there is a better hope for the character, when the imagination expands during the period of youth amid the fair scenes of nature: for these early impressions tend to pre-occupy the fancy, and to give a lasting direction to the References kindly permitted to the-

Rev. T. B. FULLER, Thorold, Rev. T. CREEN. Niagara, Rev. A. PALMER, Guelph, WM. RICHARDSON, Esq. Brantford. TERMS may be bad on application to Mrs. Keefer. Thorold, August, 1846. BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES. BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: CUITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s.

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.-

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.—Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 15th of February.

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. Bay Street, (between King Street and } Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. BEG to announce to their Friends and the Public generally, that their STOCK has, by RECENT IMPORTATIONS, been considerably augmented; and that, in addition to a

WELL-SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF SHELF HARDWARE. they hold on hand, English, Swedes, and Banks's Iron; Sanderson's Steel; Cut and Wrought Nails; Shot; Sheet Lead Lead Pipe; Spades; Shovels; Frying Paus, and Irons; Fenders; Fire Grates; Fire Irons; Files; Saws; Edge Tools, and

CUTLERY. Parlour and Cooking Stoves; Camp Ovens; Bellied Pots; Pot Ash Coolers, and other Hollow Ware.

WHICH, WITH 100 boxes Felling Axes, 500 boxes Glass, 7 × 9 and 12 × 18, 100 bundles Wire;

300 boxes Canada Plates. They offer for Sale on advantageous conditions. Birmingham, Sheffield and Wolverhampton Warehouse, Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846.

Engraved District Maps.

NO be Published, a complete ATLAS OF CANADA WEST, in Districts, shewing every Lot, Farm, River, Creek, Port, Town, Village, Post Office, Church, &c., in each Township; exhibiting a Bird's-eye view of all Travelled Roads, listing a Bird's-eye view of all Travelled Roads, distinguishing the Concession Lines and bearings, Plank, Rail and Mail Routes, beautifully Engraved upon Copper Plates. (about 2 by 3 feet), forming a Register of all Improvements in the Country, upon a scale of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to one inch—considerably larger than Bouchette's, and embracing more information than contained in any other Map—and drawn by eminent Surveyors.

Plate 1-The Western District, with Chart. Plate 2-London, Talbot, and Brock Districts. Plate 3-The Huron Tract.

The Home, Simcoe, Niagara, Midland, Newcastle, and other Districts, will follow in succession, one every two months.— Price to Subscribers, 10s. cach plate, who will receive Proof impressions. Subscribers' names will be received by the Engravers, J. ELLIS & Co., S, King Street, Toronto, (from 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London), and at the Office of Tovanto, Oct 1. 1846

JUST PUBLISHED, (Illustrated with numerous Wood Engravings,)

RECREATIONS OF A LONG VACATION: OR A VISIT TO INDIAN MISSIONS IN UPPER CANADA.

BY JAMES BEAVEN, D.D.

Professor of Divinity in the University of King's College, Toronto.

Price, 5s.—Bound in Cloth.

For Sale by Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; at McKendrick, Hamilton; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; at July 14, 1846.

CLASSICAL MASTER, to take enarge of a cinama School, a short distance from Montreal. He must be qualified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a Classical and General Education.

Address, post-paid, stating qualifications and references, to the Rev. A, B., at the Rev. D. B. PARNTHER'S, Montreal.

July 14, 1846. the Depository of The Church Society, Toronto; and by the

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Sept. 24, 1846.

MR. P. MARCH

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has entered into ar A Splendid Mezzotinto Engraving OF THE REV. DR. M'CAUL,

Vice President of King's College, Toronto, From the Painting executed for the Principal and Masters o Upper Canada College, (to whom the Engraving is, by permission, respectfully dedicated,) and which has been pronounced

by competent judges to be an excellent likeness of the Rever-end and Learned Gentleman.

The Portrait was taken about two years ago; and previous to its being placed in the hands of the engraver, some material The price will be 20s. for Proofs, and 12s. 6d. for Prints;

and great care will be taken to secure perfect copies to sub The Portrait will be of the same size and style as that of the

Governor General recently engraved; and by the same Engraver, Mr. Warner, and published by
H. & W. ROWSELL. Booksellers and Printers to the University of
King's College, Toronto. Subscribers' names received at MR. C. MARCH's, King

Just Received from England. LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF MAJOR-GENERAL ISAAC BROCK, K. B., INTERSPERSED WITH NOTICES OF

Street, and also at the Publishers'.

The Celebrated Indian Chief Tecumseth. And containing various anecdotes relating to the General, now for the first time published; edited by his Nephew, FERDINAND to the College. BROCK TUPPER, Esq. Price 6s. 3d.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

MAP OF THE Loudon, Talbot, and Brock Districts.

THE Subscribers have in preparation a large Lithographed MAP of the above Districts, in which every separate Lot is shown, with the Roads, Streams, &c., &c., on the same scale (200 chains to the inch) as the Maps of the Home, Gore, Wellington, and Niugara Districts, already published. It is now being transferred to the stone, and will be ready for deliv-

y about the 21st instant.
The price will be 10s. in sheets, or 20s. mounted on Rollers ery about the 21st instant.

ALBERT BUILDINGS. THE Undersigned has removed to the New STONE BUILD-INGS, second shop east of his late premises, where he hopes to receive, by several of the first arrivals from London, Liver pool, and Glasgow, a very extensive stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS. His Stock this Fall, having been selected in the best BRITISH MARKETS by his Principal Salesman, he has no doubt will be found particularly well worthy of attention, and will be disposed

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, September 22, 1846.

NOTICE. To Chalmants for Rebellion Losses in Upper Canada. THE RECEIVER-GENERAL has made such arrange-

ments for the payment of these claims, as will enable him, on the Second day of January next, to pay the claims in Cash, within the Districts in which the claimants reside.

As the aggregate of the allowed claims exceeds the Parliamentary Grant of £40,000 by £3,463 3s. 9d., there will be a proportionate deduction from the amount of each claim. *, * All the papers in Upper Canada, published in such Districts as suffered loss, are requested to insert the above Notice

THOMAS WHEELER. WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. No. 6, King Street East, Toronto, RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage.

Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted.

Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates, &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry neatly repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass riveted and repaired.

** Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. 476-52

TORONTO MARBLE WORKS. Opposite the Stores of Messrs. Thorne & Parsons, and close to the New Market, Front Street.

THE Undersigned begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that at this (his only Establishment) he has constantly on hand for Sale or Commission a Superior Assortment of EGYPTIAN, ITALIAN, and AMERICAN MARBLES, Consigned d Dancing, on the usual Terms.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Hoyde, Fuller & Hoyde, Vermont, and that he devotes his owels. whole time and attention, Personally, to the

Statuary, Ornamental and Lettering department; and those who may favour him with their Pathe best style and with despatch.

JAMES MORRIS. Toronto, September, 1846.

OILS.

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co.

110, Front Street, New York, AVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson Oth Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds, such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils, and Sperm Candles, which they offer on New York, Sept. 1, 1846. 477-52

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. A. PYNE, A.B., Incumbent of St. Jude's Church, Oakville,

WILL be prepared, by the First of November next, to accommodate a limited number of PUPILS AS BOARDERS, who shall in every respect be treated as members of his family.

Mr. P. would carefully prepare Students for entrance at the University, and is now desirous of commencing with a small class. He would also instruct a few Junior Pupils in the

several branches of an English or Classical Education.

For terms, apply to the Rev. A. PYNE, Lake Shore Road, Sept. 3, 1846. BOARD AND EDUCATION.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, YORK STREET. MR. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL,

on Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School Honse, on the Corner of York Street and Boulton STREET WEST, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of un-remitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support which has hitherto favoured his exertions. MR. L'SCOMBE has removed into a spacious brick house in Yonge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and has vacancies for FOUR PRIVATE BOARDERS.

Satisfactory references can be given. Toronto, August 20, 1846.

EDUCATION. MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston, GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cohourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville.

Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. WANTED,

CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small

QUEEN STREET. EAST GWILLIMBURY.

MR. MORTON, Graduate of the University of Cambridge, has made arrangements for receiving a limited number of Popils, to whose Education his time will be exclu-

For terms and reference apply to Messrs. Rowsell on Scobie, Book-ellers, King Street, Toronto, if by letter post-paid. August 6, 1846.

PRIVATE TUITION. THE REV. M. BOOMER, A.B., INCUMBERT OF TRINITY CHURCH, GALT, will be prepared to receive, on the 1st of October next, Four Pupils as Boarders, who shall n every respect be treated as members of his family. M. BOOMER's course of instruction comprises the Classics

and Science required for entrance in the University, with the several branches of an English education, qualifying for any Profession or Mercantile pursuit.
For terms apply to the Rev. M. BOOMER, Parsonage, Galt. Galt, August 12, 1846.

Upper Canada College WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER. TERMS:

Day Scholars. Preparatory Form......£6 0 0 per annum College Forms 9 0 0

J. P. DE LA HAYE, COLLECTOR pro tem. Toronto, Sept. 3, 1846. The Herald, Patriot, Colonist, Canadian, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, Hamilton Gazette, The Monarch, and Chatham Gleaner, will please give 8 insertions, and send in their accounts

DAILY GOVERNESS. A LADY would be glad to meet with an engagement as DAILY GOVERNESS, in this city.

Apply at the Office of this paper. BIRTHS. At Dewesbary Cottage, Yorkville, on Thursday, the 15th inst., the lady of Robt. Williamson, Esq., of a son.

At Quebec, on the 10th inst., the lady of the Rev. Official

Mackie, of a daughter.

MARRIED. At St. James's Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, on Tuesday the 20th day of October, Edmund Deedes, Esquire, youngest son of the late William Deedes, Esq., of Sandling Park, Kent, to Annie Bruce, youngest daughter of the late Major Kelly, and grand daughter of the late Sir Andrew Mac-dowell, K.C.B., both of the Hon. East India Company's service. At West Williamsburgh, on the 8th ult., by the Rev. Mr Boswell, Mr. James Z. Hickey, of East Williamsburgh, to De liah, third daughter of the late Capt. Michael Empey, of Os-

At her father's residence, Elm Cottage, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Chas. Bancroft, Randolph Routh, Esq., D. A. Com. Gen., to Charlotte, second daughter of Wm. Hall, Esq., Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, Montreal.

DIED. At Tobago, in August last, of yellow fever, Lieut. Otto-Bayer Mackie, R.A., in the 28th year of his age.

of on his usual favourable terms.

P. PATERSON.
No. 24, King Street East, Toronto.

P. PATERSON.
477-13

John A. Tidey; Rev. A. H. Burwell, rem.; Jas. Rosamond.
Esq. rem.; Armour & Ramssy, (with a parcel of books); Rev.
J. Abbot. LETTERS received to Thursday, October 22: