competent to give an opinion. The Commission now sitting may satisfy the public on the head of disbursements. I would observe merely that there have been, and in point of fact are still two, distinct departments viz. Crown Lands and Surveyor General. The settlement of old claims has caused the principal delay and expense to the departments, the Agents Commissions are all included in the disbursements, as well as advertising and a great variety of other charges. The salaries to the Clerks are not larger than Mr. Merritt himself thinks right. Whether it is possible to dispense with any I am not prepared to state. The expense af Surveyors is of course absolutely necessary. I am unable to say whether the amount is excessive. Of the Indian Annuitics I would merely observe that they are largely in arrear. Their amount is upwards of £6,000 per annum as Mr. Merritt has stated. Had they been paid by the Commissioner of Crown Lands a still larger deficit would have existed. You will now see how absurd are Mr. Merritt's charges and statements. You will, I think, be convinced that so long as the payment for the public land is made in scrip it must be exceedingly difficult to separate the territorial revenue, and that no good could arise to the public from doing so. *Not one shilling* of the "capital in money" obtained in exchange for a "capital in land" has been spent since the Union but on the contrary nearly £14,000 has been charged on the Consolidated Revenue Fund to sustain the land department in paying off the land claims.

As you will doubtless have Mr. Merritt's letter before you, I need not copy what he says about a "Consolidated Fund," nor indeed do I see much use in going into that question at present, unless indeed he wants to persuade the District Councils to petition the Legislature to adopt his notions about keeping the public accounts. Mr. Hamilton Merritt, unfortunately for himself, does not understand accounts. I mean no offence to him. I merely state what I have heard him assert repeatedly during the investigation into the Welland Canal affairs in 1836. I say it is unfortunate for Mr. Merritt as a financier that he does not understand accounts, for if he did he would be convinced that the present system of keeping those of the Province is the best that could be devised. It is that of book keeping by double entry, adopted by every intelligent merchant throughout the civilised globe. The "consolidated fund" to which Mr. Merritt objects so much is simply the general account of the Province under which are brought all the various branches of revenue and expenditure properly classified, and so far as regards expenditure *every item detailed*. The balance of this account shews the excess of revenue over expenditure for the year or *vice versâ*. Mr. Merritt appears to labour under a great apprehension lest the £50,000 annual grant for common schools should be discontinued. I have no such fear. I believe the Legislature will always take care to provide "ways and means" for meeting a grant of so much importance and which is charged on the revenue by a permanent law. Had the public relied on the land fund for the school endowment they would have been grievously disappointed. The present Common School grant represents the interest at 5 per cent on a capital of £1,000,000. It will indeed be many years before such a sum can be realized from the sales of lands. I do not intend at present to enter into any argument as to whether a "special common school fund" to be managed like the "grammar school fund" and to consist of the remainder of the public lands may be expedient or not. There are many inconveniencies attending these special funds and I do not see any advantages. However this is but a secondary question.

All will admit the principal of forming "a capital in money" to represent the "capital in land",—and this is after all the main point. If the proceeds of the lands amounted to £1,000,000 and that were invested at 5 per cent the School fund would be precisely what it is at present. What difference would it make whether this £50,000 interest were carried to the credit of the consolidated fund, or if a million of the public debt were paid off, thus relieving that fund from the charge for interest to that extent, while the school grant is charged against the consolidated fund as it now is; or whether a special account should be kept one side of which would shew a receipt of £50,000 and the other a payment to the same extent? I can see no difference, but I do see the inconvenience that would result from having a school fund varying every successive year. Mr. Merritt makes constant references to the State of New York; but he is well aware that our principal source of revenue, import duties, does not exist in that State, and consequently the school fund could only have been provided out of the public lands or by direct taxation. My own opinion is that the true system, and I do not like it the less because it is the English system, is for the Legislature to charge upon the Consolidated Fund that sum which it thinks it expedient to apply for Common Schools and to pay it, whether the revenue derived from the proceeds of lands amounts to that sum or not. I cannot see the necessary connexion between the lands and the schools. If the revenue be materially increased by the land fund, then I am sure that public opinion would enforce an increase in the school grant, but the revenue may be much increased by the tolls from the Welland Canal or the St. Lawrence Canal as Mr. Merritt has predicted, and if his anticipations should be realized, I would be for increasing the School fund even though there was no revenue from lands. It will however be time enough to discuss these questions when there is a capital arising from land sales to be disposed of. At present there is none.—I have explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the Legislature and the Government since the Union from Mr. Merritt's ridiculous charges,—and I have I trust succeeded in proving that the policy which has been sanctioned by all leading politicians in the Province ought to receive the approbation of intelligent men of all parties.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
FRANCIS HINCKS.

* Since the Union land claims have been settled by scrip which otherwise would have absorbed 550,000 acres of the public lands.—These will probably be sold hereafter at 8s. per acre and will yield a sum of £220,000 which may be employed either in redeeming the debt, or may be invested so as to produce a revenue of £11,000 a year applicable to Schools or to any other purposes that the people desire. And yet this is the system which Mr. Merritt denounces. One would really imagine that he had himself bought U. E. rights for £5 or £2 10s. and located them in townships where the land was worth £1 per acre. It is inconceivable how any man but a land jobber can condemn the scrip system.

THE UNIVERSITY.—Now that the Session is gradually approaching, a portion of the press, according to custom, has begun to kindle the flame of discord afresh upon the University question. The institution *may be* rent in piece-meal to satisfy the discontented, if so it seemeth good; but, unless the Episcopalian party have changed its resolve, the object aimed at will be defeated. It *will not* amalgamate with the spoilers; but opposed to any coalition, it will leave them to consummate the act, with the strife of jealousy and hatred of each other—and it will do wisely;—such a confusion may well be given up to them as a monopoly, and the degrees may go with it, for what they will then be worth. This *was* the determination of the Episcopalians, and we believe we may use the present tense and say, and so it now is; and so agitate, gentlemen—agitate, and render the University valueless as soon as you please. The subject has been so often sifted, that jealousy and envy are tacitly acknowledged to constitute the *animus* of these attacks; and as there is at least quite as much Christian feeling in *resisting* the indulgence of such passions, as there can by any possibility be in the efforts that may be used to *gratify* them, we have no reason to doubt that the defending party, after being so long inured to the struggle, will fail in showing that there is also unity enough of purpose and firmness enough of resolve in it to maintain its position to the last, and if not finally to triumph, to enable it at all events to march out with flying colours and *intact*.—*British Canadian.*

THE CANADA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.—We have seen a letter from Mr. Atcheson, and we subjoin the copy of another from John Yonge, Esq., received by the *Britannia*.—Mr. A. was then in France, but he says—"I have made a hasty visit to England, to provide, in the absence of the other Directors, a large sum (£600) for the balance of the Fees of the Company's Charter. This sum I am obliged, in addition to my other large advances, to pay out of my own funds. I have succeeded," he says, "in getting a very good direction, quite unconnected with any of the bubble and railroad schemes that have engaged the public mind, and possessing the confidence of the monied people in the city; and there is no doubt, that painful and inconvenient to me as has been the delay, it has been most favourable to the ultimate success of the undertaking, and has secured the certain accomplishment of a great benefit to the Province. I shall return to England most likely in the course of next week. I am much better. I shall write more fully by the next mail, and I have no doubt that in a very short time the heavy burden of the Charter and Company will be off my hands."

Some idea may be formed by the public in Canada of the very heavy expense necessarily incurred in the formation of an institution of this kind, by a knowledge of the fact, as stated by Mr. Atcheson's letter, that, independently of his own personal expenses, he has already expended upwards of three thousand pounds, to say nothing of his loss of time, &c.

The following is a copy of the letter received from Mr. Yonge:—

20, Tokenhouseyard, London,
November 3, 1845.

Dear Sir,—Mr. Atcheson, who is at present staying at Dieppe, has forwarded me from thence letters for Mr. Stuart, Mr. Macfarlane, and yourself, which I send by this mail. He requests me also to inform you of the state of the Charter of the Upper Canada Trust and Loan Company. I am happy to say that it is now proceeding as rapidly as possible through the Government Offices, and that I am promised its completion by the end of this week.

I remain, dear Sir, your very obedient,
JNO. YONGE.

We feel great satisfaction in giving the foregoing information. To persons who are acquainted with the difficulty and heavy expense of obtaining even common Acts of Parliament, through the two Houses of the British Parliament, little surprise will be felt at the difficulties and the delay which have taken place, especially when it is recollected that in this case both the exertion and the provision of the necessary funds have all fallen upon one individual. Heavy fees accompany every step, and in the aggregate they amount not to hundreds only, but to thousands. Acts of Parliament (especially when they contain Royal Charters) do not pass through the British Parliament as they do through our Provincial Assemblies. In the former, every claim is nicely weighed and scrutinized as to its effects, not only on the financial affairs of the Province, but as effecting the interests of the inhabitants generally; nor is the relative interests of Stockholders lost sight of. After the scrutiny by the Committee of the House of Commons comes the more rigid examination by the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Lords, whose especial attention is directed to the mutual interests of all parties concerned, not only are the interests of the lenders diligently examined and protected, but not less so are those of the borrowers scrutinized and secured.

If persons have made ill-natured remarks about the delay, it is because they are ignorant of these matters; nor are such persons aware of the extent of the obligation which this Province is under to the enterprising individual who has thus expended his health, his time, his talents, and his property, for the accomplishment of this great object.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE STEAM PACKET HIBERNIA.

St. John's, Newfoundland, 6th Nov., 1845.

By the merciful interposition of a kind Providence I am permitted to write you again, a mercy I did not dare hope for this forenoon. But to satisfy you at once, I will begin by saying that I am safe and well. I will give you in as few words as possible an account of our trip to this out of the way place.

I wrote you last from Halifax on Monday, 3d inst. We left there that day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and had cloudy weather but on the whole had a fine time. We ran at the rate of about 200 miles a day, until yesterday at one P. M. when our captain, (supposing we had passed Cape Race) turned the ship's head three points more Northerly; a fatal mistake, for we had thick foggy weather, so thick we could not see the bow of the ship from the funnel. All went on well till 7 at night (last night,) when we were alarmed by the cry of "Port your helm—Stop her—Back her *full speed*—Ice, rocks," &c. &c.

I ran out of the saloon and to my horror saw right above me, higher than the ship's mast, three times multiplied, a dark something which I thought was ice, but was soon convinced to the contrary by the ship's striking twice, once lightly and next time more severely. Our captain behaved with the utmost coolness, giving his orders with perfect self-posession, and though it was so foggy, as I have described, and we were going at the rate of eleven miles an hour, they stopped and backed the ship in twice her length.

Had she struck a *quarter of a minute sooner* we must all have gone to the bottom at once. You cannot conceive the horror of the time—the dark night—the uncertainty of what it was and where we were, and the dark overhanging rock, altogether made up a scene which one does not wish to see twice in a life time. We had the engines backed, put the helm hard down and ran her backward till the rock disappeared; and then we had the same scene over again, for we came quite as near running on the same place stern foremost; then the noise and tumult again rose high, and the same sounds and orders were repeated. After an intense anxiety of three minutes the engines got her stopped from her sternway and she went ahead again. Then came the anxious question—"Where are we and what damage have we received?" The captain soon had to confess it was Cape Race we had run on, and he had made a mistake of twenty-five miles.

Then as to the damage; the pumps were sounded; although the captain said at first "it was all right," I knew from his anxious face that something worse than he dared to tell had happened. It was soon generally known that we were leaking badly, 9 inches an hour, and it required all hands at the pumps to keep her free; this too at night, in a thick fog, was precarious enough. All hands were set to work, some to pump, others to fix a sail to draw under her to be sucked in and stop the leak; it was ready about day light this morning and tried on, but was of no use; the leak gained and at 7 this morning the captain concluded to make for the nearest port; but how to reach it was the question, for the fog continued and we could not see a ship's length.

We had been running all the night (after we struck) due South, so as to get away from the land. We turned back at 7, as before mentioned, and an anxious day we had of it, I can assure you. We ran due North again, and after numerous stops and firing cannon repeatedly, we had the satisfaction to see two boats rowing towards us in the fog. Gladder men than our crew and captain I never saw; he was frantic with haste for the men to row to us, and when he got hold of one he tore his clothes in his haste to pull him on board. They proved to be Newfoundland fishermen, and said they knew the course to steer for St. Johns, then distant, they said, 30 miles. We ran on with them on board, the fog still continuing, and then they seemed bewildered.

Guns were fired again, which were heard from this place, and boats put off to us, which piloted us in. We got into harbour at dusk and just in time, for, while I am writing this letter, they are busy getting our ship on the mud to prevent her from sinking. Now, as to our means of getting away from here; having only just arrived, we have no fixed plan. The captain talks of sending an overland express to Halifax for the steamer *Margaret* to come on and take us on our journey, or if there is time for the express to get there, to have the *Caledonia* come round for us, but all is uncertain yet. It may be the *Hibernia* can be repaired; if so it will be done here and we shall proceed on our voyage.

The official letter of Messrs. Bennett & Co., to the agents at Halifax says:—

The damage done is considered, by Captain Ryrie, to be slight, and to be confined to the forefoot of the vessel, and which he has decided to remedy by boxing off a small space on the inside of the cutwater at the bottom of the vessel and to make the same water-tight, and which work is now progressing.

On putting the vessel thus ashore, it was discovered that the leak was stopped and we, with Capt R., entertain the most confident hope that the remedy that he has applied will make the vessel perfectly safe to proceed on her voyage in about two days.

Captain Ryrie has expressed himself confident, that the engine pump would have taken the vessel to England in perfect safety without any repairs, but he did not feel justified, under the circumstances of the case, to involve himself in so serious an amount of responsibility.

The detention will, doubtless, occasion great alarm in England.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—The following are the remarks of Dr. Buckland:—

It had been perfectly notorious for some weeks past that the potatoes in this country, indeed throughout Europe, and even in America, had been infected with a murrain or gangrene. The disease first showed itself in Belgium, extended itself to the province of the Rhine, and thence to France, England, and even to America. He (Dr. Buckland) had lately been present at the Royal Agricultural Society of France, when Professor Pouchin, of Rouen, and Professor Payen, of Paris, had presented two memoirs upon the potato diseases in which they had treated the subject with a vast amount of ability. He had also that morning seen a report from Professor Johnson, in Scotland, and he was glad to observe that the Government had appointed Drs. Playfair, Lindley and Kane, to examine into the nature and alarming progress of the disease in Ireland.—As he left London that morning, he had a copy of the *Times* placed in his hands, in which he read a communication from *The Times'* Commissioner, a gentleman who had contributed many valuable articles upon the present condition of Ireland, and who in his present letter, dated the 23rd October, gave an awful account of the potato crop in that Country. The writer said,—"I am sorry to say that I was to-day informed by the priest of the parish of Clonlea, in the barony of Tulla, the district in Clare about which I have just written, that the potatoes in general are affected with disease. He last week saw eight barrels of potatoes, or about five months' provisions for a family, apparently sound, put into a pit, and sixty barrels put into another pit, which on being opened to-day, had not a barrel of available potatoes in either, nearly the whole of the potatoes were found to be diseased and decomposed. His accounts to me are most alarming. On digging the potatoes generally throughout the district, they are found in the same manner diseased. A black spot on them spreads under the surface of the skin round the potato, and at length goes through to the heart of it, the whole substance becoming black, and decomposed. Some of the people have given up digging their potatoes in despair, and it is most alarming to contemplate what the result may be." This was the account given by *The Times'* Commissioner, and there could be no doubt of its truth. The plague had begun, the scourge of God was affecting them. He (Dr. B.) would sound the tocsin of alarm. The disease was not yet fatal, but every day's delay might cost the lives of thousands. Let them do all in their power to arrest the pestilence, walking as it did along the footsteps of famine. He had already used the term "gangrene," as applicable to the disease, and he used it advisedly, as would be seen from the specimens of diseased potatoes he now produced, and which he had recently obtained from the grounds of the Premier, at Drayton. The gangrene was, he had no doubt, produced by the wet summer, and, he had as little doubt, that unless remedies were applied to stop the progress of the disease, it would end in the total destruction of the potato. There were, however, cures, which, if properly applied, would render the potatoes perfectly harmless. He (Dr. B.) had recently eaten, at the table of Lord Ashburton, potatoes which had been diseased; and they were so eaten at the table of his lordship, for the purpose of showing to the domestics that, when properly attended to, there was no danger. If the potatoes infected were first of all steeped for twelve hours in cold water, the water then changed, and they were then peeled and steeped for another twelve hours before being boiled (which they ought to be in two new waters), they would be found to be perfectly wholesome and nutritious.—When steeped or macerated as described, they were perfectly innocuous to man or beast. The putrid potatoes, which, of course, could not be used for food, ought to be made into starch. He wished it, however, to be understood, that there was little nourishment in potatoes, in comparison with wheat, barley, oats, the seeds of peas, beans, &c. These contained the elements of muscular fibre and bone, gluten, and many other elements of animal bodies.

He (Dr. Buckland) did not consider the disease amongst potatoes a new disease; he believed it had existed at all times, and was the result of poverty and ill-matured developement. But the report in the *Times*, to which he had referred, admonished him as to what was to become of the sound potatoes laid up for stock. He would tell them: Let them be well dried; let them be packed on shelves, in garrets or in barns; let them have between them straw or quicklime; let them, he said, be well dried, and placed, with these precautions, in these dry situations, and, in all probability, the mischief would be arrested. He grieved to say that in Ireland it was stated one-third of the potato crop was lost. This reflection was awful, they must interfere to prevent the progress of the disease—the Government must interfere—science must interfere between the dead and the living, until the plague be stayed; and, when God's judgments are abroad on the earth, may the inhabitants thereof learn righteousness!

PORT TALBOT.—(*Abridged from the St. Thomas' Standard.*)—This is a noble spot, and the scenery around it is at once grand and picturesque. The approach to Port Talbot affords one of the finest views in Canada. After proceeding up the Talbot road for 10 miles from St. Thomas, the road winds through an avenue, if we may so call it, for about two miles, (and during the season of foliage this is a delightful drive,) and after descending and ascending several elevations, you come in sight of the "Lion's Den!" We do not use this term disrespectfully, but merely adopt the phraseology of the day, when speaking of anything worth seeing. We do not mean the Hon. Thos. Talbot's residence, but the aristocratic proprietor, in the true sense of the word!

The road at Port Talbot winds round the brow of the hill, on the crown of which stands the mansion of the noble owner. On approaching this spot you cross a bridge over the creek, which drives its placid waters into Lake Erie. Its mouth, we presume, is intended for Port Talbot, but it is not yet a place of resort for business-men. As you ascend the hill on the right, through the thick woods, in a broad deep valley you behold this quiet stream pursuing the even tenor of its way; and having reached the summit you discover in front the expansive waters of Lake Erie far as the eye can stretch, and at every turn scenery of the most lovely description. From the Hon. Colonel Talbot's residence the view is bold, magnificent, and the selection bears evidence of his superior judgment.

Port Talbot is in the township of Dunwich, a small but well settled township, and contains some of the finest farms and most comfortable thriving farmers in this, or any other, District. One of these farmers, whom we lately saw, has grown so fat, upon hard work and good living, that he is now obliged to sit, like the well known Daniel Lambert, in his easy chair, the picture of comfort and contentment. Some of these farms on the borders of the Lake are beautifully diversified by hill and dale, the green fields undulating to the waters edge. Col. Talbot's farm, we should say, is far the largest in Dunwich, containing several hundred acres of cleared land besides leased farms adjoining; beyond these, the farms of Colonel Patterson, and Mr. Pearce, &c., afford a delightful landscape. Productive orchards, herds of well fed cattle, in rich pastures, and large flocks of sheep meet the eye in every direction, and betoken real substantial comfort. Colonel Talbot's farm, like those of most gentlemen farmers in Canada, is not very profitable; but those of his settlers in the vicinity yield handsome returns to the proprietors, who work their own farms. In Dunwich a neat little Episcopal Church was built many years ago, and recently a commodious parsonage house has been added; much credit is due to those settlers who mainly by their contributions and labour have erected these respectable buildings.

We cannot pass Port Talbot without saying a few words of the honourable individual, through whose indomitable perseverance, this rich and fertile District was so early brought into notice. It is well known that Col. Talbot commenced the settlement of the extensive tract of country which bears his name, between 40 and 50 years ago. The resolution he formed at so early an age, with such brilliant prospects before him, being a Lieut.-Colonel in the army at 22 years of age, was an extraordinary one, and required an extraordinary deal of energy and perseverance to carry it out. Many men might have conceived the idea of acquiring large estates in the forests of Canada—and many men did obtain grants of large tracts of land; but no one, except Col. Talbot, had the hardihood to sit down in what the far famed Backwoods-man speaks of as a "howling wilderness," and cut his way through every privation and difficulty to the accomplishment of his early design, namely: to found a magnificent family estate in the wilds of Canada; and to stud it round with industrious and prosperous settlers. But "there was a day when the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord, and Satan came also among them." So among the industrious settlers and pioneers of the forest came also in, men of sordid minds, who were soon followed by *land sharks*, as the Hon. Colonel aptly calls them, and together spread discontent through a great portion of the Talbot settlement.

We well remember at a meeting in Sir John Colborne's time, the only one of a political nature which we ever saw the Colonel attend, with what withering scarcasm, in a pithy speech, he described these noxious weeds, which had grown up in this fertile land. "When," said he, "I settled this country I endeavored to people it with honest industrious settlers, but I find some black sheep got in among the flock: aye, and they have got the rot too!" Alluding to some of the *theoretical republicans* in Yarmouth.

Next to Dunwich, westward, is the township of Aldborough, peopled exclusively by Highland Scotchmen, who are industrious and thriving. Much of the land is broken by ravines, but the wheat raised there is generally of excellent quality. Much privation was, no doubt, endured by the people when they first settled in it; but they have now the satisfaction of seeing themselves independent and enjoying the comforts of life.—One intelligent Magistrate, George Munro, Esq., settles nearly all their differences, and acts generally as their adviser in matters of difficulty; and their confidence in his judgment saves them much trouble and expense. A lawyer or even a bailiff could not live by his business in Aldborough.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF PROPERTY AT MONTREAL AND TORONTO.—A statement in the Cobourg *Star*, under the above head, caught our attention a few days ago; and we were much surprised to find it adopted by a city cotemporary, the *Times*. The statement in question is calculated to mislead those unacquainted with facts. A property was recently sold on King Street, Toronto, in the very centre of the business part of the city, for nearly £2000. This sale was contrasted by the *Star* with that of the lots on the McGill College property in the suburbs of Montreal, and in a part of the suburbs which has only been brought into market very recently. The value of property in Notre Dame and St. Paul Streets, is higher than at Toronto. We rejoice at the evidence which the sale referred to affords of the increasing prosperity of Toronto, but it is right to correct the false impression which must be created among people at a distance by the article to which we have referred.—*Pilot.*

CITY BANK.—The *Courier* says the *Montreal Gazette*, furnishes the following explanation of a strange story, in that very respectable paper, the New York *Herald*, of a Five Dollar-bill, of the City Bank of Montreal, being protested at New York. To any one in this place, nothing can be more ridiculous than the idea of any obligation of this institution not being met when duly payable:—

The facts are these:—Some years ago the City Bank issued a few notes payable at New York but most of these have been long since redeemed, and withdrawn from circulation. It now and then happens that a stray note is presented at New York, and we understand that the one alluded to above as having been presented for payment to the New York Agents, was so much defaced that they hesitated to redeem it, lest it might be a forgery; and upon asking the party who presented it some questions, he left the office in a huff and sent a Notary to protest it. Not satisfied with this, he also went to some newspaper establishment in New York (the N. Y. *Herald* we believe) and got them to insert a paragraph, the tendency of which was to throw doubt upon the stability of the Bank.

Our readers here do not require to be informed that the City Bank stands as high as any other Banking Institution in the Province; but to the public at a distance, and at New York in particular, we deem it right to give some explanation regarding the circumstance here alluded to.

REBELLION CLAIMS.—Through the politeness of the Commissioners, appointed by His Excellency to adjust the Rebellion Losses, we have been favoured with the amount of claims presented in this district, with those allowed, which are as follows:—

Amount of Claims	£17,394	4	1
Allowed	10,123	4	2

From this we may judge the provincial grant will be quite sufficient, there being no District more exposed, or one whose inhabitants likely sustained a heavier loss; the Commissioners have been indefatigable in their labours, and deserve much credit for the impartial manner in which they have discharged their duty.—*Chatham Gleaner.*

At a meeting of the Quebec Relief Committee on the 17th instant, the amount received since the 10th instant, was stated to be £762 14s. 9d., making a total of £65,649 19s. 3d. received by the Committee for distribution. The whole amount of payment had been £44,274 10s. 3d., of which £5,013. 13s. 5d. has been paid since the last meeting.—Balance in hand, £21,375 9s.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE NAVIGATION.—The season is now drawing to a close; the *City of Toronto* and *Princess Royal* have made occasional trips between Toronto and Kingston during the last ten days. The former vessel left this port on Tuesday night, with a full cargo of flour; and the *Princess* brought up a large quantity of merchandize on Thursday morning. The *Queen* and *Eclipse* are still plying between Toronto and Hamilton; the *Chief Justice* and *Admiral* between Toronto, Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston. The *America* is still running between this port and Rochester. We have been given to understand that the *Chief Justice* and *Admiral* will continue to ply between Toronto, Niagara, &c., (weather permitting) during the winter.—*British Canadian, Saturday, Nov.* 29.

POPULATION OF NEWFOUNDLAND.—An official return of the census of the population of the Colony of Newfoundland shows the following results:—

Protestants of all denominations	49,538
Roman Catholics	46,946
Total	96,484

Of the Protestants, 34,281 are Episcopalians, and 15,257 Dissenters [Protestants of other denominations]. By the census taken in 1836 the population amounted to 75,094; there has consequently been an increase of 21,390, or about 28½ per cent.—*Halifax Sun.*

CHURCH SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the CLARKE PAROCHIAL COMMITTEE of the Newcastle and Colborne District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at the Village of Newcastle, in that Township, on Thursday, the 11th December next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A Meeting of the DARLINGTON PAROCHIAL COMMITTEE, will be held on the evening of the same day, in the Village of Bowmanville, at half-past six o'clock.

There will also be a Parochial Meeting of this Society at Port Hope on the following (Friday) evening, at half-past six o'clock.

On Friday, the 19th instant, Parochial Meetings will be held as follows:—

At Colborne, ... at 11 A. M.
— Grafton, ... " 3 P. M.
— Cobourg, ... " 7 P. M.

J. SHORTT, Secretary.
Port Hope, Nov. 26, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having resumed the active pursuit of his profession, hereby acquaints the public that he has opened an Office in KING STREET, *between the Church Office and that of the Montreal Bank in this town*, where he will be happy to attend to the business of any of his old or new clients, who may be pleased to intrust it to his management.

The Subscriber takes this opportunity of notifying any persons indebted to him on Mortgage, on Notes of Hand, or for Land sold, that the sums respectively due must be paid on or before the First February next, or legal steps will be taken to collect the same. The Subscriber has authorized any of the Clerks in his Office to receive money due to him, and to give receipts for the same in his absence.

G. S. BOULTON.
Cobourg, 25th Nov., 1845. 438-8

NOTICE.
LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers Lands for Sale in the following Townships in the Newcastle and Colborne Districts, on advantageous terms, on receiving one-third or one-fourth of the purchase money down, and the remainder in annual instalments. The prices and numbers can be ascertained at his Office:—

Manvers,	District of Newcastle	10,000	acres.
Mariposa,	" "	1000	"
Hamilton,	" "	1200	"
Cramahe,	" "	600	"
Percy,	" "	800	"
Murray,	" "	2000	"
Seymour,	" "	1100	"
Hope,	" "	200	"
Clarke,	" "	300	"
Darlington,	" "	100	"
Cartwright,	" "	150	"
Cavan,	" "	410	"
Emily,	District of Colborne,	500	"
Ops,	" "	800	"
Verulam,	" "	600	"
Ennismore,	" "	700	"
Smith,	" "	550	"
Otonabee,	" "	700	"

The Subscriber has also Lands in the Eastern, Johnstown, Bathurst, Midland, Victoria, Home, Simcoe, Gore, London, Talbot, and Western Districts, which he would sell on the like terms as the first mentioned.

He has several fine Farms for Sale, with extensive improvements thereon, in the Townships of Hamilton, Haldimand, Murray, Cramahe, Hope, Otonibee, Smith, Emily, and Ops.—He has likewise for Sale several hundred

TOWN LOTS

in Cobourg, a few in Port Hope, Grafton, and Colborne, besides a number in Bond Head, on Lake Ontario, for which latter Lots application is to be made to WM. B. ROBINSON, Esq., residing in Bond Head.

G. S. BOULTON.
Cobourg, 25th Nov., 1845. 438-8

FURS! HATS!!

JUST received direct from London, ex *Lady Seaton*, a splendid assortment of MANUFACTURED FURS, amongst which are—

Stone Martin Muffs, Boas and Gauntlets.
Squirrel do. do. do.
British Sable do. do. do.
Fitch do. do. do.
Stone Martin, South Sea Seal, Nutriæ Caps.

— ALSO: —

Paris Silk and Satin Hats.
Beaver do.
Ladies' Riding do.
Children's do.
Do. Beaver Bonnets.

The whole of which were made expressly to the order of the Importers, and are warranted to be of the best quality, and as low in price as any house in the Province.

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL,
King-Street.
Cobourg, 4th Nov., 1845. 435-tf

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and the public generally, that they have entered into Partnership, under the firm of

DAVIES & PEARSON,

for the purpose of carrying on the SADDLERY BUSINESS in the Town of Cobourg, where they have, and will keep constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of GENERAL SADDLERY, consisting of every description of Saddles and Harness; Hunting, Tandem, Carriage and Riding Whips; English Bridles, of every description; Spurs, Horse Brushes, Mane and Curry Combs, &c.

The Subscribers would also beg leave to call the attention of Lumber Merchants, and others at a distance, to the great reduction that has been effected in the price of Saddlery in Cobourg, which makes it one of the cheapest markets in this section of the Province.

And, while they solicit a share of public patronage, they will be equally solicitous to merit it.

HENRY DAVIES.
WM. PEARSON.
Division-Street, Cobourg, 1845. 435-13

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE,
YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

HAS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of

GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES;
Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes;
GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS;
AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEPT BY
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS.

All of which he is prepared to sell,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West.

☞ An able ASSISTANT has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED
Toronto, July, 1845. 416-tf

NEW HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT.

BIRMINGHAM AND SHEFFIELD WAREHOUSE,
King Street, Cobourg.

J. F. HURST,

BEGS to announce to the inhabitants of Cobourg, Port Hope, Peterboro', and the surrounding country, that he is now opening at the

EAST STORE, BUCK'S BUILDING,
An extensive and complete assortment of
English and American Hardware,

Imported to his order from BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, and NEW YORK, and forming the largest and most varied Stock ever offered for sale in Cobourg.

COMPRISING

Anvils, Vices, Hand and Sledge Hammers, Wire Fenders, polished and best Steel Fire Irons, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, and Hatchets, of every description; Carpenters', Millwrights', and other Tools; Files, Saws, Oil Stones, Wire, Sheet Iron, Japanned, Britannia and Plated Wares; Copper and Brass Goods; Gun Furniture; Screws, Brushes, Combs, Scale Beams, Balances, Brass and Iron Weights; Muskrat, Fox and other Traps; Lamps and Lamp Glasses; Sleigh Bells, and numerous other articles.

—ALSO:—

Mill Saws, Hammers, Hatchets, Edge Tools, &c.

From the Manufactories of the United States.

LIKEWISE, A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
Cutlery, Saddlery, Cordage,
BAR, ROD, HOOP, AND SHEET IRON,
Of every description.

Paints, Oils, Colours, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, &c.

These Goods have been selected with care, with reference to a Wholesale and Retail Trade, and will be sold at Montreal prices, transportation only added. The Subscriber particularly requests the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers to an examination of his Stock and Prices.

The Subscriber's large Stock will be constantly supplied by direct importations from England, by this means he hopes to be able in the variety, quality, and prices of his Goods, to give satisfaction to his customers and merit a share of public patronage.

J. F. HURST.
Cobourg, October, 1845. 433-tf

OLD ESTABLISHED BOOK-BINDERY,
ADELAIDE BUILDINGS,
KING STREET, TORONTO.
HUGH SCOBIE

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the kind and extensive patronage with which he has been favoured in the above department of his business from all parts of the Province, and begs to assure his friends that he will avail himself of every opportunity to sustain and enhance the reputation the BINDERY has acquired. None but the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN are employed, nor any but the BEST MATERIALS used, and those imported direct from England.

An experienced PARISIAN HAND has been engaged, and an entirely new assortment of Tools of the newest patterns purchased, to get up FANCY and ORNAMENTAL BINDING, in a style to command universal approbation.

Especial attention will be paid to the Binding of LAW and ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Plain and Fancy Binding and Blank Books executed to any pattern.

Bankers' and Merchants' Books made and ruled to order, in a very superior manner.

All Orders will be executed with the greatest dispatch, and at the lowest possible price.

Toronto, Sept. 29, 1845. 431-tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JOHN HOLMAN,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce to his Customers and the Public generally, that he has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which, on inspection, will be found to be much more complete than he has hitherto been enabled to offer. It consists of the best West of England Broad Cloths; Beaver Cloths, of various colours; Trowserings in great variety; Velveteens, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of *VESTINGS.*

J. H. would also invite attention to his Stock of
SMALL WARES:
Such as Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Opera Ties, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, Lambswool Vests, &c. &c. &c. the whole of which he is prepared to dispose of AT AS A LOW A FIGURE as they can be purchased at in Cobourg.

☞ ECCLESIASTICAL AND LEGAL ROBES made in the very best style, and on moderate terms.

Cobourg, 16th October, 1845. 431-tf

CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC
FOR 1846,
CONTAINING FORTY-EIGHT PAGES
OF
Ecclesiastical, Commercial and General Information.
Price Fourpence.

THE generally increased demand for this Almanac during the last two years has induced the Publishers to print a much larger edition for 1846, which enables them to reduce the price to FOURPENCE CURRENCY. Clergymen and others desirous of promoting the circulation of this Almanac, and *in whose neighbourhood it may not have been procurable in previous years*, are respectfully requested to communicate with the Publishers, and inform them of the names of respectable Storekeepers where they could be sent for sale, as also the number of copies which would probably be in demand.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; by Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; A. Davidson, Niagara; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; Mr. Parker's, Cornwall; and at many other of the principal Stores throughout the Province; and at the Publishers',

H. & Y. ROWSELL,
King Street, Toronto.
November 6, 1845. 429-tf

ECCLESIASTICAL MUSIC.

JUST PUBLISHED,
WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO,
CANADIAN CHURCH PSALMODY:
CONSISTING OF
A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c.
EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE,
ORGANIST OF CHRIST CHURCH, HAMILTON,

THE work is in medium oblong 4to size, and consists of one hundred and sixteen pages, containing generally two Psalm Tunes on a page, with Organ or Piano Forte accompaniments, with Anthems for the principal Festivals during the year, and numerous double and single Chants, Te Deums, &c. &c. &c.

PRICE—In stiff covers, with cloth backs, 6s. 3d. each; full bound in cloth, lettered, 7s. 6d. each.

Persons desirous of having copies more handsomely or substantially bound will please send their orders to the Publishers.

For sale at Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s, Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal's, Cobourg; Ramsay & McKendrick's, Hamilton; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walton's, Montreal.

H. & W. ROWSELL,
King Street, Toronto.
Nov. 6, 1845. 429-tf

JUST PUBLISHED,
A SELECTION OF
PSALMS, HYMNS, AND ANTHEM