The following account of a visit to the Lunatic Asylum at Beaufort, near Quebec, is from the Berean :

"The present asylum is held in the extensive premises at Beauport belonging to Colonel Gugy; the situation of which is pleasan! and airy, commanding a very extensive and picturesque view of the city and harbour of Quebec, together with the approach from sea. There are about 200 acres of ground attached, which are under cultivation. I fortunately arrived just at dinner-time, so that I had a very good oppor-tunity of seeing the patients together, as well as the food given to them. Mr. Wakeham, the Superintendent, kindly gave me every facility for becoming acquainted with the interior economy of the institution, and from him I obtained the following particulars: Drs. Morin, J. Douglas and Fremont who have established the present Asylum, and Mr. and Mrs. Wakeham are in charge of it They have under them some half-dozen men and women who act as keepers. The building is of stone, and consists of two parts One part is about 70 fee which are not however connected. long by 50 wide, the other 120 long by 40 wide. At present only one flat is occupied, and there is accommodation for 120 Workmen are now preparing the second story, fter the completion of which there will be room for fully 200. The actual number there is 84, forty of whom are females .-Two boys are deaf and dumb.

When I entered the dining-room, about 40 male patients were seated at a long table, eating very heartily of some good soup, meat, and potatoes, with bread and water. The food seemed good and abundant. The patients were perfectly free from restraint, and the keepers waiting on them. This freedom presented a strong contrast to the state of things in the old Asylum, and spoke much in favour of the new system. The females had their dinner in their own part of the building, which is quite distinct from that of the males. There i a large yard enclosed by a high fence into which the male patients are allowed to go at all hours. Arrangements are eing made to provide a separate place of exercise for the

Their sleeping apartments are comfortable. There are several wards or good-sized rooms, holding eight beds each, for the males; the rooms for the females are smaller, and contain four each. Both are well ventilated and kept clean and the beds seemed very good. Each patient has an iron bedstead. As before stated, all are free; only when any one i unruly, he is put for a time in a place of confinement provided for that purpose. But even these places are comfortable well ventilated rooms, and far surpass the cells of the former Asylum. About twelve or fifteen of the patients are allowed to work in the fields every day, thus improving their own realth, and assisting to take care of the property. Every attention is paid to the personal habits of the inmates, and Asylum every day, while all three meet once a-week. Al many of them, probably, confirmed and hopeless cases: still some have improved very much during the short time they have been there; as an evidence of which, Mr. Wakeham pointed out several who were brought there heavily now walking about, quiet and tractable. On Sundays they are assembled to hear prayers read by the Superintendent, when all, without distinction, attend, and behave with much decorum and order. No Clergymen have, as yet, visited the Institution, but they would be gladly received by Mr. Wakeham. The days for visitors are Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

The above particulars, I trust, Mr. Edifor, will give some idea of the present Institution; and, if compared with the account of the former Asylum, will show how much greater is the prospect of recovery to the patients, who seem now restored to humanity. The Asylum is as yet only in its infancy, and much remains to be done. Still an incalculable amount of good has already been effected, for which every humane person ought to be truly thankful.

LONDON POST-OFFICE.

MAIL FOR ENGLAND-CLOSES :- Via Montreal and Boston-7th Nov., 6. P. M. Via Queenston and Boston -10th Nov., 6 P. M. Letters by the latter to be pre-

The Western Globe.

London, Canada West, Thursday, November 6, 1845 93- A lvertisements for the Western Globe must be

left at the office, in Ridout Street, copposite the Bank of

ST. THOMAS.

Upper Canada) at latest, by Monday night.

This is the second Town of importance in the London District. When the census was taken up in 1841, contained over 800 inhabitants, and since that time the increase of population has been considerable. It lies in the midst of a rich, fertile country, brought to a high state of cultivation by a frugal and energetic yeomanry. It stands on a high ridge of land, and is a most healthful place of residence. The new Plank Road from London to Port Stanley and the great Talbot Road run directly through the Town. The neighbouring Townships are the old settlements of Yarmouth and Southwold, and a better class of farmers than they boast of cannot be

The business transacted in St. Thomas, from the great alvantages of its position, is much greater than the extent of the place would indicate. There are several large mercantile houses in the town, and many concerns of lesser magnitude, but keeping heavy stocks of goods, and conducting their business with much spirit. Messrs Hope & Hodge do a very large business, and conduct along with it the Agency of the Gore Bank. Mr. John Mackay, in his handsome Brick Store, holds a stock of fine goods which might vie with the crack shops o Montreal and Toronto. Mr. Blackwood, at the west end of the town, transacts a large trade; while Messrs. Coyne, McKeand, Bell & Co., Mr. Murdoch Mackenzie, Mr. Treadwell, Mr. Black, and others, do business o a most extensive scale. We had almost forgot to mention the illustrious Mr. Ermatinger,-the distinguished naturalist-Shopkeeper-Postmaster-Bankerex-Member of Parliament-Editor of the Standardardent admirer of the Scotch, &c., &c. It is the astonish ment of many, how the Directors of the Bank of Montreal allow so unpopular a man-and one so deeply committed as a political partizan-to represent them in this prosperous business place. Nothing tends more to hurt the character of a Bank than the idea being gener ally entertained that politics influence its transactions. We should much regret that so valuable an institution as the Montreal Bank should become unpopular.

In the neighbourhood of St. Thomas there are several flourishing manufacturing establishments. Mr. Van Bus kirk's distillery is worthy of notice; this gentleman has erected a patent still of very superior construction, and he has succeeded in manufacturing an article equal to the celebrated Monongahela. The brewery of the Messrs Luke is one of the best in Western Canada. They have recently erected an excellent brick kiln, by means of which they dry their barley, and are enabled to produce a beautiful article of pale ale. The iron foundry o Messrs. Leonard and Sells, is also a flourishing concern. Stoves and other articles of the finest description are turned out from this foundry in large quantities. Messrs. Puffer and Haight's woollen factory is one of the best we have seen. They turn out about 250 yards of cloth per week, and find ready sale for all they can produce. The flouring mill of Mr. E. Paul is of much benefit to the own, and attached to it is a distillery, which manufactures some 30,000 gallons of spirits per annum.

In the town there are five Churches all well attended -Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Baptist. The model Normal School of the London District, is also established here. It is under the superintendence of Mr. Holt, and Mr Nichol,-the latter an Elinburgh teacher of considerable eminence. The institution is very flourishing, and we shall take another opportunity of drawing public attention to it, at greater

The population of St. Thomas, must now be large

LUNATIC ASYLUM AT BEAUFORT. the hurtful system of jobbery which is now carried on the purchase or sale of the great staple.

THE LONDON CORPORATION.

Our short acquaintance with London is insufficient t hable us to say much either for or against the working of the act of incorporation,—but we have a strong mpression, from the complaints very generally heard hat there is " something rotten in the state of Denmark.

The Corporation consists of five members, chose nnually, who sit every Monday afternoon,-and we did urselves the pleasure of attending two of their meetings, on the 20th and 27th inst. On the first occasion ecollecting the renowned name of our goodly townhat of the metropolis of the British Empire, which sur asses every other city in the world for its enterprise and ublic spirit-we felt that something was due to uphold ne credit of so distinguished a title, -and that the people name, must have had in view a resemblance of some kind, to justify its assumption. We did not expect to see a large worshipful body clothed in robes of mazarine and fur; we expected not the stately sword-bearer—the onderous gilded mace-the splendid state coach-the pacious Council-hall-or door-keepers in gorgeous iveries! But we certainly did hope to see som pproach to the staid body of substantial burgesses, which one would expect to find transacting in a dignified manner he municipal business of a town containing near 5,000

As impartial chroniclers, we are bound to say owever, that we could trace no resemblance to the city of a thousand years," except in the cockneyism petraved in the use of the word "aint"-which was mployed frequently enough by one of the worthy Councillors to remind us of the Wapping portion of the nhabitants of the famous city. If all stories are true, our Municipal Council-room is not unacquainted with the more popular application of the word-wapping of the medical gentlemen before-named, visits the We confess we did not expect to find that the Council oom was a small attachment to the Market shambleshat only two Councilmen, besides the President, would e present-that the attendants on business would be but wo-that the audience would be only one-and that post of the little business transacted, would be authoriatively decided by the President in such laconic, but xpressive sentences, as-" No, you sha'nt"-" I won' it"-" It can't be done while I sit here," and similar mphatic arguments! Such, however, is our experience of the position of the London Corporation at the present speaking, and their mode of transacting business. We are decidedly of opinion that our worshipful Court bears nore resemblance to Oliver Cromwell's Council than anything which has been heard of in some time. We nagine that the style of doing business in the British London Council-room is somewhat different-so that the esemblance cannot be founded on this view of our affairs.

> We noticed on the same occasion that accounts for orporation work were presented for payment,-but the ork having been ordered by individual members of the Board, the Court refused payment, and referred the parties o the person who gave the order. This course was seemingly correct, but it appears unjust to permit parties to perform work for the public, and not pay them for it! orders for public work to be given through any other hannel than their properly-authorised officer. Such a system will certainly produce Jobbery and waste of the worst kind, and tend little to the general benefit of the own. It may, to be sure, improve the property of a Councilman or his friends, but it is doubtful whether the est of the community will applaud it! We noticed, at he same time, that the Board refused to permit an applicant to sell meat in his own house—our Corporation not the only one which meddles with affairs beyond ts province. It is highly important that all obstructions o the operation of industry, should be removed-reguation is all that Municipal Councils have to do with

On Monday last, the Court did not meet till nearly an our after their appointed time, which prevented our emaining until the close. On this occasion, the Clerk the Market was the most important personage-indeed e appeared to be Master of the Court. He brought on case against a person who had refused to pay Market fees for some sheep,-but who, it appeared, defended his refusal on the ground that there was no Market accomodation. The defendant, however, did not appear, and is plea was not entered into, but a decision given against him-fine, 10s. Considering the delay in opening he Court, we think he should have had another opporunity of defending himielf. The next case was a demand gainst a Mr. Stewart, who had appeared at the proper time of meeting,-and, after waiting nearly an hour, went home, believing, as it appeared, that there would e no Court that day. This case the Clerk of the Court commanded" should come on and be decided, which command" the Court very properly refused to obey The Clerk of the Market was outrageous, and gave a pecimen of insult and bullying to the Court, which we carcely ever heard equalled. He told the President he was "unfit for his office," and left the room, in a rage! It is to be hoped that the respectable persons who

ompose the Court, will regard the dignity of their office, nd resent this insufferable insolvence as the only way which is left open to them-by immediately providing a lerk who will not assume to be their master. If they o not, they must expect to receive additional insult, and have their laws utterly disregarded. We cannot uppose they require to be told that their Court is a ourt of justice, as relates to the town of Londonecognised by the laws of the Province, and that if they ntend to keep up its efficiency, they must keep up its

OPENING OF THE NEW MARKET.

A new and spacious frame building bearing the istinguished title of the Covent Garden Bazaar, has een erected for the purposes of a Market, in place of he one destroyed by the great fire in April last. A emporary market was erected by the Municipal Authoities in a distant part of the town, but it appears they are now resolved to maintain it permanently. It has een found extremely inconvenient for the inhabitants in he older, and more thickly inhabited part of London, to o out of the town almost, for every article of domestic onsumption; accordingly a number of the inhabitants have erected the Bazaar by subscription, a short distance rom the site of the old one, and it was opened with great eclot on Saturday last. The new market was well attended on this occasion-most of the butchers' stalls were occupied, and meat of the best description was exhibited, as well as vegetables, poultry, butter, &c. and a considerable number of waggons containing prouce, were in attendance. Indeed both markets were well supplied and well attended. It appears however, that the Board of Police, or Town Corporation are much incensed at the opening of this opposition shop, and are resolved to prevent if possible the transaction of market usiness there. Their denunciations are loud and long, -all connected with the unfortunate Bazaar are to be prosecuted without mercy. Not only are the parties who ough to entitle it to an Act of Incorporation, -and we have exposed meat for sale to be punished, but the fining some movement will be immediately made with is to be made general, and to include all parties who have at view. With so extensive an Agricultural Country touched the forbidden thing,—the butcher who sold meat unding it on all sides, a well-regulated market and those who bought it; the owners of waggons who ould be of great service to the town, as well as very brought produce for sale, and those who bought from wenient for the farmers. A Corn Market in which them; those who have subscribed to the erection, and

dutifully to go a mile farther for their supplies. It seldom fails to be injurious when the public authorities meddle in the business affairs of the community. A spirited and enterprising population if left alone, will always make the best arrangements for the supply of the necessaries of life, and the erection of a new market by subscripion, is a proof that London is not deficient in this respect. The inhabitants have erected a commodious and suitable market, free of expense to the community-free of rent at present-leaving the Corporation officers to collect the fees: the building is at once well occupied, proving both the necessity for, as well as the advantage of it, and all goes on well. Let the Corporation cheerfully enter on their own public duty of regulating, rather than of suppressing so useful, so necessary an establishwho hesitated not to call their incipient city by such a ment, which has spontaneously sprung up without giving them trouble or taxing the people.

DOWN WITH YOUR SIGNS!

The Board of Police of this town have issued the yord of command for the destruction or removal of all igns projecting from Stores, and sign-posts erected on he streets. We are not disposed to find fault with the suing of such an order, on general grounds, as we elieve there exist many serious objections to projecting igns, and other encroachments on the public streets; but at the same time we would desire to see sound prinriples adopted, evidently and exclusively, from regard to he public benefit

The circumstance which has given rise to this proeeding of the Board of Police, is simply as follows :-The proprietors of one of the handsome new Stores of Dundas-street, have thought proper to project a portice rom the entrance to their Store, consisting of two neat Tuscan columns and a light entablature, to correspond with the architecture on their shop front. There is a imilar frontage to the Western Hotel lower down in the ume street; and heretofore such erections have been dlowed. The new one however gives a distinctive haracter to the Store to which it is affixed, and the roprietors of the adjoining houses in the same row do ot approve of it; their opposition, which is very natural, casioned the issue of an order by the Board of Police remove that one portico particularly; and on the comlaint of the parties that it was unjust to single them out-the order has been extended to all signs and signposts projecting beyond the buildings.

The way in which this matter has been brought up i nuch to be regretted; it is a very dangerous practice for public bodies to take up and decide public questions, by ome petty private case, originating in personal motives, vay, can scarcely ever be adjusted on general principles, nd with reference solely to the public benefit; the priniple is confounded with the particular case, and dissatfaction surely results. We confess we do not see any creat objection to porticos and piazzas in the public streets, as long as they offer no obstruction to passengers. and are not allowed to become the receptacles for the merchandize of the stores. It is quite clear that stores means let the whole share the same fate. If stores are on the public street, taverns should not be allowed to have them, nor any other house, great or small. If large notels, or large handsome stores are permitted to have hem, it would be most unjust to order the removal of We see that some of the inhabitants have begun to

bey the order before it is legally in force. We remind them that the Board of Police have no power to issue at any moment what orders they please on the subject of nunicipal regulations. They must previously meet egularly, and pass by-laws of an explicit nature applyng to, and fully comprehending the object they have in iew : which by-law must be filed, and published in one of the public journals of the place. If there is such a y-law in existence, it was only made on Friday or Wednesday last, and has not yet been published,

A heavy fall of snow occurred here on the night of Sunday last, which continued until Monday at noon. Rain then came on, which made it quickly disappear from our streets. It is unusual to see so heavy a fall of snow by the 3d of November.

WHEAT at Port Stanley is worth 7s. York currency.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S HEALTH. We publish below, the last bulletin of the state of the

Govornor's health. The Montreal Herald of the 29th. contains a statement, that "His Excellency's general health continues to improve." MONKLANDS, 27th October, 1845.

There has been no particular change in the state of His Excellency's malady during the last few days. His Lordship's general health and spirits have throughout

JAMES CRAWFORD, M.D. ROBERT L. McDONNELL. M.D.

KING'S COLLEGE. Every occasion is seized to puff into popularity the man-

gement of King's College. The late examination of the Students has afforded an opportunity, which has been eagerly seized to forward that object. The Toronto Herald thus sums up an account of the proceedings at the Examination "It would be easy to extend our remarks, but enough we think has been said to satisfy the public, that King's College as the seat of Canadian learning, is in the highest state of accessful operation. The compositions which were recited on this occasion abundantly testify that the innovations so loudly demanded in some quarters, would tend only to impair the usefulness of this noble Institution, and lower her standard of learning; as evidences of the truth of this proposition, we should have been happy to publish some one other of the English compositions. The tree is to be udged by its fruits, and so long as King's College shall vercise its chartered rights under auspices, such as those hich now regulate its affairs, and shall produce as proofs of s efficiency, fruits such as those which were exhibited or Thursday, long may the spoiler's hand be held back from ts contemplated work of mischief, and, to borrow his Lord hip's emphatic language, most heartily do we say of King's College, God SPEED IT."

We believe that the University contains 40 to 50 pupils and above 30 of them are mentioned by name in the report of he proceedings, as having degrees or prizes, or rendered hemselves objects of public approbation in some way or other. We would not wish to underrate the attainments of the young gentlemen mentioned, or to doubt that they have made due progress in their studies. But there is a getting up about the whole affair, which shows that the object is more to maintain the sectarian power now rampant in the Institution, than to forward the cause of Literature. This is stamped

We know not what our cotemporary the Herald means by aying that the innovations "so loudly demanded" would impair the usefulness" of King's College, or "lower the standard of learning." We do not see how the innovations would impair the usefulness of the College, although they might diminish the activity of the Professor of Theology, whose most prominent act in the late proceedings was to

and the road to it, are in danger of being fined. There is services are so varied in their character. As to the "standard We have private information from the seat of Government at people to service are so varied in their character. As to the "standard would enable the English Fur Companies, as well as a people to service are so varied in their character. danger in walking through the Bazaar, and the only safe of learning" it would be obliging if our cotemporary can Washington, which says that President Polk is to make the course for the people is not to look at it, but meekly and explain what he means, for we cannot. Will the Professors Oregon question the ground-work of his re-election at the chairs, when vacancies occur.

amount of money spent in its support, it will probably set all purposes of American politicians. competition at defiance. We believe that under good management its annual income would amount to £11,000 or to £12,000. Suppose it is now only £7000, it will be found that every pupil costs £150 per annum of public money. Let the people of Canada think of this. Undoubtedly the institution is highly useful to those who divide the £7000 among them. Five hundred ought to be educated for that sum : however, the Herald would probably regard that as "impairing the usefulness of the Institution." The coolness with would be surprising, but it is long since we have ceased to be surprised at anything proceeding from the High-Church or Compact-School. We shall never cease to protest against the usurpation of the party that now controls this valuable Institution.

The following list of the gentlemen upon whom degrees were conferred at the late Triennial Commemoration of King's College, we take from the Toronto Herald. No having received a ticket of admission, we are unable to give any account of the proceedings :

Admission to Degrees :

M. D. (ad eundem)-Lucius O'Brien, Edinburgh. M. A .- Stafford, Lightburne, William Ramsay, Frederick

C. M .- Edward M. Hodder.

Jedh. Merritt, St. John's, Cambridge.

Incorporated :

Cortland Secord.

B. A .- John Helliwell, Samuel S. McDonell, William Wedd, Henry John Boulton, George Crookshank, George W. Draper, Walter Stennett, John Roaf, James Stanton James Hagerman, Norman Bethune, Elliott Grasett, Thos. McLean, John E. Thompson, Delos White Beadle, Ira B. A. (ad eundem)-Stafford Lightburne, Dublin.

Thomas Hudspeth, John Boulton, William C. Chewett, Chomas B. Dack, Egerton Ryerson, Charles S. Eastwood, Peter M. McCutcheon, John Shaw, Henry A. Thompson, James J. Vance, Charles J. S. Askin, Nathaniel F. Marsh, Alexander McDougal, John Nation, James M. Salmon,

CANADIAN RAILROADS.

We have devoted a considerable part of this number to Rail road information. Nothing could more advance the prosperity and importance of Canada, than the formation of several good lines of Railroad. The rapid and frequent steam ommunications with the Mother Country, have brought and from contracted views. Public questions in this Canada to a comparatively small distance from Europe, and extent of concession which England is prepared to make, by given more correct information in regard to her value and way of compromise; but latitude 49, has been openly capabilities. Still the great mass of mankind regard this advocated by some of the more moderate English papers capabilities. Still the great mass of mankind regard this country as buried in the interminable woods of the new world. But the very idea of intersecting it with Railroads, places it at once on a level with the civilized countries of Europe, which are now making such rapid progress in the her magnificent Lakes, if the iron highways should also be surely as we undertake to grasp the whole of Oreg Canadian public, may be regarded as certain of accomplishthey are admitted to be imperfect, speaking of Oregon as a
ment. It will pass much of the most populous and thriving whole, yet they are too valid to be wholly abandoned, or to Districts of Canada West, connecting the Ontario at Toronto way, we cannot see how the Corporation can interfere. and Hamilton with Lake Erie, and probably with Lake Huron If shop-door fronts are to come down, however, by all at Goderich. This triangle of iron-conductors will give an impulse and energy to the districts through which they will pass. not allowed to have projecting signs, or signs supported of which it is difficult, in our present comparative quiescence, to form any conception. The next line which has been proposed is from Toronto to Kingston. At first sight such a line would seem not to be so necessary, v, hile the Ontario itself forms so accessible a means of unica. But when the richness and fertility of the Newcastle, and Colborne and other districts to the north of the Lake is considered, there arises a fair prospect that such a road may become productive, and that it will have many connecting branches running to the north. If this line were executed, it would be followed in time by a connecting line through the country, between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa. The advantages derived from a railroad winter communication between the Upper Province and the Seat of Government would be incalculable. It is almost unnecessary to remaik that such expensive undertakings can not be productive for a long time to the proprietors, and that they would seem rather to be works for the country to execute. The largest conception of all is the proposed line between Quebec and Halifax. The distance between these places is

> these schemes, and watch their progress with deep interest. INTELLIGENCE BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

so great, and so much of the country unsettled, that it is

The arrival of the Great Western, at New-York, enables us to give intelligence from Europe to the 10th ult. The with them when they discover their error. nent object of attention. The recent advances on grain of increase during the winter. The high rates of freights, in cannot recede with honour. It is the part of true wisdom consequence of the scarcity of shipping in the St. Lawrence, renders it unlikely that any considerable quantity can now be sent from Canada till the opening of the Spring. Large supplies will be sent from the United States, though little We wish to see the Oregon question either left where it i the failure of the Crops, will, in some places, have to be purchasers.

INSURRECTION IN ITALY.

burst its chains. Many attempts have been successively set his eyes on, not excepting the Garden of Eden. the Papal States, of Naples and the other Italian sovereign- clearly our own, but it is a reason against endangering th ties, would long ago have been swept away, and given place the ancient fame of the country, but for the Austrian military | the question to arbitration. of a liberal or independent spirit. Rimini, in the Papal which we have given in another column. The papers represent ment controul, no dependence can be placed in what comes standing with us on the subject of boundaries. from it. It is plainly one of those outbreaks, perhaps unskilfully contrived, but which have had for their object, to upset the kept possession of the city in opposition to all the local force | Francisco, and along with it some excellent land. that could be brought against them, and were not dislodged,

volcano, which will undoubtedly sweep from that country were our Northern boundary. We should still have ten degrees of the world, the old and wretched systems of government, under which she has so ong groaded, and deliver it from ever from the dominion of Austrian despotism. But the effort must be more extensive Oregon dispute. We hope it will be such as to promote and more general, than any yet made, for the Austrian power pacific results. is great. France is the only country from which effectual aid could be procured in such a struggle, and the policy of Louis Philippe is too pacific to encourage any such expectations during his life time. But the leaven of discontent is so wide spread through Italy, that it cannot fail to shew itself before long. It is a disgrace to the age that constitutional governments should yet be withheld from the great mass of the people of Europe.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

the opening; those who assisted in gravelling the arena | High Church Teacher of Divinity, especially one whose esting article on the subject from the Journal of Commerce. | while Englishmen will only go by dozens. This arrangement is would exceed a contraction of the contractio lose any part of their learning because they have larger end of his four years, contrary to his pledge; and that a War classes and pupils of all denominations? It will be quite the Bill will be offered to Congress, supported by his Governreverse. The more enlarged the scale of the College becomes, ment, but opposed by the Whigs. As the Loco-foco party the more likely will it be to draw men of talent to fill up its have a majority in both houses, it is not unlikely that the interests of their country, and the peace of the world, If the "usefulness" of this institution be weighed by the will be compromised in order to serve the paltry party

THE OREGON QUESTION.

We fear our fellow-citizens are not sufficiently aware of e precarious state of our foreign relations. understood that the Oregon negociation is making no progress -the claims of the two parties being irreconcilable, and either being disposed to yield. Meanwhile another session of Congress is approaching, and it is more than probable that the House of Representatives will vote to give England tice of our wish to terminate the joint occupancy of which the Herald talks of the people recovering possession of Oregon at the end of a year, according to the Treaty. Neither their own property, as passing it into "the spoiler's hand," will it surprise us if the Senate concur. In this case we have little doubt that England will consider the negotiation at an end. Not that she would call in question our right to erminate the joint occupancy by giving the required notice, nor that the giving of such notice would be ground of offence. It is not the act itself, but the circumances and the implications of it, would make it offensive. England would construe it as a virtual abandonment of negociation, and an appeal to the power of the strongest.

There is a great deal of senseless declamation of our rights "the whole of Oregon," and it generally comes from men as ignorant as they are stupid. What do they know about our aims to the whole of Oregon? Perhaps they have read an rticle in their county newspaper, which told them we had as good a right to Oregon as to Massachusetts; and perhaps they dreamed it. But we venture to say, that not one in a ousand of these noisy declaimers has examined the subject, understands its merits. It is, in truth, a subject of great ifficulty. The evidence, even as far South as the Columbia river, is not all on one side, by a great deal. And when we me to latitude 49, the claim of England is better than our own. There is no doubt of this; any disinterested man quainted with the case, would say so. And here is another tate feature of the negotiation. In the first place, we will not concede; and in the next, we refuse a reference What alternative remains but a total abandonment of the territory by Great Britain, or war? We know of no other

Now we are certain that Great Britain never will abandon the entire territory to us,—we mean, up to 54. 40., the Russian boundary,—come what will. She cannot do it without dishonour. What can have put it into the heads o our negotiators to make such a demand? Have we not again and again offered to adopt latitude 49? and long since he question would have been settled on that basis, had not England refused - If we rightly understand the case, she might possibly consent to that boundary now, as far West as Pacific Ocean, retaining to herself the whole of Vanconver's Island, which extends about half a degree below atitude 49. The right of navigating Columbia river would be of no importance to her, if lat. 49 were adopted as the What has Kingston done that its very inhabitants are

If the question can be adjusted on this basis, na extending our present boundary, as fixed by the Ashburton Treaty, East of the Rocky Mountains, to the Pacific Ocean, we contend that our government is guilty of a gross derelicputting an end to this last boundary dispute which we can ever have with England. Perhaps we are mistaken in the including the London Examiner, as the proper bo and there is every reason to believe that the British Govern-Although conscious of her power, England does not want United States, whom she can use to much better advantage means of locomotion. No country in the world can equal by trading with her, than by fighting her. England does not Canada in this respect, from the natural facilities afforded by want war, but she will have it, and we shall have it, as so much enterprise displayed in this quarter in regard to these be wrested from her by any other power.

England is the last nation in the world that we ought to desire to measure strength with, especially at a point so a few preliminary observations, J. P. De la Have, Esc., w remote from even the frontiers of civilization, and so accesable to her fleets. Although it may be an unpleasant confession to make, it is nevertheless true, that for many years to come, whatever power commands the ocean, can c Oregon; or at least, all the points of it accessible to naviga-A march across the country with an army of any onsiderable magnitude, would be an achievement more Alos: and when they had reached their destination, it would be qually difficult to maintain them. England, in case of a war out Oregon, or a discontinuance of the joint occupancy, would immediately fortify Cape Disappoints ide of the mouth of Columbia river, and that would be the end of our communication with Oregon by sea. Our potliant heroes do not know what they are talking about. Pacific. We here take it for granted that we could have all sources at command, and should not require them a ome, to defend our altars and our hearths. ald not be expected. If we have trebled our population o has England vastly increased her available strength We are not ready; and never shall be, till the horors of war at our own doors compel us to buckle on the dour of some of our hot-brained "patriots," who appear difficult to hazard a conjecture on the feasibility of such an undertaking. We shall wait for further developments of We advise such men to be quiet. They may have a chance display their valour sooner than they expect it. The state of public opinion is such, especially at the West, that the President and his Cabinet may be tempted to go farther in sisting upon doubtful rights in the case of Oregon, than their own judgment would dictate. There is, however, danger in the other direction. When men form opinions unsustained by proper evidence, they are very apt to part state of the British Corn Crops and Markets is still a promi- very popular now to make unreasonable demands, and insist upon them; but will it be so, if it should appear all kinds, has been fully maintained, and is expected to a position which it cannot maintain, and from which it that these unreasonable demands have brought the nation to anticipate events, and so to steer the ship of State as to avoid disasters on either hand. We feel a great degree of confidence in the present Administration, -yet we confess we ar not without anxiety on the subject of which we are speaking. can be expected from the continent of Europe, which, from under the belief that time will strengthen our cause, or else really in dispute, i. e., the territory North of Columbia River, West of the North branch of the same, and South of eight passengers. We take the following extracts from New lat. 49, is of little value, consisting chiefly of mountains or | York papers. barren plains. One month's war expenses, to say nothing of human life, would be too much to give for the whole of it Italy, one of the finest countries in the world, but long held We have hundreds of millions of acres of better land, 1,000 down by civil and ecclesiastical despotism, seems ready to or 2,000 miles nearer home, which goes a begging for want made to throw off the yoke, and the feeble governments of we admit this is no good reason for relinquishing territory peace of the country by insisting upon the possession of poor institutions more becoming the present state of society, and which our title is so very doubtful that we dare not submit nd at the ends of the earth which is not our own, or of power, which is ever ready to suppress the least appearance A vast extent of fertile land on our South Western frontier

as just been annexed to us, most of which is unoccupied, States, has been the scene of insurrection, the particulars of except by Indians and wild beasts; and if we want more, further off, we can purchase it more cheaply of Mexico, it as merely a riot, but as the press is entirely under govern- has concluded not to fight us, she must come to an underwe can knock it out of John Bull's brains. As Mexico California is already in revolt, and she may be will a suitable pecuniary consideration, to set it off to us, fixing arbitrary and rotten governments of Italy. The insurgents give us the finest harbour on the Western Coast, viz., San Sacramento, which empties into the bay of San Francisco till considerable forces had been brought from various quarOregon, San Francisco is the natural outlet. If takes its rise in Oregon, - and in fact, for the best part of ters. These outbreaks are the harbingers of the coming California were ours, we need not care if Columbia river instead of mountains, rocks, and barren sands. The forth-coming Message of the President will be awaited

LATER!

The following we copy from the same paper as above : IMPORTANT RUMOUR.

It is rumoured that Mr. Packenham, the British Minister Washington, finding there is little hope of adjusting the Oregon question, either by compromise or arbitration, has proposed to leave the whole territory in its present condition for twenty years, under the joint protection of England and and the 2d Hussars have a sad but most glorious page to add the United States, and with the stipulation that at the end of to their military history." said period, its then inhabitants may attach themselves to either country, or erect themselves into an independent sovereignty, as they may prefer. If such a proposition has been made, we trust that it will be accepted; for the effect state, and that unless one of the parties gives way it must of it will be, to give the territory eventually to the U. States. introduce one of the female singers to her place at the Musical end in a war between the two countries. The prepasterous If the whole territory is open to settlers from England and be of great service to the town, as well as very brought produce for sale, and those who bought from the farmers. A Corn Market in which them; those who have subscribed to the erection, and to the farmers of the farmers. But we forget how tory from lat. 49 to 44, cannot for a memori be listened to the grave and learned Professors. But we forget how tory from lat. 49 to 44, cannot for a memori be listened to the grave and learned Professors. But we forget how tory from lat. 49 to 44, cannot for a memori be listened to the grave and learned Professors. But we forget how tory from lat. 49 to 44, cannot for a memori be listened to the surprise of a column of French troops near Djemmi of the surprise of a column of French troops n Festival. But surely this duty might be performed by any claim set up by the United States, to have the whole terri, the U. States on equal terms, it will at the end of 20 years

people, to continue their operations over the whole ter for 20 years, by which time the wild game would pro-

This is a truly republican plan, since it gives to the pa the control of their own destiny. Whether it prop the control of their own destiny.

the control of their own destiny.

allow the people of the whole territory to vote jon allow the people of the whole territory to vote jon of their ty destiny, or in sections, one (say) comprising all the ten north of latitude 49, another the territory between Colu River and latitude 49, and a third, the territory so Columbia River, we are unable to say. If in section might be that the north part would attach itself to Britain, and the southern part to the United States

We do not pretend to state the proposition exactly, we know that it has been made at all. We give it rumour, but are not without hope that it will prove authentic. At any rate, it is a new idea, and des attentive consideration. Perhaps upon this basis me justed a troublesome, not to say dangerous, control which, by bad management on either side, might a ead to the most deplorable consequences

MORE NO-PARTY GOVERNMENT

The following letter we take from the British Whin (To the Editor of the British Whig.)

SIR .- I feel disappointed at your silence in not be clared against the gross act of injustice which has l een committed by the Government. I allude to the appe nent of a stranger to the office of Surveyor of Custo nis port, and the insult offered to a worthy and effect ublic officer, in proffering for his acceptance, a situ which Mr. Duncombe must have known would be re Who the lucky individual is, that is coming among know not-neither do I care. Report says he inh Seigniory of Petite Nation, on the River Ottawa; an doubt has rendered good and efficient support to the ioner of Crown Lands, at his late election to Parliam This being so, clearly demonstrates the system of appoint to office followed by the present Ministry; therefore cry no longer be "fitness for office." But give us in great electioneering fitness. What would be said by officer, one of themselves, should be displaced, to oom for an Upper Canadian, unknown to any of the Why, Sir, the whole country would be up in arms ag so gross a piece of injustice, and the Canadian press one end of the Province to the other, would bellow fort

Now, Sir, being of this opinion, I am surprised that ahabitants of Kingston, generally, and the Merchants articular, have not taken measures to make their feel own upon the subject, as I feel that the appointment e a positive injury to themselves; and I should expect to the head of this movement, the Members of the Co nd Town, who are in a position not only to remonst gainst any act of injustice to this community, but to die the Executive Government, and if those members ny of the spirit and independence which all M. P. right to have, they will not be slow to question the appo ent with some severity; if they do not, then indeed hay say that we have been unfortunate in our select usted from situations which they worthily fill, and to hrust in their stead, political supporters e get for our usual support of everything loyal and Brid If it is, Sir, the game is up, and the government will reminded of the old saying, "Tread upon a worm and it w

Yours truly, A MERCHANE Kingston, 27th October.

ROAD MEETING

a meeting to establish an Albion Road Company, and ntinue the Plank Road from Dundas Street to the Humbe Bridge into the Township of Albion. We are glad to see f Canada so much depend. We would be glad to see example followed in other parts of the country:

At a meeting held at Turner's tavern, in the above village on the 23rd October, for the purpose of extending the Plan Road from the Humber Bridge to John Geddes' tavern, at alled to the chair, and Mr. Turner appointed S when the following resolutions were proposed and carrie

1st. Moved by John Grubb, Esq., and seconded by Mr.

"Resolved .- That this meeting consider it of the greates Ivantage and importance to the inhabitants of this and the eighbouring Townships, to continue the line of Plank Road om its present termination to John Geddes' tavern, at the action of the Gore and Vaughan Roads." 2nd. Moved by John Grubb, Esq., and seconded by Mr

. That the Capital Stock of the Albion Road Company be less than £2000, divided into 200 shares of £10 each. 3rd. Moved by John Grubb, Esq., and seconded by Mr. . Lawrance.

"That subscriptions be paid as follows ; £1 per share ! paid on subscribing; £2 6s. 8d. on or before the 1st day March, 1847; £3 6s. 8d. on or before the 1st day of

4th. Moved by John Grubb, Esq., and seconded by Mo

"That as soon as two-thirds of the Capital Stock is scribed for, a general meeting shall be called, to consider e heads of a Bill to be presented to Parliament, and other atters connected therewith." 5th. Moved by John Grubb, Esq., and seconded by Mr

"That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committ

holder of five shares be eligible for a Director :- Dr. Thistle, J. P. De la Haye, D. Trimmer, E. Lawrance, Jas. Slightan, Wm. Porter, Thomas Agar, Wm. Hassard, A. McLean, and John Geddes "

Arrival of the Great Western.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The steamer Great Western arrived at New York, on Tuesday morning, after a passage of sixteen days and a half from Liverpool. She brought out one hundred and twenty

INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA. - ROUT OF THE FRENCH TROOPS .- The Moniteur Algerica of the 30th ult. announ at a general insurrection had taken place among the native ribes dwelling on the frontiers of Morocco, and that Abd-el-Kader had placed himself at their head, and opened the campaign by cutting to pieces a body of 450 French troops. The tribes residing in the Western frontier had risen in arms against the French. Colonel Cavagnac, who advanced

nto the territory of Traras with a column of 1200 infantry, had two warm encounters with the enemy. In one of these engagements M. Peyragai, chief of batallion of the Zouaves was killed. On the 21st of September, Lieutenant-Colonel Montagnac. uperior-commander of the post of Djemmaa Ghazaouet, ceeding to the treaties of the neighbouring tribes, who prended to be menaced by parties of the cavalry of Abd-el-Kader, marched out at the head of 450 men of the Chasseurs

of Orleans and of the 2d Hussars, towards the Marabout of

Sidi Brahim, situate three leagues from Djemma, and one

and a half to the west of the Nebroma road. On the 22d he

advanced to Dar-el-Foul, about a league further. "The report of a brisk fusillade having been heard in that firection, from Djemma Ghazouet, the captain of engineers, a command of the Post, sallied out with 150 men, to reconitre and open a communication with the column. He was owever obliged to retrace his steps before a numerous body armed men, and provide 'or the security of his post. Col. Montagnac, basely, was allured into an ambuscade by the very Arabs who claimed his protection. At a distance of r leagues, within our frontier, he was surrounded and attacked by Abd-el-Kader, followed by all his forces, and ssisted by the numerous contingents of the savage tribes of that part of Morocco. Our small column, overpowered by

numbers, was almost entirely destroyed. On receipt of that intelligence General Lamoricere, Governor-General ad interim, embarked on the 27th in the Tartare steamer Djemma Ghazaouet, bringing with him the 3d battalion of the 5th regiment of Light Infantry. Two ther battalions and a battery of mountain guns followed the entenant-General on the same day, in the steamers Euph-

The following extracts will be read with interest, showing as they do, the bravery of both the French and the native roops. Neither ancient nor modern warfare afford more examples of courage. The Semaphore de Marseilles of the 3d instant, publishes

"Colonel Mantagnag, at the head of 450 men had

scarcely reachedistant from Di intention of op The melee v

eighty Chasseu Abd-el-Kader upon them in the wall compelled to " During Ab-del-Ka arrangemer

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