and Coltness morning train (down) had been impeded considerably during the previous part of the journey, but on reaching the Jerviston embankment, where the inclination is 1 in 144, down which the trains generally run by their own gravity, the steam being shut off the train on this occasion was entirely stopped, although the steam was kept on. A number of passengers alighted, and during a lull of the storm, by dint of shoving, the train was started, and reached town about three quarters of an hour past the usual time. The wind, by getting into the fire-box, blew the coke so much about, forcing part of it also through the bars, altogether causing a diminution in the quantity of steam.—*Glasgow Paper.*

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CLERGY RESERVES.

REPORT of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, to whom were referred the several Petitions presented to this House, praying that the Clergy Reserves may be sold in conformity with the provisions of the Imperial Statute, or otherwise.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 13th May, 1846.

The Select Committee to whom were referred certain Petitions presented to your Honourable House, during the present Session, from various parts of the Province, and from various classes of the community, praying that no interruption or delay might take place in bringing to sale the Clergy Reserve Lands; neither that any portion of these lands be given to any sect or denomination of Christians for their exclusive benefit; nor any interruption take place in carrying out the Act 3 and 4 Vic. cap. 78, beg leave to report—

That the settlement of the appropriation and division of the Clergy Reserve Lands, is well known to have been attended with difficulties of no ordinary nature, and to have threatened, more than once, consequences of the most disastrous and dangerous description.

Year after year did the Provincial Government and Legislature strive to come to an equitable arrangement, which might satisfy reasonable hopes, and extinguish the fierce flame of sectarian discord. The Home Government displayed no less anxiety to have the question accommodated, and finally, the desirable object was attained, by the Act 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 78, passed by the Imperial Parliament.

This brought the matter so long in dispute to an issue; not, perhaps, entirely to the satisfaction of the various sects, but which was hailed by all patriotic minds as one of the most fortunate events which could have occurred in the affairs of the Province.

It might have been expected, that the wise and beneficial course now adopted would have met with no interruption, least of all from that body of Christians who have enjoyed numerous exclusive advantages and privileges in the Province, and who have ultimately secured a portion, so large and liberal, of the lands in question.

It would appear, however, that not satisfied with the questionable allotment of Glebes, to numerous Rectories of the Episcopalian Church, and with the more than liberal proportion of Clergy Reserve Funds which was placed at their disposal, certain members of that Church have not hesitated to break in upon the barrier which the British Parliament had interposed against Provincial discontent, and have devised a scheme for creating a *Clerical Land Corporation* in Canada, at once at variance with the liberal spirit of the age and with the habits and views of Canadian settlers.

It is now desired by a portion of the inhabitants of the Province, to adopt a course which would virtually defeat the object of the Imperial Act, and which would place a numerous class of industrious and deserving settlers at the mercy of a fluctuating body as *mere tenants*, when their neighbours on every hand are attaining, or have attained, the object of all enterprising and hard-working yeomen, the *freehold ownership* of the soil, which their labour and capital have reclaimed.

Your Committee might enlarge upon the danger of subjecting any class of their fellow-colonists to the caprice, and it might be to the persecution, of landholders upon local or general questions of a political nature. It is sufficient to know, that such a power would be placed in the hands of *Clerical Corporations*, should the law permit them to create a class dependent in a great degree upon their pleasure and good-will.

Your Committee, for this and many other reasons too numerous to detail, feel no hesitation in expressing their high satisfaction with the determination of Government to proceed with the sales of the Clergy Reserve Lands, and recommend that the most oeconomical mode of sale be adopted; and that no interruption be offered to the wise and well-matured conclusion adopted by the Imperial Parliament.

All which is respectfully submitted,

ADAM FERGUSSON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

We gave last week the important Resolutions of Mr. Williams, M.P.P. for Durham, in relation to the Agriculture and Commerce of the country, and have learned that an address to the Queen, founded upon these Resolutions, has passed the Assembly without a dissentient voice.—ED. CH.

Thursday, May 14.

On the motion of Mr. Boulton, leave was given for King's College to be heard at the bar against the University Bill on Thursday next. The hon. gentleman stated that a member of the Montreal bar would address the house in French.

Mr. Moffatt presented a petition from the Montreal Turnpike Trust, praying that if the Lachine Railroad Company was incorporated, it should be compelled to assume the payment of the interest of its debentures, or to redeem the same.

Mr. Johnston resigned his seat. The reasons given by the hon. member were that he would no longer be put down in the manner members on his own side had attempted to coerce him of late; he also stated that he had met with ingratitude from ministers.

Mr. Moffatt's bill to amend the Act of incorporation of the city of Montreal was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Clauses to enable the corporation to proceed to the election of a councillor and assessors for the east ward, to provide for the election of councillors in future, whose elections shall not have taken place on the day fixed by law, to make provision for the making and levying of the assessment for the current year, were added to the bill.

Mr. Moffatt moved another clause which by mutual consent was allowed to stand over until to-day—the consideration of it to be the first order.

The bill to amend the Board of Works was read a second time; to be committed to-day.—*Montreal Courier, May,* 15.

On Tuesday night, 12th inst., in the House of Assembly, the following Message from his Excellency the Governor with reference to the projected Quebec and Halifax Railway, was read:—

"The Governor-General recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of granting a sufficient sum of money to defray the expenses of a survey and estimate for the construction of a Railroad from Quebec to the south-eastern boundary of the Province, to be connected with a Railroad passing through New Brunswick to Halifax, in accordance with the views of the Imperial Government; and also to procure a report of such statistical or other information as may fully justify the Legislature of Canada in co-operating with the Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the prosecution of a work of such general importance.

Government House, May, 1846.

On Friday last the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Clergy Reserve question made their report, and we have much pleasure in transferring it to our columns.—They strongly recommend the investment of a share of those reserves in the Church Societies of the Dioceses of Toronto and of Quebec, equal to that which the Church of England is entitled to draw from the funds realised from the proceeds of the sales, according to the Imperial Act.

The conclusions to which the Committee have come, we heartily concur in. Nothing appears to us more reasonable than that the members of each Church, entitled to a portion of the Reserves, should have power to manage them as they may consider for their interests, under certain restrictions in favour of the public, whose interests, are, of course, superior to those of any single Corporation. The petitions which have been presented to Parliament, have come, as yet, from members of the Church of England alone. The reason of this is, perhaps, that other denominations have not, as yet, regularly organised Lay Societies, which could enter upon the duty of managing them efficiently, and it may take them some time to organise them. Members of the Church of Scotland in Canada are proceeding with the establishment of a Lay Society for the support of the interests of their Church here, but it is not yet incorporated, as are those of the Church of England, by act of Parliament. As soon as it is, however, we anticipate that a movement will be made by that body, similar to what has taken place among members of the Church of England. Nor can we conceive why their prayer should not be granted.

The lands at the present moment, notoriously yield nothing to the denominations for whose benefit they are intended.—The whole revenue derived from them and proceeds of the sales hardly pay for the expense of management. A fund, which, with care and economy, might be made a blessing to the country, and an aid in the religious instruction of the people, is being frittered away in the expense of disposing of it.—The Clergy and members of the different churches look with regret upon the wasting away of a property intended to do so much good, and capable of effecting so much good, if properly husbanded. At the rate at which it is now going, there is every expectation that, in the course of a few years, nothing will be left.

We are, therefore, gratified to find that the Committee have recommended the House to assist in the great object of converting what remains of the Reserves to the objects originally intended, and we trust that the House will address Her Majesty on the subject, agreeably to the Report.—*Montreal Herald.*

CLERGY RESERVES.—It appears to us something extraordinary, that a body of Clergy should be declared by act of Parliament to be entitled to a certain share of a quantity of land, and at the same time debarred from all control over them. We know that many would object to giving the entire management of the lands to the clergy, solely because they are candidly of opinion, that the clergy, having other matters to attend to than the selling and leasing of land, are not the most proper parties to have that duty imposed upon them. But in the case of the Church of England, this objection does not apply, for the members of that communion who, to the number of 10,000 we should think, have petitioned for a division of the Reserves, petition in the same breath, that they be invested in the Lay Society of the Church, for each Diocese respectively. Neither would it apply to the allotment to the Kirk of Scotland of her share, if her members desired the division, for the same reason that, they might be given to the Lay Society of that Church, now in flourishing operation. That the lands would not be better managed by those Societies, than by the Crown Lands department, no one is hardy enough to assert. The management of that department has long since passed into a proverb, and the sooner the Clergy Lands are removed from its control, the better will it be for the ministers of all denominations entitled to a share of them.

We trust that Parliament will see fit to pass an Address to the Queen in accordance with the numerous petitions on this subject.—*Montreal Herald.*

We are glad that the Committee of the Legislative Council to whom the Clergy Reserve Question was referred, have reported in favour of the application of the parties who have petitioned the Legislature, praying that the portion of the Clergy Lands which belonged to the Church of England may be vested in the Church Societies of Quebec and Toronto. We trust that the Council will concur in the report of the Committee, and that when the question comes before the Lower House, it may likewise receive the favourable consideration of that body. The application is nothing more than what is reasonable, and we are only surprised that *any* member of the Legislature—let alone a member of the Church of England,—should be opposed to the demand.—*Montreal Courier.*

In our Parliamentary proceedings it will be seen that the Government loan £100,000 to the sufferers by the Quebec fires was carried. The manner of disposing of the loan, we understand, will be this: Commissioners will be named by the Government, to ascertain the amount of real estate destroyed, and to declare a dividend thereon, in the following manner—suppose that the amount be £400,000, a dividend of £25 per cent will be declared, and each owner of a lot will be entitled upon giving the required security, to receive that sum upon every £100 of actual loss he has sustained; no allowance being made for loss of furniture or stock, and whatever insurance there was upon the building destroyed.

Payment will be made in debentures of various amount, bearing interest at the rate of £5 per cent per annum, guaranteed by the Government, in the same manner as Roads and Harbour Debentures have been heretofore, and transferable in the same manner. Mortgages with a privileged claim upon house and lot will be required, with further security for the erection of a building of proportionate value to the loan within a given time. The difference between the interest guaranteed and that received, with the expences of the Commission, will be paid by the Province, and will be almost tantamount to a loan without interest—*Abridged from the Montreal Courier.*

We are happy to find that both branches of the Legislature have concurred in and adopted the same address to the Queen, on the subject of Mr. G. Ryland's claim; thus formally admitting that gentleman's demand upon the Government for indemnity, and recommending that it be paid. This being now reduced to something like certainty, we sincerely congratulate Mr. Ryland, and we are pleased to find that he has overcome the unfair opposition which he met with in quarters whence he had a right to expect support.—*Montreal Courier.*

KING'S COLLEGE—The initiative taken by Mr. Hall, with reference to this Institution, has at length called forth the Attorney General (West), who, on Friday, 8th inst., brought in a Bill to alter and amend the charter of King's College, and also a Bill to vest the endowment of King's College in the University of Upper Canada.

ENTERPRIZE.—Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, passed this town on Monday last, on his way to Lake Superior, whence he is going for the purpose of exploring the copper mines, about which there has been so much speculation. He is accompanied by about sixty French Canadians, and a number of Sappers and Miners, also by Mr. Paul Kane, an artist of considerable celebrity, who intends to take views of the scenery through which Governor Simpson proposes to pass.—*Niagara Mail.*

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We regret to learn that by the bursting of the steam chest of the *Albion* steamer between Lachine and Carillon on Sunday morning,—two lives were lost. The *Albion* is the property of Messrs. H. and S. Jones, and had previously made two trips this season with twelve barges in tow. On the present occasion she had but seven, and being about 6 miles above Lachine, was going with light pressure, when the steam chest gave away. One of the men, who was killed instantly, was a deck hand who had gone below to warm himself; the other, a fireman, had just renewed the fire, and was ascending the hatch, he was dreadfully scalded and died in the afternoon. The engineer was also severely scalded about the face and hands in endeavouring to save the fireman.

An inquest was held on the bodies, and a verdict of "Accidental death" rendered.

We believe no blame can be attributed to any one; the owners are most careful that the machinery of their boats shall be in perfect order, and that those employed by them shall be steady, sober persons. The engine is a *low pressure*, and the boiler was thoroughly repaired and examined during the last winter. When the explosion took place, it was under a lower pressure than ordinary, and well supplied with water. The rent is very small, and no reason can be assigned for it. The engineer is a very careful, sober man, who has had charge of the boat ever since she was built.—*Montreal Courier.*

THE STEAMERS KENT AND LONDON.—At the Western District Assizes which opened on the 4th inst., before Mr. Justice Macaulay, the case of the loss of the *Kent* came before the court in an action brought against the proprietors of the *London*, which it will be recollected came in collision with her on Lake Erie. The jury brought in a verdict of £2500 for the plaintiffs. If this verdict is sustained, passengers on board the *Kent* at the time of the accident who may have lost baggage, &c., will be equally entitled to recover.—*News.*

ST CATHERINES.—This village, which contained only 380 inhabitants in 1827, has now 3,400—eight churches, four flouring mills with twenty run of stones, and 10 factories and foundries, besides boat yards and all other sources of industrial employment. It owes its prosperity to the construction of the Welland Canal.—*Ib.*

We are glad to learn that the late rains have raised the water in the rivers running into the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and that a large quantity of lumber is on its way down. Many rafts arrived in port, and passed downward to Quebec yesterday.—*Montreal Courier.*

GREAT FIRE IN SAGUENAY.—From Quebec we have melancholy accounts of the devastation occasioned by the fire which owing to the dryness of the season has been for some time past raging in the forest behind and below Quebec. Two houses at Lake Saint Charles, and more than twenty in the Township of Stoneham have been destroyed. But the greatest destruction has taken place at Grand Baie, and the neighbourhood of Chicoutimi. Nearly the whole of the former village is in ashes. The Church of St. Alexis, the priest's house, the house and store of the Hudson's Bay Company, and a few small houses being alone saved.

Three mills belonging to Messrs. Price, together with a large quantity of timber and sawn lumber, and the wharves were consumed. The provisions in store, and the sown grain are also destroyed. Aided by a high wind the flames spread with such fearful rapidity that nothing could be saved. Three thousand people are without shelter, clothing or food. The whole amount of provisions saved, being only twenty barrels of flour and about the same quantity of pork.

The steamer *Pocahontas* has been despatched by Messrs. Price, and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, with supplies of food and clothing.

A meeting was held at Quebec on Saturday to consider what measures could be taken for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers.

Montreal has ever shown a kindly sympathy for the distressed, and we trust that in this calamity she will not be found wanting.—*Montreal Courier, May* 12.

THE FIRE IN THE WOODS in this District has spread far and wide. We understand that at Malbaie and Riviere Ouille much damage has arisen from this cause; that some houses &c., have been consumed. We were informed this morning, that at cape de la Madelain, near Three Rivers, two government mills have been burnt down. At Ste. Anne de la Perade and St. Feriol like disasters have taken place. A letter from Trois Pistoles (published in last night's *Canadien*) written by one of the most influential merchants there, contains the following paragraph:—"The fire yesterday visited St. Fabien, St. Simon and Trois Pistoles; upwards of twenty-five buildings, houses and outhouses, have been destroyed; horses even, were burnt to death in their stables: the utmost consternation exists among us."

Our correspondent's letter announces the prompt and humane step taken by the Governor General for the alleviation of the sufferers at the Saguenay: but more, much more, remains to be done. It is to be expected that at the meeting summoned for to-morrow, in behalf of the unfortunate people just mentioned, some provisions will be made for the misery which must exist elsewhere, arising from the same sad visitation. We sincerely trust that all narrow-mindedness, pique, and ill-feeling, from whatever cause arising, will then be cast aside, and that all will unite in promoting the blessed cause of charity, and the christian work of succouring brethren in distress and affliction.

Mr. Price—the father of the Saguenay as he is termed—with his usual kind-heartedness sent down in the *Pochahontas* his own boat, for the immediate use of the sufferers, a large quantity of flour and pork. Monsigneur l'Archeveque also despatched to them provisions.—*Quebec Mercury.*

FIRE AT PORT HOPE.—We regret to find that a large quantity of produce, 14,000 or 15,000 bushels of wheat, and a number of barrels of flour, were destroyed by the fire at Mr. Burton's Mill on the 15th inst. The building was insured for £1,000, and there was also an insurance of £5,000 on the produce. Mr. Burton will lose, by reason of his having expended a short time ago nearly £2000 in repairs.—*Star.*

BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.—Since the date of my last Report the works of this improvement have been very much advanced. The entire of the north-east, north-west, south-east, and south-west piers are now sunk, and the superstructure added; some top planking remains to be done.

The progress in dredging has not been so great as it might have been, and there have been several complaints made during the past season, of inconvenience arising therefrom; but as expressed in my last Report, it was not possible for such a work to be carried on so that no inconvenience should be felt during its construction, as the very channel in which the operations must necessarily be proceeded with was the same through which the trade of the port must be carried on.

No pains or exertions have been spared to meet the wants and wishes of the parties interested in the trade, but it would have been imprudent to have pushed the works of dredging more rapidly than has been done.

From the depth of sand upon which the piers are in most part founded, a great deal of subsidence must be expected; and, in fact, to encourage it, at the same time endeavouring so to control it, that it should take place gradually and evenly, has been the great aim in the management of that work, and up to the present such has been the nature of it; in one instance a part of one of the piers close to the old channel subsided in such a manner as to lean over a few inches, but it subsequently resumed its horizontal position. The more subsidence takes place, the more staple will be the work, and had the dredging been forced as some have wished, there can be no doubt that very extensive and injurious settlements in the piers must have occurred.

Some deposit has taken place at each end of the canal, but this was to have been expected: in the channel within the piers, where the dredges have been at work, a considerable current is always running either in or out, and consequently a portion of the sand stirred up by the dredging, and held in suspension, is carried by the current, until, meeting the quiet water of the lake, it is deposited; of the shoal on the Burlington Bay side, on which there is at present but nine feet of water, the Engineer estimates that about 450 cubic yards have been so deposited by the latter operations, and that the total amount of shoal to be removed to give the full depth contracted for (12 feet) in the canal would be 2,800 yards, which, at 1s. 3d. per yard, would amount to the sum of £175.

By the section and soundings of the channel, which were furnished by the Engineer on the 26th February last, there appears to be a channel through the canal of not less than nine feet six inches in any spot; the level of the lake is described, by those long acquainted with it, as being two feet lower than ordinary; from the rise of the water, therefore, now taking place, and the additional means provided for the improvement of the channel, I have every reason to believe that no inconvenience will be experienced, but I certainly would not recommend, under any circumstances, that the dredging should be so forced as to endanger the uniform settlement of the piers.

By a statement of accounts of the works furnished to me, their present state is as follows:—

Amount of the appropriation		£50,000 0 0
Amount paid	£46,798 13 5	
Amount estimated as still to be paid on their full completion	2,837 6 2	
		£49,635 19 7
Leaving a balance for contingencies, &c. of	£ 364 0 5	

—*Report Board of Works.*

A PLAIN EXPOSITION OF THE TERM "SECTARIAN."

(*To the Editor of the Morning Courier.*)

MR. EDITOR,—I am a plain uneducated man as far as book learning is concerned, and if this letter of mine should happen to be so correctly written as to lead you to doubt the truth of my assertion, I must tell you that its all Nathan's doings.—But you don't know who Nathan is, so I must tell ye. Well! Nathan is the grandson of an old U. E. Loyalist, that's my father, and of course is a member of the Church of England like his own father, that's me, and is learning Latin and Greek here in Montreal; as I can afford to make a scholar of him, and am determined to do so, be the cost what it may, and it will be no trifle I can tell ye, as I have had bills to pay on his account just now. To meet them, I came in yesterday from the Townships with a yoke of fat oxen, (he wants me to call them a couple of fat bullocks, but that's all nonsense,) and sold them for £42. A swinging price you'll say, and so it was. Well I gave Nathan half the amount which paid all his bills, and something over for pocket money. So much for the business part of my story. This being all settled, he said to me, says he, father! you'd like to see some of the curiosities of this great and flourishing city? Yes! says I, I would. Well then, says he, let's go to the House of Parliament to hear the debates—so off we set. And there sure enough *was* a glorious debate. It was upon some motion made about a College in Upper Canada.—Now, don't imagine Mr. Editor, that I'm going to pester you or your readers, if you should put this in print, with a long discussion upon this vexed question, as my son Nathan calls it, for I am going to do no such thing. All I want to say. is a word or two upon a speech made by a Mr. Sherwood, the Solicitor General, (as Nathan calls him), of Upper Canada. He's a regular Churchman you! He gave it to them in grand style. He told them how that the Church was proscribed and persecuted—how that the—but I need not tell you what he said, as I see you have got all his speech in your paper of to-day, and a capital speech it is. But there was one particular to which he did not advert, and oh! how I wanted just to whisper a word in his ear about it, because I am sure if I had, he would have borne down upon those ranting fellows opposed to him, with a vengeance. I allude to an observation which fell from a black, solemn looking man whom he called a Bishop (why, I don't understand, as I don't see how a Bishop would be in that House,) designating this College as a *sectarian* institution because it was maintained, that it belonged exclusively to the Church, thereby making the Church a sect (!) Now, although I am nothing but a simple old Yankee farmer, I have whittled considerably in the course of my life, but I never could see that the stick I whittled, with as good a jack-knife as ever was clasped, could be called a chip, whittled from off it. The stick itself I mean, the chips might, and were the whittlings, and if of soft pine, the whittlings,—(my son Nathan dos'nt like the word, but that's nothing.)—the whittlings were not the stick, they were really and "de facto" that's Nathan's putting in, "chips," or as I would say whittlings, from the stick. Now, this dark and solemn man, who they said was a Bishop, called this College a *sectarian* Institution, inasmuch as it was claimed to be an Institution exclusively belonging to the Church. Now my son, Nathan, tells me, and I'm satisfied he's right, for he's a well educated boy, though I say it, that should'nt say it, that sectarian means something cut off, as a chip whittled off from a stick. And, therefore, it appears to me that the Church is the stick, and the sectarian is the chip whittled off from it, and consequently if this College belong to the Church, or be claimed by the Church, as a Church Institution, it cannot be a sectarian Institution, but must be a part and parcel of the original stick; while Victoria College at Cobourg, and Queen's College at Kingston, are cuttings from the original stock; chips, whittled off from the original stick, and consequently *sectarian.*

Yours, &c.,
May 7, 1846. MATTHEW.

MEXICO.

The New York papers are in a state of great indignation with their Government and the General of their army on the Rio Grande. The President and the Executive are blamed for having committed the country to war without even consulting the Congress; and the General is blamed for his gross incapacity. It appears that General Taylor has grossly underrated his enemy, and has allowed himself to be surrounded.

It is said that the General has it in his power to destroy Matamoras with his batteries, but it does not appear to us that that will make any difference to the American cause, because it is asserted that the city is deserted by its inhabitants, and if the Mexicans know their true policy, they will offer no serious resistance to the Americans, until they have advanced well into the country; above all they will keep away from any wooded portion of the territory, where their cavalry will be of no use, and where the American rifle, even in the hands of undisciplined men, will prove a formidable foe to them.

The intelligence received yesterday, gives no further news from the seat of war. The excitement at Washington is intense. It is reported that the Committee of Congress on Naval and Military affairs have determined to urge the immediate passage of a Bill to enable the President to equip fifty thousand volunteers and appropriate two millions of dollars for effectual operations against Mexico, and to call into requisition the whole force of the navy.

The next thing we shall probably hear is that the American squadron have attacked Vera Cruz: if they do the Castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa is likely to give them full employment.

The intelligence of the destruction of the two troops of cavalry is confirmed, and seems to have been admirably managed by the Mexicans.—*Montreal Courier, May* 15.

THE STEAMBOAT NEW-YORK WITH THE RECRUITS ASHORE.

(*Correspondence of the Tribune*)

New-Orleans, May 3, 1846.
Sunday Morning, 10½ o'clock.

We have had no farther arrival from Brazos Santiago, but I have to state that the steamboat *New York*, in proceeding on her voyage thither, got ashore near the South West Pass, and it is feared will have to discharge before she can be got off.—She has 180 recruits on board, 1 piece artillery, and some munitions of war. We had counted upon her arrival at Brazos Santiago by this time. Now our hope is that the steamboat *Monmouth*, from Galvestown, may have arrived in season to save Point Isabel and the stores there, from falling into the hands of the Mexicans. No one feels the least alarm for Gen. Taylor.

TEXAS.

The Rio del Nences has always been considered the Texan frontier, and the advance of a single soldier beyond it even conceding the whole question of the justice of Texan revolt and subsequent annexation, would have been a positive act of hostility. But the advance of a whole *corps d'armee*, which, insignificant as it is in numbers, is declared by the president of the United States himself to be two-thirds of his whole disposable force, was a positive invasion, and it was evident that none but prudential considerations would arrest its further progress. It was a piratical act, and was consummated by a most extraordinary procedure on the part of General Taylor,—that of declaring the port of Matamoras in a state of blockade—the blockading a port of a nation with which he did not profess to be at war, which had offered no hostilities, and that on the part of a nation which has always been extremely jealous of the right of blockade, and practically denied its existence.

The Americans have now a very difficult card to play. It is very doubtful that the great maritime powers will allow them to blockade the Mexican ports and ravage the coast. But, if they are allowed to do their worst, they can make little impression on Vera Cruz; and, though the Mexicans have no navy, by issuing letters of marque they may inflict the most serious damage on the American commercial marine. We repeat, however, that we do not believe that France and England whose mediation was so spurned in the case of Texas, and which have large interests in Mexico as public creditors and as proprietors of mines, will tolerate such an atrocious proceeding as the blockading and devastating the coast of an ally, who has done nothing more than defend herself from an unprovoked invasion.

But the matter of immediate interest is the position of General Taylor, who, it is generally admitted, must surrender if not relieved. It seems to us very doubtful that any relief could reach him in time, and, if his corps is cut up, to land detatchments on the coast would only expose them to the same fate. It is clear that the Americans, to do any good, must again land in force, and form a new basis of operations, and advance, as Taylor did, from the coast. To do this will require a strong flotilla and a Commisariat. And then what is the object? To post more men on the Rio Grande, to perish of disease or to desert? Or to march to Mexico and effect the permanent conquest of the country? The latter we believe is totally out of American power, even if the attempt were tolerated. Militia may defend their own soil, but they will not make conquests. An industrious nation like the Americans cannot afford the abstraction of so great a number of its citizens from the ordinary pursuits of business. With respect to the financial part of the affair, it is easy to vote millions, but not so easy to raise them. Already a panic prevaied in the stock Market at New York, and stocks of every kind had fallen from three to five per cent. Every sensible and respectable person in the United States deprecates this war, and such a glaring want of principle as it displays, to say nothing of the further complication of the Oregon, must be fatal to the credit of any government.—*Montreal Gazette.*

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dear Brethren,—You are hereby respectfully reminded that the next Meeting of the Association is appointed to be held in Bytown, (D. V.) on the 17th and 18th of June.

I remain, your faithful brother,
HY. PATTON, *Secretary E. D. C. A.*
Rectory, Cornwall, May 18, 1846.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

Rev. Brethren,—The next Meeting of this Association is appointed to be held (D.V.) at the Mohawk Parsonage, Bay of Quinté, on Wednesday, the 27th, and Thursday, the 28th May, instant.

SALTERN GIVINS,
Secretary.
May 1st, 1846.

St. JOHN'S LODGE OF Free and Accepted Masons.

THE Brethren of St. John's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, intend celebrating the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Cobourg, on Wednesday, 24th June next.

The Brethren will form a Procession, and attend Divine Service, after which there will be a dinner.

By order of the W. M.,
T. LEE, *Secretary.*
Cobourg, May 20th, 1846.

☞ Brethren residing at a distance are respectfully requested to attend. 462-5

SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

THOMAS BILTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 2, Wellington Buildings,
(SUCCESSOR TO T. J. PRESTON,)

GRATEFUL to the Gentry of Canada West, for the distinguished patronage which he continues to receive, begs respectfully to intimate, that he has received, per *Great Britain* and other vessels, a very superior assortment of the best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., of the best possible styles and qualities; and would particularly ask the attention of Gentlemen to his very complete assortment of Patent Cachmeres, French Elastic Cloths, &c., for Summer Clothing, in qualities which cannot be surpassed.

The want of an Establishment where Gentlemen can at all times depend upon being supplied with a first-rate article, in Scarfs, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., has induced the Subscriber to be particular in his selection of Goods for that branch of his business.

The Tailoring Department will continue to be conducted on those principles which are calculated to give satisfaction to a discerning public.

N.B.—Clergymen and Barrister's Gowns, &c. &c., made in the most correct manner.

Toronto, May 18, 1846. 462-tf

Victoria College.

THE Summer Session of Victoria College, consisting of sixteen weeks, will commence the Third Thursday in June, and close on the Second Wednesday in October, succeeded by a vacation of three weeks.

A. MACNAB, *Principal.*
Victoria College,
Cobourg, 12th May, 1846. 461-3

Governess Wanted.

WANTED immediately, a GOVERNESS, as ASSISTANT to a Lady who has undertaken the tuition of a few Pupils in addition to her family. A good knowledge of MUSIC and FRENCH, are indispensable.

A member of the Church of England will be preferred.

Communications (post-paid) to be addressed to C. C., care of T. D. CAMPBELL, Esq., Brockville.

May, 1846. 461-tf

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.

A YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education, wants a situation in a respectable family where the children are young

Address (post-paid) J. C., Office of this Paper.
Cobourg, 1st April, 1846. 455-tf

EDUCATION.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:—

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

Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. 427-tf

BOARDING SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.
TERMS PER QUARTER:

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

Masters will be procured, if desired, for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the usual Terms.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Towels.

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

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

Bay Street, (between King Street and Adelaide Street) March, 1845. 372-tf

WANTED,

A MASTER for the Napanee Grammar School. Applications, (pre-paid) addressed to ALEX'R. CAMPBELL, Esq., Postmaster, Napanee.

20th April, 1846. 458-tf

HATS! HATS!!

JUST OPENED, 3 Cases CHRISTY's best Black and Drab Beaver, Satin Velvet Nab, French Silk and Gossomer HATS, imported expressly for the SPRING TRADE.

☞ ALWAYS ON HAND, a large assortment of best West of England CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds and Cashmeretts, Linen Drills; Silk, Satin & Fancy VESTINGS; Gentlemen's Linen, Cotton, Lambswool, and Merino Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, Socks, Satin Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Suspenders, and every article necessary for Gentlemen's wear, of the best qualities, and reasonable prices.

PETER M'CALLUM,
Merchant Tailor.
Cobourg, 2d April, 1846. 455-13

MASONIC ARMS INN.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and supporters that he has re-opened the above house, where every attention will be paid to the comfort of those who may visit it.

JOHN T. SMITH.
Toronto, March 19th, 1846. 455-13

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

TORONTO, NIAGARA, QUEENSTON & LEWISTON.

The Royal Mail Steamers
CITY OF TORONTO, PRINCESS ROYAL, AND SOVEREIGN,

WILL, on their arrival from Kingston, leave Toronto, for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock.

RETURNING—Will leave Lewiston every morning, at 7 o'clock, for Queenston and Niagara; and will leave Niagara at 8 o'clock, for Toronto and Kingston.

Toronto, 4th May, 1846. 461

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

WILL leave TORONTO for PORT HOPE, COBOURG and KINGSTON, *daily* (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock, noon, on the arrival of the Steamer *Eclipse* from Hamilton; commencing on Monday the 13th instant.

FARE.

From Hamilton to Kingston—Cabin		$4½
" " " Deck		2
From Toronto to Kingston—Cabin		4
" " " Deck		2
From Toronto to Cobourg—Cabin		2
" " " Deck		1
From Cobourg to Kingston—Cabin		2
" " " Deck		1

RETURNING.

The above Steamers will leave KINGSTON *daily* (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Toronto, April 9, 1846. 457

Toronto, Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,
CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON,

HAS resumed her trips between Toronto and the above Ports, leaving Toronto every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston; and Lewiston, on her return, on the arrival of the Cars from Buffalo

Toronto, May 7, 1846. 461

THE STEAMER AMERICA,
CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten o'clock.

Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and intermediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock.

The *America* will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg.

Toronto, April 9, 1846. 457

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,
CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

WILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, (touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock.

Toronto, April 9, 1846. 457

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlemen in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned.

District.	Township.	Lot.	Con.	Acres.
Bathurst	Bathurst	7 11 & 12		365
Home	Brock	31	6	200
Western	Brooke	16	1	200
Midland	Camden East	E. half 5	3	100
Do.	do.	47	8	200
Western	Chatham	10	14	200
Do.	Collingwood	22	5	200
Brock	Dereham	22, 24, 25, 26, 28	4	1000
Do.	do.	20, 21, 22	5	600
Colborne	Dummer	1	11	200
Home	East Gwillimbury	Part 25	8	88
Western	Enniskillen	29	4	200
Colborne	Fenelon	9	1	200
Do.	do.	22	3	200
Do.	do.	20	3	200
Do.	do.	14, 17, 22	6	600
Do.	do.	14, 16	7	400
Do.	do.	22	5	197
Do.	do.	18, 20	9	400
Do	do.	15, 25	10	400
Newcastle	Manvers	7	8	200
Western	Moore	11	3	200
Do.	do.	7, 11	5	400
Do.	do.	W. half 11	7	100
Do.	do.	9	8	200
Do.	do.	11	9	200
Do.	do.	W. half 9	11	100
Gore	Nassagaweya	8	1	200
Do.	do.