"paid to the ministers for that year, the Com"missioners resolved on making a supplementary
grant of £37 10s to each minister, which was

The revenue of 1853, was as follows: Paid by Government to the Commissioners,....£11.260 13 4.
Paid by Government direct to

the Ministers to whom the faith of the Crown was pledged,..... 1,083 7 2

Mr. Allan says, that in April. 1854, the Clergy Commissioners learned that they were to receive a larger sum for 1853, than they had false, and the inventor and publisher of slighted to the Clergy, and he states the are shown to be calumniators. If we are gu whole amount paid by the Government at of the fraud and deception involved in whole amount paid by the Government of the fraud and deception involved in \$\pm\$12,344. Anxious to verify this statement, we turned to the Public Accounts, and found that Mr. Allan, on the 7th January, 1854, then, the guilt and dishonor, attemption of the fraud and deception involved in above charges, no language is too strong to nonnee our conduct; if we are not as is a shewn, then, the guilt and dishonor, attemptions are shewn, then, the guilt and dishonor, attemptions are shewn, then, the guilt and dishonor, attemptions are shewn, then, the guilt and deception involved in the statement, and the statement of the fraud and deception involved in the statement, and the statement of the fraud and deception involved in the statement, and the statement of the fraud and deception involved in the statement, and the statement of the s made returns to Parliament, showing that the to be fastened on us, belong to the inventor Commissioners had disbursed £13,538 during publishers of the false assertions. the year 1853. How he can now say that, after making this return, the Government paid the Commissioners more, which made the amount to be disbursed only £12,344, passes false, when in your Editorial already refer our comprehension. By adding in April, the Government, it would appear substracted from the amount paid in January. But further, Mr. Allan says—" Finding that the amount received was in excess of the sum paid to the minised was in excess of the sum paid to the ministers for that year, the Commissioners resolved on making the supplementary grant of £37 10s to each minister, which was done." In reading this, we would of course conclude that was paid in 1854, immediately after the discovery of the surplus, and, undoubtedly, paid by Government to the Commissioners Vic. Allan intended it so to be understood. 1853 afforded to each Minister £150 for t We know, however, that the £37 10s. was not paid until March. 1855, after the commuation measure had been passed through the Canadian Legislature, and when it was found advisable to make it appear that £150 and not was put to account, or as part of that yes £112 10s. was the actual income of the incumbents. The hundred and fifty dollars was not given because the fund could spare it, it was given to swell the commutation fund and swin-likely was because the fund could spare it, it was given to swell the commutation fund and swin-likely was presented by a control of that yet was put to account, or as part of that yet salary. If the commissioners—acting on prudent, cautious principle, which the lett shew they did, and assigning to each minister of the commutation fund and swin-likely actually the commutation fund and swin-likely actually actually the commutation fund and swin-likely actually actuall dle the public. We observe that Dr. Cook the revenue to be received for a year-a professes not to know anything about the figures of the Clergy Reserves Commissioners; he appears anxious to show that he has no connexion with him. It would appear that he wished to ignore the disgraceful scheme, probably concocted between the Commissioners and Mr. J. A. McDonald, by which a false declaration was balance, which was justly ours, and actually or balance, which was justly ours, and actually or balance. put in the mouths of every clergyman of the church, save one. We cannot see how Dr. being in the possession of our Commission or any other balances, to lie in their hands, Cook or any other member of the church can the future benefit of the Church or for our escape responsibility for it. They cannot now say, as Dr. Cook attempts, "We claim £150 because we were entitled to it," when they formely claimed it because they received it. They can have only one story. They were the moneys belonging to us, which our

We have given the defences of the reverend conspirators, and the two different hypothesis on which the Government has paid away, illejecting us to a tyranny and a persecution of gally and corruptly, \$100,000 of the public refined and terrible nature. It would be a money. Let us for a moment look at the law only depriving us of our funds, and of liberty which should have governed the case, and for do with them what conscience and a sense disobeying which the ministry deserve im- duty to the Church and to the religious inte disobeying which the ministry deserve impeachment, our readers do not require to be told that the Clergy Reserves Fund has always been regarded by the people of this country as public property. The Imperial Parliament admitted this when they framed the Act to permit secularization, as well as previously. The Provincial Parliament asserted the fund to the public, and to belong to the whole people, in the Act of Secularization, and the Government was bound by that declaration, and undertook, as the Executive Administration, to organize the country which it was our most carnest well as previously. undertook, as the Executive Administration, to effectuate the intentions of Parliament. They were bound to obey the law in its spirit as well as extent, of the pecuniary interests of ourselvents. m its letter. They have violated both. The and families, to avert. reason why a limitation or restriction was imposed upon the Provincial Legislature by the Imperial Parliament was, as the whole country knows, to prevent what might seem hardship or injustice to individuals. It was said in the or injustice to individuals. or injustice to individuals. House of Commons,—clergymen are now re- when called by Government to make a retu ceiving annual salaries from the Clergy Reserves, which they may be deprived of, if this restraining clause be not inserted. As they may taken the salary of £150, which the funds think "the faith of the Crown" is pledged to them for the continuance of these salaries during their incumbencies, we ought to prevent their Church and of religion; and having taken a being "annulled, suspended or reduced." This was done. The Provincial Parliament was authorized to dispose of the entire fund, except authorized to dispose of the entire rund, except so much as might be necessary to secure the annual stipends actually paid to and received by these incumbents before 9th May, '1853. No sum, actual or hypothetical, which may have been paid over or claimed, by the incumbents individually—much less by the church as a body—subsequent to the passing of the lm-perial Act, could be made the basis of a comnutation. Even the payments of 1853 were subsequent to the passing of that Act. The last "annual stipend" received before 9th May, 1853, was for the previous year. But we come to the Provincial Act, and what are its terms? We observe that some of our cotemporaries speak of it as being loosely worded. On other

"Sec. 11. The annual stipends or allowances better than those who went before. The rewhich had been before the passing of the 'Imperial Act,' ossigned or given to the Clergy

amount secured is rendered certain also. The sation and warning them of the consequences annual stipends which had been before the passing of the Imperial Act assigned or given to the clergy," &c. The official returns for 1852, they have not dared to brave the voice of pub would show the amount assigned and given to each individual for the last annual period before the date mentioned. All previous Acts were spealed, and the rights to be commuted for, sprung out of the Imperial Act of 1853, and were limited by its provisions. To tell us about sums received in 1854 and 1855, and the clergy was entitled to the whole amount in February, now that it has been acknowledge paid to the Commissioners though they never received it, is arrant nonsense, to give it the midest designation. It has nothing to do with the question which the Government were bound to put each clergyman who desired to commute. The defence is unmitigated subterfuge, from beginning to end, and will not prevail with the people of Canada. A gross fraud has been perpetrated, the offenders have been caught in the act, and a speedy punishment awaits them.

"On the 7th of April, 1854, the revenue of 1853, was paid over by the Government to the Commissioners, and finding that the amount received was in excess of the sum positively assert that no such declaration to the commissioners are excess of the sum positively assert that no such declaration to the commissioners.

one of the ministers, or by any one for then
And again in reference to the charges
plied in the assertion " that the stipends or lowances paid to the Ministers of the churc Scotland foa the year 1853 and 1854 £112 10s each year." Mr. Allan. letter, declares " the sums actually paid to Ministers for the year 1853 and 1854, and of these years, were £150 per annum."

If language has any meaning, and if the laration of Dr. Cook and Mr. Allan are be believed-or if the declarations of any Total.....£12,344 0 6 the Ministers of our church are to be bel for we are all ready to attest that they inmatters declare the truth-then, light is thr

You, yourself, Sir, unconsciously perh you say, " still remain, that in 1853 the sala received were £112 10s each, while Com tation was effected at £150 each for

Mr. Allan's letter clearly shews that the fu year, and that this sum actually belonged each of us for that year. If this be surely, clearly and necessarily follows that wi ever sum was paid to us in 1853, less than £1 not entitled to more than they actually before the passing of the Imperial Act, so that if they give up the fraudulent claim; they must pay back the twenty-five thousand Church to lose in all time coming, the adva-tage which under the commutation Act, th

> of what we were then in receipt of, we report these years afforded, would have been folly, a received it, to have reported any less sum Government, when the return was called would have rendered us guilty of falsehood, a

of fraud towards the Church. The facts of the case are now before t country, and the intelligent "candid reade can now judge for himself.

Your ob't serv't, Perth, Jan., 22, 1856.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the Globe.) Ministers have called Parliament together the time fixed by the general voice of the pe speak of it as being loosely worded. On other points it may be, but upon this, it is as explicit as language can make it. We copy again the clause in question:

"Sec. 11. The annual stipends or allowances" credit, however, for the assembling of Parli ment at a seasonable time is due to the men bers who pressed the adoption of a fixed date

ment at a seasonable time is due to the attention of Parliament. At first they we opposed openly, but Mr. Hincks speedily fount that to be useless, then they were entreated no to attempt the passage of an act to settle the time, and the Ministry promised that without attempt the passage of an act to settle the time, and the Ministry promised that without attempt the passage of an act to settle the time, and the Ministry promised that without attempt the passage of an act to settle the time, and the Ministry promised that

To the Editor of the Batharat Courier.

The following is a letter from the Rev Wm. Baine of Perth, on the subject of the "commutation fraud." It is addressed to the editor of the Batharat Courier. We copy these post In reference to the noise.

With this except

studied reserve as to the nature of the policy with which it is prepared to meet Parliament. As no official announcements on the subject have yet been made, and as every precaution appears to have been taken to prevent its being prematurely to have been taken to prevent its being prematurely to surplus productions—our neighbors have purchave been taken to prevent its being prematurely to surplus productions—our neighbors have purchave been taken to prevent its being prematurely to which this system is now carried on, a subject of very grave consideration; and the following that the advantage of an increased foreign trade.

Solution to prevent its being prematurely to which this system is now carried on, a subject of very grave consideration; and the following that the distribution of their to which this system is now carried on, a subject of very grave consideration; and the following that the distribution of their to which this system is now carried on, a subject of very grave consideration; and the following that the distribution of their to which this system is now carried on, a subject of very grave consideration; and the following that the distribution of their to which this system is now carried on, a subject to which this system is now carried on, a subject to which this system is now carried on, a subject to which this system is now carried on, a subject to which this system is now carried on, a subject to which this system is now carried on, a subject to which this system is now carried on, a subject to which this system is now carried on, a subject to which this system is now carried on, a subject to which this system is now carried on, a subject to which this system is now carried on, a subject to which this system is now carried on, a subject to which this system is now carried on, a subject to which this system is now carried on, a subject to which this system is now carried on, a subject to which the distribution of very grave consideration; and the following to which this system is now carried on

made its nature known to the public long ago. ted States, under their warehousing system before the public as a piratical crew, of all creeds and nationalities, joined together with one common object in view—the robbery of the public. Sir Allan gave up has Epsicopalianism, Mr. Cayley his Protectionism, Mr. Spence his Radicalism, in order to be able to join in the ed By reference to the report of the Secretary ded to confirm the first impression. They left the province to take of itself during the summer, while they were enjoying the pleasures of London and Paris; just as the pirates of the Spanish main, momentorily abandoned their pursuits after a successful cruise, to taste the pleasures of town life in the life i leasures of town life in the Habana, or Port Royal. Since they returned, we have heard of nothing but quarrels allout the division of the spoil, a fruitful source of dispute among the gentry to whom we have compared them. We believe the custom among the gentlemen who went "on the account," to use the phrase of a politer age than the present, was to give one-third to their chief. Possibly our pirates would have been content with that division, honest men, rather than work for so avaricious the shortness and, consequent frequency pointment of Secretary of the Statutes, Commis man? That is the main question with the Gov-

one which will make friends as well as enemies. The Coalition have made enemies, but no friends. So heterogeneous a set of men could not adopt a decided line of policy, even supposing they had the freads among them to devise one, which they have not. No single measure likely to be popular, but would be found incompatible with the feelings or the political position of some member of the Cabinet. Such a ministry can only exist on sufferance, and, indeed, that is admitted by the Postmaster General's own or gran.

So heterogeneous a set of men could not adopt a decided line of policy, even supposing they have not be popular, but would be backed by the client," is equally applicable to ainto a client," is equally applicable to ainto a client, i

own organ.

In how different an attitude do the Opposition they are also sensible of an increase of strength veloped in their measures, or rather want of neasures, and in their executive action. It is do, the trouble is that there are so many subjects to take up that a selection is difficult. will commence their task with the brightest

The Werald.

CARLETON-PLACE, JAN. 31, 1856.

has quadrupled during the last three years, and joining states. is only exceeded by two countries, viz: -England and France. Its value is near equal to the commerce of the latter. The report ecommends Congress to still further extend expressed opinion in favor of their entire abolition by the State Legislature.

The following is the report:-The undersigned committee to whom the subject of a more perfect reciprocity of commerce and navigation between the adjoining British provinces and the United States has been referthat is to say: To admit into the respective countries the natural productions and actures of both and to open to their vessels the coasting trade on the intervening waters of the two countries, all the advantages that now exist between the adjoining

United States and particularly that of 1799, it fined exclusively to "exports by sea;" consequently, our commercial intercourse with Canada was very limited, and depended much upon

"have been safe in increasing the allowance at that the passing of the Imperial Act, on that time.

"On the 7th of April, 1854, the revenue of 1853, was paid over by the Government to the was acquainted with every thing that the commissioners, and finding that the studied reserve as to the nature of the natur studied reserve as to the nature of the policy with reduced, that with the United States has been

made its nature known to the public long ago. They would have been glad to do so, if it were only to divert the public contempt from them for a single moment. They have done nothing to stem the flood of indignation which has poured out upon them during the recesss. It has had free scope. Every appointment they have made — every deed dragged to light by the Opposition press—has added brook to brook and rivulet to rivulet. They originally appeared to before the public as a niratical crew, of all the fore the public as a niratical crew, of all the fore the public as a niratical crew, of all the fore the public as a niratical crew, of all the fore the public as a niratical crew, of all the fore the public as a niratical crew, of all the fore the public as a niratical crew, of all the fore the public as a niratical crew, of all the fore the public as a niratical crew, of all the fore the public as a niratical crew, of all the fore the public as a niratical crew, of all the fore the public as a niratical crew, of all the fore the public as a niratical crew, of all the fore the public as a niratical crew, of all the fore the public as a niratical crew, of all the fore the public as a niratical crew, of all the fore the public as a niratical crew, of all the fore the public as a niratical crew, of all the fore the value of goods purchased in the United States, on which the duty was paid there £144,024; the value of goods purchased in the United States, on which the duty was paid there £144,024; the value of goods not subject to duty in the United States, 230,606. These figures given the value of our importations from between the fore the united States, and the fore States into Canada were increased to £4,846,

plunder with their French colleagues. Every of the Treasury on the commerce and naviga act since the formation of the Cabinet, has ten-30th June, 1855, (page 326,) this most flatter-

> do \$8,769,580 Importations into United States from Canada.

Making the value of Exports and

and France. The tonnige employed in the trade with but it would appear that the burly free-booter Canada amounts to 1,776,730 tons, entered and

wanted more, in fact, nearly all the booty of a like number of tons cleared and about equally the gang, and that his followers would not stand. divided between American and British tonnage They will try a new leader, and run the risk of having their throats cut by the old, or even turn ployed in the trade is no doubt occasioned by an old file. Thus goes the war; we hear of these trips from port to port-it however, ex divisions in the camp, not upon questions of policy or principle, but all about the spoils. Is Mr. John Hillyard Cameron to have the apment. In the Judgment of your committee, the trade with Canada may be greatly extended, and

made in every respect reciprocal not only as relates to the interchange of the productions and manufactures of the respective countries, lake by extending to the vessels of both like

M. H. GRINNEL,

MEMORIAL. prepare for the meeting of Parliament. If they are conscious that difficulties lie in their way, presentatives of the United States, in Congress assembled: The memorial of the Cham of turning aside. Their province is not the preparation of bills, except in a few isolated instances affirming principles. It is their duty to examine the policy of the Government, as decountries.

for them to bring before Parliament the grieses will pass an act to remove all duries and restrictions on the importations into the United ances of the people, by the redress or neglect of which the Ministry must stand or fall. There is no danger of the Opposition having too little to ships and vessels built in Canada to participate with downright incredulity. on equal terms in the shipping and coasting trade on the interior lakes and waters intervenpurpose to open to the free common use of both, all the water communications, coasts and ports on the aforesaid intevening waters between the Two gentlemen once planted themselves opon the aforesaid intevening waters between the
Canadas and the United States—to take effect
whenever the Government of Canada shall pass
a law to extend the like privileges to the citizens
of the United States—so that vessels of both
countries may energe in the coesting, trade on

The London Times is rather pleased at the result of the present war on the commerce of England, and considers it a benefit in a commercial point of view. It says :- "The value the principles of the reciprocity treaty, by of goods imported from foreign countries in admitting other articles of produce, free. A 1854 was £94,000,000, and the value of manureport was also made on the usury laws, in facturers and the produce of the British Isles, which the Chamber adheres to their formerly exported during the same period to foreign countries, was £97,000,000. There is every reason to believe that the prosperity of the red respectfully report: That the project laid before your committee is intended to remove all commercial restrictions on the commerce and respectfully report: That the project laid in very truth, called a new world into existence. by the accidental collision of trains. The editor of the Pilot has had an opportunity of expendence and respectfully report: That the project laid in very truth, called a new world into existence. by the accidental collision of trains. The editor of the Pilot has had an opportunity of expension and its property and i The vast sums which we have expended in maintaining and provisioning our armies have not been swallowed up in the earth nor whelmed to find the provisioning our armies have amining the machine and its accessories, and so been hooked up; but although diligent and says the whole arrangement is simple in the ex-

Lanark and Renfrew, met in Perth, on Monday will appear that the exportation of foreign mer-chandise for the benefit of drawback, was con-

QUACK MEDICINES.

are recommended as a cure for every species of it will show where a train may have been stop-

our shop-keepers in the witness box, and call an imperative duty to use it on their roads, and of yesterday's date, in which is an account of on them to exhibit their ledgers and day. Canada will thus have the honor of leading the books, in order to make good our averment. way in a most important improvement, We are content to rest our case upon the amount of money which empiries annually disburse in advertising their nostrums. There are few Lintons in the world; and, as a general rule, men will not continue to disburse lucre for notifications if they fail to reap a corresponding

Is the traffic upon which we are commenting productive of benefit to the masses? Few men.

a certain pill or drench is composed of genuine Showing a total of Exports, of \$18,720,344 and unadulterated drugs, and may be "exhibit- to her imbecile rule. It cannot be assigned in master, it is most unfortunate that the Waver- led" (as physicians have it,) to good effect in a letter to France or England or any first rate ley was not allowed to proceed at once on her 12,182,314 given disease. Is the uneducated sick man, Turkey only second to that arising from Rus- "After proceeding to the anchorage ordered, capable, in the vast majority of instances, of pre-Making the value of Exports and Imports growing out of the trade with Canada, \$30,902,658 Excelled only by the trade with Great Britain and France.

Sian occupation, and because its possession distant some seven or eight miles from them and would give an inadmissible predominance in those seas to any great nation. It must be in the orthodox qualities of the specific which he may have recourse to, are of very little them amiss, which no one fears—which has and would appear by evidence since collected, that

tary effects in one ailment, would inevitably velop and protect the commerce of the Back rest retreating below. The hatches were put on, prove detrimental in another. Equally notorious is it that it is frequently a matter of extreme difficulty to distinguish between different classes of And, above all she can have no hopes or wishes one of their clerks to remonstrate with Captain ife time to the curative art, is ant to be deceived Surely, then, it follows as a matter of inevita-

enlarge the demand for our manufactures and other productions, now chargeable with duty in

abatement by the spread of intellizence, or the increase of our educational facili-

an increase in the popularity of their principles, calculated to afford courage to the most desponding. They have a clear decided course to pursue, from which there can be no danger of turning aside. Their province is not the pre-

gress will pass an act to remove all duties and by sickness. The weakness of the body emasgive heed to professions, which, in the flush of health, would be received with suspicion, if not has our north-western frontier in Hindostan

countries may engage in the coasting trade on that it was certainly nodding its head. the intervening waters aforesaid on equal terms and that the intercourse for all purposes of combetween the United States and Canada, it appears that the trade between the two countries placed on the countries placed on th

prosperity of 1854, and that the deeper we have railways, is calculated to prevent the recurrence plunged into the war the more extended have of those distressing accidents, which every name been our commercial transactions. We have, and then result in a frightful loss of human life, not been swallowed up in the earth nor whelmed into the depths of the ocean. They have been into the depths of the ocean. They have been scattered among a population which till now has lacked a market for its produce and capital to stimulate its produce and capital to stimulate its production."

Says the whole arrangement is simple in the extreme, its operation was so satisfactory, that the into the depths of the ocean. They have been into the depths of the ocean. They have been scattered among a population which till now has lacked a market for its produce and capital to stimulate its produce and capital to stimulate its production."

The Council for the Council for the Council of the was not been found; and there is an impression abroad that he was not drowned; but that finding McCarthy tipsy, the left him before proceeding far, and crossed the ice on foot, a common electric telegraph wire, and of a simple contrivance by which at every mile the first railway car will be made to touch a jointed armature extending from the telegraph posts which for a brief moment will break the conwich the water he jumped out of the sleigh, and chandise for the benefit of drawback, was consequently, our commercial intercourse with Canada was very limited, and depended much upon the smuggling enterprises of persons residing on the frontiers of the two countries.

These difficulties prevailed until 1845, when the restrictions on the export of foreign merchandise by land for the benefit of drawback were repealed, and some facilities giving to the exportation of foreign dutiable goods to Canada were enabled to receive their foreign dutiable goods to Canada were enabled to receive their foreign dutiable goods to Canada were enabled to receive their foreign dutiable goods to Canada were enabled to receive their foreign dutiable goods to Canada were enabled to receive their foreign dutiable goods to Canada was if the same were exported by sea. By these measures the people of Canada were enabled to receive their foreign dutiable goods to Canada were enabled to receive their foreign dutiable goods to Canada were enabled to receive their foreign dutiable goods to Canada were enabled to receive their foreign dutiable goods to Canada were enabled to receive their foreign dutiable goods to Canada were enabled to receive their foreign dutiable goods to Canada were enabled to receive their foreign dutiable goods to Canada were enabled to receive their foreign dutiable goods to Canada were enabled to receive their foreign merchandise at a much carrier period and with less expense, and to send alroad their surplus produce through the canals and ports of the United States much carrier period and with less expense, and to determined the place where it may have more expeditionally resulting to the advantage of the Carry held on to the says that as the horse plunged into the water he jumped out of the sterile do not the post water so far off that he could not render. Mc. Carry and sastance. He says that as the horse plunged into the water he jumped out of the says that he were water he poonter will for the carry heart one, and the dall at Longeuil, and every so her repres Bame of Perth, on the subject of the "commutation fraud." It is addressed to the editor of
the Bathurst Courier. We copy these postions of it which refer to the point at issue
In reference to the charge made against us
that each Minister of the Church of Representation by Population one
with the one noble exception of Mr. McMarch of time.

The results was a mere matter of time.

The point at time cannal and ports of the United States much the cannal and ports of the time the ca

railway line, of the hour, or minute, of the never hand of the Captain's ferry boats or ferry We have frequently thought there are few things in which the public are being more hum- and thus preventing others from taking the road the road the public are being more humbugged, than in relation to patent specifics, which without sufficient time to reach the next siding, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE

fundamental change in our present system of Representation, such measure that the imports of the United States from Which flesh is heir. Multitudinous as are the instruments and wires for some twenty miles. tem of Representation, such measure would, at any time during the present session, encounter the determined resistance of the Cabinet."

In that the imports of the United States from which flesh is heir, Multitudinous as are the aimments and wires for some twenty miles, and the Canada, in 1848, amounted to \$642,672, and in 1854, to \$6,097,205; and the imports into 1854, to \$6,097,205; and the United States from which flesh is heir, Multitudinous as are the aimments which flesh is heir, and the Chinese, to the number of instruments and wires for some twenty miles, and that in a short time an experiment upon a scale of sufficient magnitude to afford a fair test were found dead! Some were killed by sufficient magnitude to afford a fair test were found dead! Some were killed by sufficient magnitude to afford a fair test were found dead! Some were killed by sufficient magnitude to afford a fair test were found dead! Some were killed by sufficient magnitude to afford a fair test were found dead! Some were killed by sufficient magnitude to afford a fair test were found dead! Some were killed by sufficient magnitude to afford a fair test were found dead! Some were killed by sufficient magnitude to afford a fair test were found dead! Some were killed by sufficient magnitude to afford a fair test were found dead! A representation measure is not, therefore, to be brought in by the Cabinet. The organist says that ministers maintain a studied reserve about their policy. That does not excite surprise, when they have none to reveal. It may be adopted as a certainty, that if the Coalition had one popular or important measure to lay before the House, they would have made its nature known to the public long ago.

Canada from the United States, in 1848, were \$984,604, and in 1854, \$2,180,084, showing the United States, in 1848, were \$984,604, and in 1854, \$2,180,084, showing the United States, in 1848, were \$984,604, and in 1854, \$2,180,084, showing the United States in the United States, in 1848, were \$984,604, and in 1854, \$2,180,084, showing the United States in the United States, in 1848, were \$984,604, and in 1854, \$2,180,084, showing the United States in the United States in the United States, in 1848, were \$984,604, and in 1854, \$2,180,084, showing the United States in the United States, in 1848, were \$984,604, and in 1854, \$2,180,084, showing the United States in the United States, in 1848, were \$984,604, and in 1854, \$2,180,084, showing the United States in the United States in the United States, in 1848, were \$984,604, and in 1854, \$2,180,084, showing the United States, in 1848, were \$984,604, and in 1854, \$2,180,084, showing the United States in the United States in the United States, in 1848, were \$984,604, and in 1854, \$2,180,084, showing the United States, in 1848, were \$984,604, and in 1854, \$2,180,084, showing the United States in the United States, in 1848, were \$994,604, and in 1854, \$2,180,084, showing the United States in the United States, in 1848, were \$994,604, and in 1854, \$2,180,084, showing the United States in the United States, in 1848, were \$994,604, and in 1854, \$2,180,084, showing the invention, will be for a few shillings, or dellars at the most, you made. We believe the cost of the first outlay the former of nearly ten to one. The invention of the United States, the importance in the United State those health-huckstering syrens. This assertion is found to realize the ends proposed, all the "Ellwood Walter, Esq., Sec. &c., New-York requires no proof. It is unnecessary to place Railway Boards in the Province will consider it

> The following extract from the North British Review, on the proposed peace with Russia, conflicting accounts as to the amount of sickcontains much valuable information. It is fully ness on board, and a notice published in the conceded on all hands that no peace should be Official Gazette here, which we enclose, asserts that the Captain stated to the health officer in concluded with that unscrupulous monarch, that the Captain stated to the licentian died from the first place, that Capt. Wellman died from

inroads upon the weaker states :-

blessed with unbiassed minds and sound judg- it? Only one thing can be done. It must not place, and that Capt. Wellman's complaint was menus, will hesitate, we opine, to return a negative answer to this question.

Let us suppose for the sake of argument, that a certain pill or drench is composed of genuine. ne may have recourse to, are of very little avail, so far as the assurement of relief is concerned.

Every tyro in the healing art is aware that a prescription which would be attended with salusting and protect the cornected the cornected the cornected that a prescription which would be attended with salusting and protect the cornected that there were but few troublesome characters among them, and that those were the leaders, the rioting being quelled almost immediately, after a few shots from the crew, which killed and wounded two or three coolies only, the sickness. The most astute and experienced practitioner, who has devoted the energies of a life time to the curative art, is and to be deceived or her the two roads which connect with Ruswhich takes office in Canada at this time, lies in but to the adjoining lake and the adjoin enduring, and economical mode possible. Saraxiom which inculcates that "the man dinia will be able to maintain the Crimea against focation.

> Armenia, I task which we liope to see performed next summer by the English and Turks.
> Russia has no business south of the Caucasus, and can have 90 good object in being there.
> That yast chain of mountains inhabited by untamable and warlike tribes of Mahomedans, What reason can be assigned for such a hu- forms her natural boundary. She passed it ulliating and noxious state of matters? Whence and desires to retain her acquisitions south of it Ceheran has been one of the silent battle-fields between Russia and Great Britain; and accordbeen tranquil or disturbed. To Russian inon equal terms in the shipping and coasting trade on the interior lakes and waters intervening between the two countries, and for that rical advertisements largely contributes to engening between the two countries, and for that rical advertisements largely contributes to engening the countries of the counteracting it, we owe the Afghanistan to counteracting it, we owe the Afghanistan to counteracting it. war. As long as our inveterate rival remains in a position where she can harass and command

> > make affidavit on oath that the stone was animated, and performed craniological pantomimes.
> >
> > The deepest internal questions as unsettled as ever, and the great battle of European freedom would be still unfought. But at least it might be expected to end for an indefinite period of

McCarthy, who had been drowned through the ice a few days previously, had been re-covered. The sleigh, horse and harness have

COOLIES KILLED ON AN

a tragical occurrence on board the American ship Waverley, which vessel took coolies on board at Swatow for Callao, and put in here on 25th ult., for an officer, Capt. Wellman, havwhich would not fully secure Europe against dysentery, and many of the coolies from the same

"The Crimea, then, must never again be in Russian hands. But what are we to do with of the cooles died between Swatow and this morality to give one additional square mile over her, with the consent of Captain Honier, her

sian occupation, and because its possession distant some seven or eight miles from them and Sea. In her hands, Sebastopol may become an emporium of industry and enterprise. She has an excellent constitution and a liberal tariff. guarantee of a great European treaty; fortify that a number was suffocated, and upwards of 40 bodies were taken out, when the coolies were sia; assist her for a term of years with a sub- again ordered below, and the bodies thrown oversession will involve her; and the Eastern Question will be settled in the most effective, down the hatches, and the remainder from

m addition to the above, we extract the following from The China Mail. of Nov

tuns, recently sailed from Amoy, with 442 coolies for Havana or Callao. The Captain coolies for Havana or Callao. having died shortly after her departure, the first mate in command of the vessel took her common sense, should in this instance prove themselves to be the facile dupes of mercenary adventurers?

In the first place the customers of the quack have their reasoning powers weakened and dulled have the reasoning powers weake to Manilla for the purpose of procuring another of the coolies had died, the prejudices of the burial was about to be conducted, or at some other unexplained treatment of the dead bodies But the only explanation accorded to them was the mate's lifting a revolver and shooting down one or more of their number, the rest driven without difficulty below and made security under hatches, without any precaution of ap-

> THE EMPERORS'S SPEECH,-The Crimean agnificent reception at Paris. The Emper

would be still unfought. But at least to magnitude and performed craniological pantomimes.

Imagination when stimulated by unhesitating assertion, is quite as potent in Canada as in London. The same process which could make people credit that they beheld grante or marble performing the functions of vitality, is sufficient to invest a bolus with sickness-dispelling powers.

PREVENTER OF RAILWAY COLLISIONS.

We learn that a Mr. McLaughlin of Quebec We learn that a Mr. McLaughlin of Quebec We regret to learn that the Anglo-American must be brought to issue."

We regret to learn that the Anglo-American matter than the still unfought. But at least to magnitude of the expected to end for an indefinite period of wars of territorial aggrandisement; and by weakening and baffling, and compelling to the work of development at home the encroaching and overbearing despotism of Russia, it would assuredly give strength to the cause, and encouragement to the champions of progress.

Viewed in that light, the present war, though waged with one despot against another in behalf a third, may prove the first campaign of the great contest of civilization and humanity which ere long must be brought to issue."

We regret to learn that the Anglo-American matter thanks to God for of the soldier's life, return thanks to God for of the soldier's life, return thanks to God for of the soldier's life, return thanks to God for of the soldier's life, return thanks to God for of the soldier's life, return thanks to God for of the soldier's life, return thanks to God for of the soldier's life, return thanks to God for of the soldier's life, return thanks to God for of the soldier's life, return thanks to God for of the soldier's life, return thanks to God for of the soldier's life, return thanks to God for of the soldier's life, return thanks to God for of the soldier's life, return thanks to God for of the soldier's life. of the soldier's inc, return and march proudty in the mucht of your beatharn in arms and your fellow-citizens whose acclamations await you."

The Boston Traveller of the 18th says, in piece headed "Quick Printing and Publica-ion,"—"We announced yesterday the issue, way of enterprise worthy of being placed permanent record."

A CONVENIENT GUN .- An "air gun" has been exhibited at Portland, Me., by Dr. Cal-