which to fall back, no population from which to recruit their number, when reduced by any chance of war.—*St. James's Chronicle.*

General Sir H. Smith.—Sir Henry G. Smith is descended from an ancient family, that has been settled for the last two centuries at Whittlesea (Isle of Ely). In 1805 he was, under the auspices of the late General Sir William Stewart, appointed to a second lieutenancy in the Rifle Brigade (then the 95th). To enumerate his services would be to name almost every battle that has been fought by British troops in every quarter of the globe, for he has had more practical experience in war, and passed through more fire, perhaps, than any man living.

His first campaign commenced in South America with the storming of Montevideo and attack on Buenos Ayres; next at the capture of Copenhagen under Lord Cathcart; thence to the Peninsula, where he was present in every battle fought by the main army (Talavera excepted) from the beginning to the end of that war. We next find him at the capture of Washington, under General Ross, and for his distinguished conduct on that occasion he was honoured by being made the bearer of the dispatches to England. His next battle field was, in the capacity of military secretary, in the attack on New Orleans, where the good, the gallant Pakenham died in his arms; and he returned to England in time to partake in the glories of his last European battle, as Assistant Quartermaster General of the 6th Division under Sir John Lambert, on the field of Waterloo.

Sir Henry Smith's career as a staff-officer commenced in 1811 with his appointment as Brigade Major in the celebrated Light Division, in which he was ever conspicuous for his dashing gallantry in the field, his frank warm-hearted bearing to his brother officers, and his unwearied attention to the comforts and the wants of the soldier.

To return to the Peninsula, that first of schools for practical military study, possessing this advantage, that an officer of ordinary capacity, by simply obeying orders and steadily performing his duty, could not fail to arrive at some degree of eminence in the profession; while others more highly gifted had only to make use of their observing and reflective powers to become masters in the art; and no one who knew Harry Smith (his familiar name) in those days, could doubt for a moment that whenever he acquired the rank, and the opportunity offered, he would show himself a general worthy of his illustrious preceptor. The fates themselves seem to have conspired in urging him on in the path to glory; for, though "the hero of a hundred fights," he has been only once wounded, which proved a singular advantage to him in more respects than one, for the chiefs of his brigades proving not so invulnerable, it brought him as commander, successively, to several of the most brilliant warriors of that age—Kempt, Barnard, Beckwith, Colburne, &c.; for while he was honoured by their friendship, he profited largely by their experience.

I have already stated that in 1827 he was appointed Deputy Adjutant General in the West Indies. In the year following he was transferred in the same rank to the Cape of Good Hope, and in 1839 appointed Deputy Adjutant General in India, where he has remained ever since, and was engaged in that rank in 1844 in the battles of Gwalior and Maharajpore. The distinguished services which he rendered at the head of the 1st division in the recent battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, will be better understood hereafter, when his dispatches on those occasions shall have been published. The battle of Aliwal speaks for itself; as the dispatch of Sir H. Smith would alone proclaim that he had been trained under Sir John Moore, and finished under the master mind of Wellington.—*Correspondent of a Morning Paper.*

The Late Major General Sir Robert Henry Dick, K.C.B., and K.C.H.—It will be seen by the official dispatches from the banks of the Sutlej that this highly distinguished officer fell in the late glorious and decisive battle. Sir Robert Dick entered the army on the 22d November, 1800, as an ensign, and was promoted to be captain, June 27, 1802; a major, April 24, 1808; a lieutenant colonel, October 8, 1812; a colonel, May 27, 1825: and major general, January 10, 1837. Sir Robert Dick served with high distinction in Egypt, in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo. In 1896 he accompanied the 2d battalion of the 78th to Sicily, and was wounded at the battle of Maida. He also assisted at the capture of the fortress of Catrone in Calabria. In 1807 he accompanied the expedition to Egypt; was present at the battle of Alexandria; and was severely wounded at Rosetta. In June, 1809, he accompanied the 2d battalion of the 42d to the Peninsula, and commanded a light battallion at the battle of Busaco; during the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras; was at the action of Foz d'Arouce, where he was wounded; and at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor. He also commanded the same battalion at Ciudad Rodrigo; and the first battalion of the 42nd at the storming of Fort St. Michael, and during the the seige of Burgos, as well as in the retreat to Portugal. He served in the campaign of 1815, commanded the 42nd Reglment at the battle of Quatre Bras, after Sir Robert Macnamara was killed, and was slightly wounded in the hip and most severely in the left shoulder. Sir Robert Dick had conferred upon him the distinctions of Knight Commander of the Bath, Knight Commander of Hanover, a Waterloo medal, and two clasps for Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Salamanca.

At last there is a chance for the Colonial Secretary. Wigan, with its five or six hundred electors, has offered him an asylum. According to the *Liverpool Times*, a requisition has been forwarded to Mr. Gladstone, requesting him to allow himself to be put in nomination as a candidate for that borough, in place of the Hon. Mr. Lindsay, who has resigned. "It is generally expected," adds the *Liverpool Times*, "that Mr. Gladstone will accept this invitation, and that he will be returned without opposition." The acceptance and the return, we apprehend, were settled before the resignation. The next thing will be to find a safe borough for Lord Lincoln.

With respect to Mr. Gladstone, his absence from Parliament, independently of official considerations, must have been seriously felt during the protracted discussions upon free trade. No member of the Government, we would hardly except the Premier himself, is so thoroughly conversant with all the details of commerce, and their bearings upon the great fundamental principles of political economy, as Mr. Gladstone; while in argumentative power, in the skill and dexterity with which the weapons of logical disputation may be used, and in the application of deep philosophical views to the practical operations of trade and commerce, he is unquestionably superior to Sir Rober Peel. That such a man, of attainments so various, and with talents so commanding, should have found it difficult to get into the House of Commons, and be forced at last to sit there as Member for Wigan, should the above arrangement be carried into effect, is one of the strongest proofs that could be adduced of the unpopularity of the Government with which he has associated himself.—*John Bull.*

The Colonial Office.—We are glad to receive from various quarters, evidence of the improving spirit manifested in the Colonial Office since Mr. Secretary Gladstone's appointment to that department. The Right Honourable Secretary and Lord Lyttleton are industriously endeavouring to make themselves complete masters of the business of their office; and not a deputation or an individual that has the honour of an audience with either, but leaves convinced that the colonies have at length obtained Ministers who will not err from dependence for information on subordinates. Both are remarkable for earnest attention to all complaints and representations; and though, properly, too cautious to give prematurely expression to opinions, both impress on all who transact business with them, the persuasion that the subject matter of discussion will be thoroughly considered and honestly decided on.—*John Bull.*

Representation of South Lancashire.—We think it right to state, for the information of our readers, that there is considerable probability of an early election for the southern division of this county. Within the last few days, rumours which had previously been in circulation of an intention on the part of government to create several additional peers have acquired greater probability and consistency. It is now pretty generally believed that, after the bill for altering the corn-law has passed the House of Commons, several individuals now or recently in that house, including Lord Francis Egerton, Lord Lincoln, and Lord Ashley, will be called to the upper house, in order to assist in carrying the great measure through that assembly. We give the statement as it reaches us, not vouching for its truth, but at the same time with a strong impression that there is at least some foundation for it.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Arrival of the Great Western.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

(*From the Montreal Courier.*)

By the arrival of this Steamship at New York, we have the *Liverpool Mail*, of April 11th, her day of sailing, from which we make the following extracts.

The Canada passengers came down in the Prince Albert to opposite the city last night, and were landed in boats, it being too dark for the steamer to approach the wharf.

Parliament adjourned for the Easter holidays on Wednesday 8th, and was to re-assemble on Thursday 17th. The Irish Assassination Bill has not yet been read a first time and the Corn Bill is no further advanced than it was on the 1st of April.

Peerage of Sir H. Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday announces that the Queen had been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Lieutenant General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Governor-General of India, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title, of Viscount Hardinge, of King Newton, in the county of Derby. The *Gazette* also announces that the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom has been granted to Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., K.G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the East Indies, by the style and title of Baron Gough, of Chinkeangfoo, in China, and of Maharajpore and Sutlej, in the East Indies.

It is a curious symptom of the present state of the share market, that whenever a railway bill has a chance of passing through parliament, the scrip immediately falls to nothing in the market, and whenever there is a chance of its rejection, the scrip rises to a certain extent, in consequence of there being a prospect of a division of the funds which remain in the hands of the company.

Messrs. Whitworth and Co., the eminent machinists in Manchester, are now engaged in making a screw propeller for one of her Majesty's steam frigates. It is to be made of brass, and will doubtless be the largest casting in that metal that ever took place in the country.

The Season.—We have lately had an unusual continuance of wet weather. On Saturday, Sunday, and Monday the rain was almost incessant. The Lancashire valleys were most of them under water on Tuesday morning, and the land drenched with wet. Where the soil is not very light this will be a great hindrance to the farmer. Yesterday was delightfully fine.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Col. Sir G. H. Smith a Knight Grand cross of the Order of the Bath.

It is understood that Sir Henry Hardinge will be Baron Penshurst, of Penshurst, in the county of Kent.

Canadian butter is now selling at Sunderland at 8d. per pound: a large consignment has been made to merchants in that town.

The Vestal, 20, Captain Talbot, was at Canton the latter end of January, and received on board the last instalment of the Chinese indemnity money. In consequence of the *emeute* at Canton, and the feeling against the English by the population of that city, the money was conveyed by water, and delivered to the British officers, and not carried through the city, as has been the practice on all previous occasions.

VICTORIES ON THE SUTLEJ.

The following is the form of prayer and thanksgiving for the repeated and signal victories obtained by the troops of her Majesty and by those of the Honourable East India Company in the vicinity of the Sutlej, whereby the unjust and unprovoked aggression of the Sikhs was gloriously repelled, and their armies totally discomfited, to be used at morning and evening service, after the general thanksgiving, in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday, the 12th of this instant, April, or the Sunday after the ministers of such churches and chapels shall respectively receive the same.

"A FORM OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING TO ALMIGHTY GOD.

"O Lord God of Hosts, in whose hand is power and might irresistible, we, thine unworthy servants, most humbly acknowledge thy goodness in the victories lately vouchsafed to the armies of our Sovereign over a host of barbarous invaders, who sought to spread desolation over fruitful and populous provinces enjoying the blessings of peace under the protection of the British Crown. We bless Thee, O merciful Lord, for having brought to a speedy and prosperous issue a war, to which no occasion had been given by injustice on our part, or apprehension of injury at our hands. To Thee, O Lord, we ascribe the glory. It was Thy wisdom which guided the counsels, Thy power which strengthened the hands, of those whom it pleased Thee to use as Thy instruments in the discomfiture of the lawless aggressor, and the frustration of his ambitious designs. From Thee alone cometh the victory, and the spirit of moderation and mercy in the day of success. Continue, we beseech Thee, to go forth with our armies, whensoever they are called into battle in a righteous cause; and dispose the hearts of their leaders to exact nothing more from the vanquished than is necessary for the maintenance of peace, and security against violence and rapine.

"Above all, give Thy grace to those who preside in the councils of our Sovereign, and administer the concerns of her widely-extended dominions, that they may apply all their endeavours to the purposes designed by Thy good Providence in committing such power to their hands, the temporal and spiritual benefit of the nations intrusted to their care.

"And whilst Thou preservest our distant possesisons from the horrors of war, give us peace and plenty at home, that the earth may yield her increase, and that we, Thy servants, receiving Thy blessings with thankfulness and gladness of heart, may dwell together in unity, and faithfully serve Thee, to Thy honour and glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with Thee, and the Holy Ghost, belong all dominion and power, both in heaven and earth now and for ever. Amen."

Eight Days Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

(*From the Cobourg Star Extra.*)

The Steamship *Cambria*, Captain Judkins, left Liverpool on the 18th ult. at 4 P. M., arrived at Halifax on the 1st inst., at noon, and left again at 4 P. M. She brought from 90 to 100 passengers to Halifax, and landed about 20 there.

On Saturday, about 20 minutes to 12 o'clock, the weather being foggy, and the boat running at half speed, just as preparations were made to stop her, for the purpose of sounding, she ran on shore at Cape Cod. The engines were immediately reversed, but she remained hard and fast. An anchor and stern cable were carried out. After heaving on it, the anchor came home without having altered the ship's position. At the time she went ashore it was about half tide. As the tide rose, the stern swung round. At high water about 4 A. M. she lay broad side on.

The beach on which she lays is in Truro, about 5 miles south of Highland light, Cape Cod. She heads south. There was considerable swell when she went out, but fortunately it was entirely calm. Other anchors were carried out, and every effort was made to heave her off. About 4½ o'clock A. M. on Sunday, George B. Blake, Esq., of Boston, and Capt. Chester, passengers, landed, took horses to Plymouth, and thence to Boston by an Express car.

At the latest accounts the ship lay perfectly tight.

L. R. B. Forbes, steam tug, and other steamers, went to the assistance of the *Cambria*.

The feeling in favour of peace was general.

The President's message relative to Oregon was considered amicable.

Narvaez had been driven out of Spain, in consequence of a quarrel with Christina, to the general gratification of the people.

There is nothing from India.

The Russian detachments have had some skirmishes with the Schetchenes, which latter were worsted, and their country, one of the most difficult in the Caucasus, is thereby opened to the Russian armies.

Several extensive iron companies are busily engaged in casting mortars and field pieces of large calibre, under contract with the British Government.

Both classes of Engineers in the royal navy have had their wages increased, and the enlistment of sailors is going on with great rapidity at various ports.

The Cotton Market, in consequence of the tidings carried out by the Hibernia of the shortness of the crop, was more than usually buoyant, and the value of the article had advanced, in some instances, one-eight, in others nearly a farthing on the pound.

Dreadful Famine in Ireland.—The intelligence from Ireland is painfully distressing. In some parts of Tipperary, the peasantry, unable any longer to resist the cravings of hunger, have taken the case into their own hands, plundered the provision shops, broken into the flour-mills and helped themselves. The town of Clonmell is in a state of seige.—Troops are obliged to escort provisions as they pass through the streets, and the unfortunate creatures whose bones are described as protruding through their skin, are only kept down by the fear of the bayonet.

The advices from the manufacturing districts are rather more favourable, and there had been more business doing in the different markets than for a few weeks previous to the accounts by the Great Western.

Several cargoes of Indian Corn had arrived at Dublin.

Business affairs continued in the same dull situation as per the Great Western, with but little doing. Money continued scarce for commercial purposes.

The House of Commons met after the recess, on the evening of the 17th ult., when the Irish coercion bill again formed the subject of the debate, and it was adjourned over to Monday, the 20th.

Sir Robert Peel, in the course of the debate, took occasion to say that the Government had ordered a supply of Indian Corn and American Oatmeal for Ireland, and that the attention of Government, by day and night, had been given to the melancholy position in which the sister country was placed.

The accounts carried out by the Hibernia from Boston the 1st of April, excited a good deal of attention. The message of Polk was not considered warlike. Indeed, some of the public writers profess to see the best guarantee for the continuance of peace at the expense to which the United States will be put in arming for the conflict.

The speech of Mr. Webster, in favour of the 49th degree, had been much noticed, and freely commented upon.

Attempted assassination of the King of France.—The King of the French, Louis Phillippe, when returning from Fontainbleau on the 16th ult., accompanied by the Queen, the Princess Adelade, the Duchess de Nemours, and the Prince and Princess of Salermo, was shot at by a man who was sitting on a wall by the side of the road. No one in the carriage was injured, although the ball cut the fringe of one of the curtains. The man who fired the shot was arrested, and his name is said to be Laconnate.

The latest accounts from Spain announce that Narvaez, in consequence of his quarrel with Christina, has been driven out of the country. He has fled into the south of France, and at Bayonne was met by his wife.

The liberty of the press has been restored, and other outrages upon freedom are being softened, or in other way atoned for.

The following letters from Lord Aberdeen close the correspondence between his lordship and Mr. Pakenham, as to the subject of the Oregon territory, as published in England by order of the two Houses of Parliament.

Foreign Office, March 3d 1846.

Sir,—I have much satisfaction in conveying to you the entire approval of her Majesty of the steps which, as reported in your despatch of the 29th of January, you took; and of the letter which you addressed to the American Secretary of State, for the purpose of ascertaining, clearly and authoritatively, whether the United States Government would be disposed to admit the application of the principle of an arbitration in the Oregon question, on any other terms than those which they had already rejected.

In thus acting, you have, in the most judicious and satisfactory manner, anticipated the instructions which I was preparing to forward you on this subject.

We have nothing to do but await Mr. Buchanan's reply to your appeal to him, although I collect from your despatch that your proposal will certainly be refused. Should that reply, however, be of such a nature as to give any ground of hope that the matter in dispute may be brought to an amicable issue, by means of direct negotiations, I shall gladly avail myself of such an opening. If not, it will then be for her Majesty's Government to consider what measures it may be expedient to abopt, in order to meet any emergency which may arise.

I am, &c.,
Aberdeen.

Foreign Office, March 3d, 6 P.M., 1846

Sir,—Since my preceding despatch of this day's date was written, I have received your despatch of the 5th of February, with its enclosure, by which you put me in possession of the final rejection, by the United States Government, of our proposal of a reference of the Oregon question to arbitration.

There is, of course, no time, before the departure of the mail of this evening, for the consideration of so serious a question as that which is involved in the President's decision, as now announced.

I am, &c,
Aberdeen.

Lord Palmerston and Lord Brougham have been over to France, paying Louis Phillippe a visit.

Liverpool Corn Market, April 18.—A better feeling in the Corn Market and prices rather advanced. Indian Corn to-day 1s. @ 2s. for 480 pounds, dearer than on this day se'night. On the 17th, English wheat 2d. per 70lbs. dearer. Canadian Flour in good demand at an improvement of 6d. per bbl. Indian Corn still moving off freely into hands of English and buyers, fully supported previous quotations. A cargo of American wheat sold at 7s. per 70lbs. and a few hundred bbls. U.S. flour 26s. per bbl. Only sales to-day in bond. We quote U.S. sweet flour, free, 32s. @ 33s 6d. Sour, 24s. @24s 6d. Indian Corn 480 lbs. 38s. @ 41.

At the market on the 17th inst., English and Irish wheat advanced 1d. over the rates of the 14th inst., and quals., in partial instances, were 2d dearer. Inf. descriptions, of which the market was principally supplied, was unsaleable at late prices. Canadian Flour was in demand at an improvement of 6d. per bbl. Indian Corn fully supported previous quotations. A cargo of American wheat sold at 7s. per 70 lb., and a few hundred bbls. U.S. Flour at 26s. per bbl., are the only transactions to-day on bond.

Liverpool American Provision Market, April 18.—For Beef a good enquiry and market quite bare of stock.—None of the large shipments from New Orleans have yet arrived and dealers buy cautiously. In Pork, but little doing. Lard dull with large arrivals and larger shipments on the way.—Tendency of market downwards and 36s. the highest price obtainable except for extra qualities in kegs, for which 38s. can be made. Tallow has a ready sale, with light stocks and a fair consumption. Markets likely to be well sustained.

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, April 29.

The House met at half past 2, and proceeded to the Government House to present an address of congratulation to his Excellency Lord Cathcart on his being appointed Governor General, to which His Excellency returned a most gracious answer. (For the reply, see routine business of House of Assembly.)

The House having returned, sundry petitions were presented.

The first order of the day was the second reading of the Witnesses Attendance Bill for Lower Canada.

Hon. Mr. Bruneau moved the second reading.

Hon. Mr. Neilson considered that this was a bill that no legislative body of any Christian country ought to sanction.

Hon. Mr. Bruneau made some remarks in French in reply to the last speaker, and contended that this bill did not give any powers which could be easily abused; he said that the most virtuous and correct legislation could and would be abused.

Hon. Mr. Caron, Speaker—The English law in this case is defective, as he had been informed by the Law Officers. It had been said that the power given by this law would be abused, but he did not think that such was the case, from the manner in which the power given by the bill is defined. The warrant was not to issue for the arrest of the person till he had refused to give his attendance as a witness. He believed that on the whole it was a very useful bill.

Hon. Mr. Knowlton said that the magistrate performed his duties gratuitously, and he conceived that there ought to be some mode of compelling witnesses to attend to give evidence, for often the course of justice was thwarted by persons who have been summoned as witnesses refusing to give their attendance.

Hon. Mr. Crooks—In Upper Canada, where the same English Criminal Law exists as does in Lower Canada, no such want has been discovered. The law was, he considered, well enough guarded.

The bill was then read a second time and referred to a select committee, consisting of the Houbles. Messrs. Moore, Massue and Bruneau.

The second order of the day was the Forgery Amendment Bill.

Mr. Speaker said, that the object of this bill was two-fold; under the existing law it was necessary to describe particularly and give a fac similie of the forged document; the last of these was done away with, and again, interested persons, who were not allowed as witnesses under the present law, are allowed as competent witnesses, it being, however, provided that no case could be decided unless witnesses other than the interested persons were produced.

Hon. Mr. Neilson—The present law, in cases of forgery, was the same as the present law of England, and the English law had been administered by the ablest Judges and Law Officers, and they had never as yet found any necessity for altering it in the way proposed; he did not, therefore, think it advisable that this little legislature should take upon themselves to amend a law which had stood the test of ages; he protested against altering the common law of England.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson would not go so far as to call this parliament a little and insignificant one; he believed it to possess as much intelligence and common sense as did ever the parliament of Great Britain. He did not like the method now pursued, of referring bills to select committees; he agreed rather wish the Hon. Receiver General, that they ought always to be referred to committees of the whole house.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

The fourth order of the day was the second reading of Vidal's Road Bill.

The bill was read a second time and referred to a select committee, consisting of the Houbles. Messrs. Ferguson, Knowlton, and Gordon.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, April 27.

Three petitions of persons residing in the Diocese of Quebec, praying that a portion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society thereof.

Of members of Church of England in Elizabethtown, praying that the Church may have the control of its own share of the school funds.

Petitions from Johnstown District, and Orillia and Medonte, against any act that would destroy the religious character, or invade the chartered rights of King's College.

Petitions from Newmarket, Dawn, Delaware and Carradoc, and Warwick, praying that a portion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of Toronto.

The Committee on the Middlesex Contested Election reported the following resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*—That the mode of proceeding on the part of the Commissioners appointed to take evidence in the matter of the controverted election for the County of Middlesex, in adjourning several months on different occasions, without any reason assigned, was illegal.

2. *Resolved*—That the evidence taken under the Commission so illegally executed cannot be received or read as evidence.

3. *Resolved*—That the Chairman do communicate the foregoing Resolutions to the House.

Tuesday, April 28.

The House in Committee to amend 6th Vic., cap. 31, and 8th Vic., cap. 3.

Mr. Cayley explained, that her Majesty in Council had refused to sanction the increase of duties on leather made last Session, and therefore, in order to obtain the Royal Assent, it became necessary to alter those duties to the former rates.—He therefore moved to resolve, that the duty on leather and leather manufactures, when imported by sea or from British possessions, be £5 per cent. The British Government had sanctioned the principle of Canada imposing higher duties upon articles imported by land or inland navigation, than imposed on the same articles when imported by sea.

On a division the resolution was carried. Ayes, 34—Nays, 27.

Mr. Cayley consented to increase the duty on men's boots and shoes from 1s. 3d. to 2s.

The other resolutions were put seriatum and carried.

Wednesday, April 29.

At one o'clock the House waited upon his Excellency with its Address of congratulation, and, being returned, the Speaker reported the following answer:—

"*Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*

"I beg you to accept my cordial thanks for your kind congratulations on the distinguished appointment which the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer on me, and I humbly hope that, in the discharge of its important duties, I may be enabled to promote the welfare of the people of Canada, which will form the object of my most earnest and unremitting endeavours.

"On your attachment to her Majesty's person and government, I rely with unbounded confidence, under whatever circumstances it may be called forth."

The House then adjourned till 4 o'clock.

The House met again.

Petitions from Louth, Adelaide, and Metcalfe, praying that a portion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of Toronto.

Of members of Church of England, at Ancaster, for a repeal of the School Act, or an equitable distribution of the school moneys.

Of ditto, against the passing of any bill calculated to destroy the religious character, or invade the chartered rights, of King's College.

Mr. Aylwin moved that a new commission be issued to Jas. Givens, John Wilson, and Henry C. Beecher, Esquires, to take evidence in the matter of the Middlesex contested election.—Which was carried, yeas 54; nays 4. The nays being Messrs. Hale, Riddell, Geo. Sherwood, and Sol. Gen. Sherwood.

The resolutions on the Customs, agreed to yesterday in Committee, were reported.

The following resolution was carried on division:—

Resolved—That an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. be imposed upon all kinds of manufactured or unmanufactured leather, the production of Great Britain or of the British Colonies, imported by sea, or direct from any British Colony; and that on leather or leather manufactures, otherwise imported, the following duties be imposed, that is to say:—

Present Duties.

5s.—On Goat Skins, tanned, tawed, or in any other way dressed, per doz. ..... 5s.
2s. 6d.—On Lamb or Sheep Skins, tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed, per doz. ..... 2s. 6d.
6d.—Calf Skins, tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed, per lb. ..... 4d.
3d.—Kip Skins tanned, tawed, or in any way dressed ..... 2d.
2d. and 1½d.—Harness Leather, Upper and Sole Leather, per lb. ..... 1½d.
6d.—Leather cut into Shapes, per lb. ..... 4d.

LEATHER MANUFACTURES.

7s. 6d.—Women's Boots, Shoes and Calashes, of Leather, per doz. pairs ..... 5s.
7s. 6d.—Women's Boots and Shoes, of Silk, Satin, Kid or Morocco, per doz. pairs 5s.
2s. 6d.—Girls' Boots, Shoes and Calashes, of Leather, under seven inches in length, per doz. pairs ..... 2s.
9s.—Girls' Boots and Shoes, of Silk, Satin, Jean, or other Stuffs, Kid or Morocco, per doz. pairs ..... 2s.

Yeas—Messrs. Boulton, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Daly, De Witt, Dickson, Draper, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Jessup, Lemoine, Macdonald (Cornwall), M'Connell, Moffatt, Monro, Murney, Papineau, Petrie, Riddell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood (Brockville), Sherwood (Toronto), Smith (Frontenac), Smith (Missisquoi), Taschereau, Viger, Webster, Williams, Woods—35.

Nays—Messrs. Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Cauchon, Chabot, Chaveau, Desaulnier, Drummond, Guillet, Lafontaine, Lantier, Laterriere, Laurin, Leslie, M'Donell (Stormont), Methet, Nelson, Powell, Price, Roblin, Rousseau, Scott, Smith (Wentworth), Tache, Thompson—26.

The next resolution was carried on a division of 37 to 28.—(Mr. Meyers having come in and voted with the Yeas, and Messrs. Hall and Jobin with the Nays):

Present duties.

2s. 6d.—Men's Boots, per pair ..... 1s. 3d.
1s.—Men's Shoes, do. ..... 6d.
1s. 3d.—Boy's Boots, under eight inches in length, per pair ..... 9d.
9d.—Boys' Shoes, under eight inches in length, per pair ..... 4d.

The following resolution was carried without a division:—

Resolved—That salted or cured meat, for the use of the Fisheries in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, shall be admitted free of duty.

Mr. Cayley brought in a bill pursuant to the said resolutions. Second reading on Friday.

Clergy Reserves.—It was not unreasonably hoped, when the disposal of the Clergy Reserve question was referred to the Imperial Parliament to determine, that this "old sore" was to be effectually healed by the result. But unhappily for the peace of the Province, a certain party seems determined that the Clergy Lands shall continue to be a bone of contention.—The decision arrived at by the Imperial Legislature, though it alienated from the Church of England nearly the moiety of what was, beyond all doubt, originally *intended* for her benefit, has not satisfied the obstructive and querulous party we have alluded to. For we find them, in the House and out of the House, just as bitterly and as perseveringly opposed to the Church having the management of what is certainly now its admitted rights in these Reserves, as they were before the Imperial Legislature decided the original difficulty. It is a well known fact that these Reserves, under existing arrangements, are of little value to the Church, in comparison to what they would be under a prudent and economical system of management, controlled by the body who are especially interested in the property. The Church is naturally anxious to have the superintendence of its patrimony within its control. But the radicals, who detest the conservative character of the Church of England, and the more bigotted ultras of the greater portion of the other religious denominations, have been, and are still agitating to prevent the reasonable and common-sense proposition, that the Church should be allowed to look after and control the welfare and economize the management of its own property.

It was noticed, in a recent number of our paper, that in the Assembly the Committee, to whom the matter was referred, had reported on the subject; and, in accordance with the promise then made, we publish the Report. What may be its ultimate fate in the Provincial Legislature it is not hard to predict; for we greatly fear the denominational prejudices of some and the partizan hostility of others will defeat the proposition. But should this prove the case, we urge upon all concerned to carry the question to the Imperial Parliament, at whose hands the Church may hope to receive that impartial consideration and equal justice, which, from local interested bias, is too often denied it in the Colonial Legislature. In addition to the "Report," we also publish, copied from the *Church* newspaper, a well-timed and forcibly written letter on the same subject.—*Toronto Herald.*

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.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

Rev. Brethren,—You are hereby notified that the next Meeting of the above Society will be held (D. V.) at Dundas, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of May next.

William McMurray,
Secretary W. C. S.

Dundas, April 22, 1846.

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

WANTED,

A MASTER for the Napanee Grammar School. Applications, (pre-paid) addressed to Alex'R. Campbell, Esq., Postmaster, Napanee.
20th April, 1846. 458-tf

GOVERNESS.

A YOUNG LADY, who has been accustomed to School Tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as Governess in a Private Family. She would prefer young children, and would engage to instruct her pupils in the usual branches of an English Education, together with the rudiments of French if required. Address A. M. (post-paid) *Church* Office.
Cobourg, March 26, 1846. 454-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

SPRING GOODS.

J. HOLMAN,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his customers and the public generally to his Stock of SPRING GOODS, among which will be found a very complete assortment of

CLOTHS,
SUMMER TWEEDS, TROWSERINGS, &c.

All of which, having been purchased expressly for the Spring Trade, will be made up to order in the newest and very best style of workmanship, and at unusual low prices.
Cobourg, March 9, 1846. 457-13

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

FARM TO LET,

IN the Township of SEYMOUR, at a yearly rent, or on Shares,—consisting of nearly one hundred acres of cleared Land, in a good state of cultivation. The terms will be made very favourable to any respectable person willing to occupy the same. For particulars apply personally or by letter to
R. M. BOUCHER, Esq.,
Barrister &c., Colborne.
10th April, 1846. 457-1m

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

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

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,
CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON,

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston, every morning, (Sundays excepted) at Nine o'clock. Returning, will leave Lewiston for Niagara and Toronto, every afternoon, at half-past Twelve o'clock.
Toronto, March 20, 1846. 437-tf

Crown Land Department,
Montreal, 10th March, 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government, in Council, to all persons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832; and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations were not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that, unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within *two years* from this date, the land will be resumed by the Government to be disposed of by sale.

All Newspapers in Upper Canada will insert the above once a month, until the 1st March, 1848.

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	21	6	200
Western	Brooke	16	1	200
Midland	Camden East	N. 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	5	200
Do.	do.	14, 17, 22	6	600
Do.	do.	14, 16	7	400
Do.	do.	22	8	157
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,