How different the scene that would be presented if Mr. O'Connell had employed the time, the talents, the energy, and the vast sums of money that have been poured into his hands by the people of Ireland, for the practical melioration of their lot. If he had made himself personally acquainted with the condition of his three or four hundred tenants, and striven to create for them the physical advantages and comforts of which they knew nothing—scarcely even by name. With less than half the effort he has wasted in political agitation he might have surrounded himself with a thriving, prospering and com-fortable tenantry; his example would have wrought upon other landlords, the example of his peasantry on other peasants; and a great work for Ireland might have been done. But Mr. O'Connell has preferred to agitate—and we see the result in the

There is a lessen in this for agitators in our country tooanti-renters, national reformers and the rest .- Report of the

SPRING WEATHER .- We have had another week of unseasonably mild weather, in consequence of which we have seen, almost without surprise, various casual vegetable productions which have been shown to us, but which are naturally looked for three or four months hence, including a sprig of gooseberry bush, with the fruit setting on it. In some parts of the United States, there usually occurs towards the end of the year a turn of fine weather, called by the residents " The Indian summer and it seems that meteorologists and almanack-makers in this country will, by and bye, have to devise some appropriate appellation for the spring-like weather that so often interpolates the winter quarter of our modern English year. We receive accounts from all localities of the extraordinary mildness of the present season. Gooseberries, perfectly formed, were gathered within a day or two by Mr. James Pearson, of Wirksworth Moor; and strawberries, both in full bloom and fruit, may be seen in Mr. Saxton's garden, at Matlock Bath, Childen have also been seen gathering with great delight the com-mon daisy. A boy in the service of Mr. Joseph Allan, farmer, of Shirland, whilst gathering turnips in a field on Saturday, found under the leaves of a large turnip a yellowhammer's nest in which were three newly-laid eggs; the farmer, to convince himself, broke one, and found to his gratification that they were indeed new. The blue-bottle fly has been seen frequently in the neighbourhood. A bat was also seen on Thursday evening apparently in search of its prey, and as fall of life and vigour as at Midsummer. Mr. John Grenness, grocer, Ashbourn, gathered a quantity of gooseberries, on Monday last quite in full berry, in the garden of Mr. Cololough, Sturston, near Ashbourn.

Derby Mercury, (January.) GRATITUDE TO A GOOD NEIGHBOUR.—In a former num ber we mentioned the agrarian outrage committed on the Rev. Thomas G. Caulfield, A.M., Curate of Benown, and the Molly Maguire notice served on him not to till a farm he held for the last 10 years, and which he purchased from the former tenant it being contiguous to his glebe. So beloved is he by his parishioners of every creed, and so indignant were they at the insult offered to him, that, acting under the impulse of grateful feelings to a good neighbour, every man in his parish that had a plough and horses assembled on Tuesday, the 23d ult., with no less than 40 ploughs, and long before night his field was beautifully cropped with wheat. In this ebullition of kind feeling, the Rev. James Kearney, the Roman Catholic priest of the parish of Benown, was a participator.— Westmeath Guar

dian, (Conservative paper.)
THE SMALLEST VESSEL IN THE AFRICAN TRADE.—A few weeks ago, the smallest vessel that ever cleared out of the Clyde for an Atlantic voyage, measuring only 12 tons, N.M., left the river with a general cargo to Cape Coast Castle. This yacht was built at Port Bannatyme, in Buteshire, and was intended for pleasure excursions alone. Her sailing qualities were well known during the time when she belonged to the gentleman for whom and by whose directions she was built, and they attracted the attention of an African merchant who was in this country last summer, and by whom the yacht was purchased for the river trade in that country. He determined on sending her out with goods; and so confident is he in the capabilities of his little ship that he has arranged to join her at Madeira The gentleman to whom she now belongs has given her the name of the Ocean Queen; and when she has reached Cape Coast fety the name will have been earned, for never, surely previously has a smaller craft navigated a sea so wide and dangerous. The Ocean Queen is, however, a strongly built and well-contrived little thing, and no doubt is entertained by her owner that she will have a prosperous voyage, although it has been retarded at the commencement, for she met a channel storm to begin with, but weathered it more gallantly than heavier ships, although the master, from indisposition, was obliged to put into Donahagee, on the west coast. We do not know what the underwriters may say to this risk, but the crew and the

WASTE OF SEA COASTS.—The abbey of Whitby, at its first erection by Lady Hilda, in 958, is reported to have been a mile from the sea; but the distance from the verge of Whitby east cliff to the nearest part of the abbey, measured in the line of transept, was found in 1816 to be little more than 200 yards. Along the coast line of Yorkshire, from Bridlington Quay to Spurn Point, the shore has no important inlet or projection, and consists of beds of clay, prayel rubble; and exposed to a strong current from the north, as well as to the uncontrolled action of the waves, the annual devastation committed here is very extensive. Of the villages of Auburn, Hartburn, and Hyde, in the Bay of Bridlington, only the remembrance remains. Several places on the shore pre-serve, in the termination of their names, a memorial of meres or freshwater lakes, once having existed in their neighbour-hood—as Skipsea, Kilnsea, and Withernsea, the Scandinavian ojo signifying a lake; but the sea has broken into these meres, and absorbed them, though recesses on the shore seem to mark the spots they once occupied. The mere at Horusea still survives; but this place, which was once several miles inland, has been brought within half a mile of the water's edge, and the hamlet of Hornsea Beck been utterly destroyed. The waste of the coast amounts to about four yards a year; and farmers may be met with who have witnessed the corn wave where the sea now prevails. The depredations of the occan towards Spurn Point, at the entrance of the Humber estuary, have been still more considerable, nor is it unlikely that the Point will, ere long become an island. Ravenspur—with the latter part of which word the name Spurn seems to be connected, an important place in this locality—has long since been lost, with a number of other places in the vicinity, belonging to Bristol Priory; and the site of the Priory itself has been totally swept Pennant remarks - "The site and even the very names of several places, once towns of note upon the Humber, are now only recorded in history; and Ravenspur was at one time a rival to Hull, and a port so very considerable in 1392, that Edward Baliol and the confederated English barons sailed from hence to invade Scotland; and Henry IV., in 1339, made nence to invade Scotland; and Henry Iv., in 1939, made choice of this port to land at, to effect the deposal of Richard II.; yet the whole has long since been devoured by the merciless ocean; extensive sands, dry at low water, are to be seen in their stead." Mr. Lyell makes a remarkable statement repecting Sheringham, on the coast of Norfolk:—"I ascertained n 1829, some facts which throw light upon the rate at which the sea gains on the land. It was computed, when the present inn was built, in 1805, that it would require 70 years for the sea to reach the spot, the mean loss of land being calculated, from previous observations, to be somewhat less than one yard annually. The distance between the house and the sea was 50 yards; but no allowance was made for the slope of the ground being from the sea, in consequence of which the waste was naturally accelerated every year, as the cliff grew lower, was naturally accelerated every year, as the chill grew lower, there being, at every succeeding period, less matter to remove when portions of equal area fell down. Between the years 1824 and 1829, no less than 17 yards were swept away, and only a small garden was then left between the building and the aca. There is now a depth of 20 feet—sufficient to float a frigate—at one point, in the harbour of the port, where only 48 years ago there stood a cliff 50 feet high, with houses upon. If once in half a century an equal amount of change were produced at once by the momentary shock of an earthquake, history would be filled with records of such wonderful revolutions of the earth's surface; but if the convenient of the earth's surface; but if the convenient of the sarth's surface. of the earth's surface; but if the conversion of high land int deep sea be gradual, it excites only local attention. The flagstaff of the preventive service station, on the south side of this harbour, has, within the last 15 years, been thrice removed inland, in consequence of the advance of the sea,

Colonial.

(From the Canada Gazette Extraordinary.) OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Montreal, 20th March, 1846. This day, at Three o'clock, P.M., His Excellency the Administrator of the Government proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Building.— The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, His Excellency opened the Second Session of the Second Parliament of the Province of Canada, with the following Speech Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; and

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: The duty of opening this Session of Parliament has necessa rily devolved upon me as Administrator of the Government, in consequence of the lamented departure of the late Governor General. But I am commanded, at the same time, to make known to you that the Queen has been graciously pleased per-

to you Her Majesty's gracious replies,

attention to the condition of the Militia Law; but the unsettled state of the negotiations, which have for some time past been carried on between the Imperial Government and that of the United States of America, renders it imperative on me to press more immediately on your consideration the necessity of a reorganization of this arm of the public defence. I feel the most unbounded confidence that the loyalty and patriotism of every class of Her Majesty's subjects in Canada will be conspicuous, as they have been heretofore, should occasion call for their nervices, to aid in the presention of the month ending 30th Nov.

To the month ending 30th Nov. as they have been heretofore, should occasion call for their services, to aid in the protection of their country; but a well ligested and uniform system is indispensable, to give a fitting lirection to the most zealous efforts. At the same time, I feel warranted in assuring you, that, while our gracious Sovereign will ever rely on the free and loyal attachment of her Canadian people for the defence of this Province and the mainte-nance of British connexion, Her Majesty will be prepared, as hance of British connection, Her hances, the provide with promptitude and energy, corresponding with the power and resources of the Empire, for the security of her North American dominious.

The subject of the Civil List, which was brought under you

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly, The financial accounts of the Province for the past year will be immediately laid before you. The estimates for the service of the current year will be likewise submitted for your early

consideration.

The necessity of providing for the prosecution and completion of the public improvements undertaken with the sanction of Parliament, will form a subject for your deliberation.

It affords me pleasure to be able to inform you that the revenue of the past year has not fallen short of the expectations which were entertained of its amount, and I rely on your will. which were entertained of its amount, and I rely on your wil lingness to make such provision for the public service, as a due regard to the interests of the people may require.

Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

Since your last meeting, the ancient city of Quebec has been subjected to unexampled calamity in the successive fires which laid waste its buildings. Measures, rendered indispensable by the exigency, were adopted by my predecessor, which will be sent down for your approval.

The sympathy and benevolence of different portions of the

British Empire, were roused into active exercise by the know-ledge of the severe affliction with which it had pleased Divine Providence to permit the citizens of Quebec to be visited, and we have the strongest reasons for appreciating the noble gene-rosity which has been exhibited, and which has proved how truly the inhabitants of Canada are felt by the people of Great Britain to be brethren, and fellow-subjects of the same mighty nation. It will be for your wisdom to consider what further measures it may be proper to adopt, for the restoration of what has been thus destroyed.

The last intelligence from the Mother Country indicates a most important change in the Commercial policy of the Empire. I had previously taken occasion to press upon her Majesty's Government a due consideration of the effect that any ntemplated alteration might have on the interests of Canada. But until we have a fuller exposition of the projected scheme, which a few days will probably bring us, it would be premature to anticipate that the claims of this Province to a just measure

protection had been overlooked.

In these and the various other objects affecting the prosperity of Canada, which may occupy you, I offer my hearty co-operation; and I earnestly trust that under the direction of an all wise Providence, we shall be enabled to pursue a course calculated to promote the best interests, and to foster the rising growth of this rapidly advancing Colony.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, March 20th. Mr. CHRISTIE gave notice of five bills relating to Gaspé and

the Magdalen Islands.

Col. PRINCE presented a petition for the revival of the charter of the Bertie Rail Road.

Mr. AyLwin gave notice of a motion for the production of supers relative to Chief Justice Stuart's absence from Quebec om 10th March till the present time. On motion of Mr. Gowan, 500 copies of the speech were dered to be printed. The usual order regarding the postage

Mr. ROBINSON gave a notice regarding Colonial Postage. Messrs. DeBleury and Papineau introduced the Hon. D. Viger, as member for Three Rivers.

Messrs. Draper and Smith introduced Mr. Taschereau.

of members was made.

to investigate his election, in accordance with the rules of the

The House adjourned till three o'clock on Monday.

EXCLUSION OF THEOLOGY FROM THE UNIVERSITY .-There is no description of persons more diligent in making converts, and more determined to have it all their own way, than the modern liberals, the no party, no religion men, that is, no religion as far as public education goes—so furiously peral are they, that we are reminded of Swift's moderate man, who was for cutting the throats of all the opponents of moderation,—and there is nothing which this party (for after all they are a party, and nothing but a party) professes to dread more, than that young me n at College should be biassed in favour of one religious denomination more than another. By the way, there is a question we should like to ask them, and we should wish to have it answered by them not as political partizans, but as honest men and Christians—were they sure that the influence operating on the student's mind at College, would be all in favour of their own particular denomination,

would they be so very anxious to guard him against it?

But let that pass, and let us suppose that we have to deal with sincere, well intentioned men. Well then, we should say to them, suppose we let you h ve your own way, and allow you to re-construct the University on the principle that there shall be no religious teaching in it whatever—do you, does such a man as Dr. Burns, believe, that although there be no Professor of Theology—that no religion will be taught in it? Is History to be taught, and can the world's history be divorced from religion? are metaphysics and ethics, and natural philosophy, and your favourite science, political economy, to be taught, without any reference to the Deity, or to Christianity? Is Hebrew to be excluded—and if Greek is to be taught, must even the Gospel of St. John be in the Index prohibitorius?—Must this liberal University have also an Index expurgatorius?

No! the whole scheme is a chimera; and after all, why exclude the science that, above all others, sets the mind free from the trammels of system, and human authority, in the discovery of truth? what reason can be given for excluding religion from colleges that would not also exclude it from schools, (and there are few liberals who would go that length)? Yes, but the obection is, that the Professor of Theology and those of the kindred sciences, must belong to some denomination. True, and so must, therefore, your College, in a limited sense. A University in common, as it regards its professors, is an impossi-bility, although, no doubt, as in Scotland, in London, in Holland, and in the United States, and elsewhere, it may be open to students of all denominations.

Such, as far as we can see, is the sort of University we can-not have. What sort of College we can have, is another quesion-but one which our space will not permit our entering on this week .- Bytown Gazette.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. W. GORDON.—The following testimonial, from the several Members of the Provincial Par-liament, and other gentlemen, who recently journeyed with our to him from Kingston. This expression of approval, so kindly conveyed, adds another line to the already lengthened catalogue the worthy Captain's hands .- British Colonist.

Kingston, March 16, 1846. Sir .- We cannot allow the occasion to pass without thanking you cordially for your care and kind attention in bringing us over the lake at this unusual season of the year for steam-boat navigation. The comforts we experienced on board the Admiral from the time we left Toronto till our debarkation on the ice near Bath, could not have been greater even during the ordinary season of navigation. The attendance on the part of your servants was most satisfactory, and the fare throughout excellent. We beg you to tender our thanks also to Donald Bethune, Esquire, the enterprising and spirited proprietor of the steamer you command, for his considerate conduct in sending his vessel across the lake at this inclement season of the year on purpose for our accommodation and convenience; and especially as he could not have been actuated in doing so from any sordid or selfish motive, for the charge to each passenger was only five shillings more than is exacted during the sumn months, and the risk incurred was infinitely greater. We heartily wish both him and you every happiness and increasing

ALLAN N. MACNAB, W. ELLIOTT, G. DUGGAN, JR. WM. NOTMAN, J. H. PRICE, DR. HAMILTON, H. S. LARMELL, W. H. BOULTON, PAUL KANE, HENRY SHERWOOD.

To CAPTAIN W. GORDON, of the Admiral.

In announcing to you the fact of my having thus become the successor of Lord Metcalfe, you will, I feel assured, concur with me in the expression of sincere regret at the painful cause which has removed this distinguished Nobleman from a station, the duties of which he discharged with a zeal and ability, that, on every occasion, won for him the highest approbation of his Sovereign, and the respect and gratitude of the people over whom he presided as her representative.

The several Addresses to the Queen which were adopted during the last Session of the Legislature, have been laid at the foot of the Throne. It will be my pleasing duty to announce to you Her Maiesty's creation. during the last Session of the Legislature, have been laid at the foot of the Throne. It will be my pleasing duty to announce to you Her Majesty's gracious replies,

P. P. S.	а
To the month ending 30th Sept £913,193 9 9	i
To the month ending 31st Oct 956,391 19 9	ä
To the month ending 30th Nov 898,873 15 3	ä
To the month ending 31st Dec 921,056 15 4	ă
To the month ending 31st Jan 943 886 1 3	ä
To the month ending 28th Feb 940,346 1 5	ă
The Assets were as follows:-	
To the month ending 30th Sept £1,725,856 9 1	H
To the month ending 31st Oct 1,781,957 6 9	ı
To the month ending 30th Nov 1,761,480 4 5	d
To the month ending 31st Dec 1,730,534 19 2	ă
To the month ending 31st Jan 1,740,684 0 8	ä
To the month ending 28th Feb 1,741,761 0 4	d
COMMERCIAL BANK, M.D.—Return of the average amount	

	LIABILITIES.									
	To the month ending 30th Sept £368,357	3	8							
	To the month ending 31st Oct 377,400	9	11							
	To the month ending 30th Nov 392,538	2	7							
	To the month ending 31st Dec 403,585	17	7							
	To the month ending 31st Jan 444,593	18	4							
	To the month ending 28th Feb 434,900	13	11							
ASSETS.										
	To the month ending 30th Sept £687.785	5	1							
	To the month ending 31st Oct 719,684	12	3							
	To the month ending 30th Nov 723,943	9	5							
	To the month ending 31st Dec 751,919	17	5							
	To the month ending 31st Jan 784.076	19	11							

We have much pleasure in recording the first fruits of the crusade making by our active and indefatigable Police Magistrate against raffles and houses in which gambling, under varisguises and pretences, is carried on.

Alex. Farquhar, auctioneer, of St. John Street, was held

£100 each, to appear at the next Superior Term to answer for having allowed raffles to be carried on in his house.

From the evidence submitted to us it would seem that after the evening sale conducted by Mr. Farquhar was concluded,

out by the person whom we have above named.

The prizes in most instances, we are told, were of no value;

is to be hoped that Mr. McCord will persevere in his haracter to be visited.

We have already called the attention of merchants, shop-

keepers, and parents to the existence of these dens of infamy may our warning have its full effect. Each individual impl cated in these infamous practices brought to light we shall un-hesitatingly publish to the world by name; in so doing we but perform our duty as a public journalist.

If clerks in private employ will abuse the indulgence of their

masters, they must necessarily look for a curtailment of the privileges now extended to them of the enjoyment of the long hours of the winter season being recalled. Let them bear this in mind.—Quebec Mercury.

We copy the following very excellent remarks from our con-temporary of the Chatham Gleaner:—

MORALS.—In a rapidly growing town, there is nothing which requires the attention of the good, intelligent, and virtuous, more than the morals of its inhabitants; the language, habits, and practices of every member of a community, should be consonant with, and founded on, the grand principles upon which society is formed, namely, the safety and happiness of its members; those who, from any motive or circumstance, depart, however so little, from this standard, detract from the eral weal, and do themselves injury. Under these impres sions we view with deep regret the present position of our town, not only in consideration of those who live within its limits, but as a nucleus or reservoir, from which the surrounding coun try not only receive the goods of life, but also that impress which tends so materially to form the character of a people oath by law required. The Data was accordingly introduced, and read a first time.

On the motion of Mr. Draper, the speech of his Excellency was ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

Mr. Smith of Frontense, presented a petition from R. Riddlell, Esq., complaining that he had not been furnished with a list of the voters objected to before the Committee appointed to investigate his election, in accordance with the rules of the The pious and benevolent in their attempts to correct these evils are despised, and even the warnings of God's ministers seem to fall powerless upon the people; those in authority, and from whom we ought to expect better things, are equally reckless. A want of moral integrity pervades all classes. A radical cure must be effected, or surely some mighty evil will overtake us. God's goodness will not always be provoked. We look upon the common grog-shop as being a hot-bed for raising, nourishing, and bringing into existence the most of these ills, and upon those who visit them as the gardeners, under whose ausnices they are grafted upon society. We had supposed that auspices they are grafted upon society. We had supposed that in issuing the new licenses, care would have been taken to have lessened that number, and that the rules provided for the government of such houses would be strictly enforced, but no, our magistrates on the contrary, have given every facility to their increase, by either signing their applications to the quarter sessions, or by attending that court and supporting in person their claims. We know that in speaking thus of both, the magistrates and these houses, we shall incur the displeasure of some persons, but we cannot shrink from the discharge of our duty, a high sense of the sacred obligation we are unde of our duty, a high sense of the sacred obligation we are under as the conductors of an independent press, urge us to speak freely and sound the alarm when danger is near. We hope the respec-table, and those who ape at respectability, will alike stand for-ward and discountenance those depots of vice, these cells of in-iquity, by no longer frequenting them. We hope the inspector who is now on his tour through the district, will make rigid in-nuiries as to the practices of these houses; be just and spare not or the evil is great, -not alone the substance of the land, but

THE GRAND EXPRESS .- The late Express from Portland to Montreal, a branch of the New York Express from Halifax, was under the immediate direction, as it is well known, of Messrs. Corser & Waterhouse, the latter gentleman taking charge personally of the Canadian portion of the route. The special thanks of Lord Cathcart, Administrator of the Government of Canada, have been communicated, through the Secretary of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company, to Waterhouse, by the following note, of which we have been permitted to take a copy :-

" Montreal, Feb. 24, 1846. "His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, begs to offer his best thanks for the Extraordinary Express which reached Montreal about noon on the 19th inst.

_ Montreal Herald.

kingston,—there to receive nearly seven hundred new percussion muskets, the expense of conveying which up the country must have struck the Quartermaster-General, and is the reason for no official notification having been as yet received at head quarters. The 71st will move to London, and the 81st

the last war, and therefore the believers in "signs and fore-tinners" in that region, sagely prognosticate a speedy rupture ith Great Britain.—Montreal Courier.

On the 11th inst., a novel incident occurred on the south ank of the river Thames in this town, extending from third to provide that it shall be after the first of June next.

Mr. J. proposed that the resolution be amended so as to adopt Mr. Crittenden's proposition, with one exception, viz:—instead of providing that the President may give the notice, if he thinks proper, after the termination of the present session, to provide that the resolution be amended so as to adopt Mr. Crittenden's proposition, with one exception, viz:—instead of providing that the President may give the notice, if he thinks proper, after the termination of the present session, to provide that the resolution be amended so as to adopt Mr. Crittenden's proposition, with one exception, viz:—instead of providing that the President may give the notice, if he thinks proper, after the first of June next.

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some considerable damage to various store houses and buildings along the bank of the river; the surface of the ground was frosen at the time, and a singular phenomena is presented by the appearance of a stump some eighteen inches across, through which the crack passed, dividing it through the centre, and without apparently disturbing a root on either side.—Chatham

half miles distant, and there procured conveyance to town.—
The experience which the hon, gentlemen have had of a few winter trips overland will no doubt prepare them to give all assistance to the furtherance of the projected lines of railroad east and west .- News, March 19.

drill. Implicit obedience is the essence of military organiza-tion, and that is incompatible with representation which im-

year 1814; copied from the printed report of the trial, published by Eastburn, Kirt, & Co., New York, 1814.

"My experience in the Revolutionary War had fixed in my mind a distrust of the services of undisciplined Militia, how-ever ardent and valorous they might, by language, and even by actions, WHEN NOT BEFORE THE ENEMY. make themselves appear. Indeed the organization of the Militia corps I had with me was particularly calculated to create distrust with respect

election, mediate or immediate, of the men of whom they were and qualificatio

the nominal commanders.
"My second in command, Colonel M'Arthur, has prefaced to his testimony by telling you that at such a time he was elected Colonel. Col. Van Horn was elected Major, Mr. McCormic was elected a Lieutenant. From what stations, what occupa-tions, these gentlemen were elected to high military rank, I do not know. It would seem, however, that, notwithstanding all the experience they have had in the field, they have not learned military language, or forgotten what were probably the phrases of their former occupations.

"General M'Arthur, in describing the disposition he intended to make of his experience in the second make the sec

ded to make of his regiment in case of an attack, spoke, as he ded to make of his regiment in case of an attack, spoke, as he would of the gate of a cow-pen, of swinging it into the rear line of a body swinging it into the rear Administrator of the Government, in Council, to all line of a hollow square—and most of the witnesses against me have spoken of the balance of a detachment as they would of the ine of a hollow square—and most of the witnesses against me are spoken of the balance of a detachment as they would of the boot of an account in a shop-book. Elected officers can never be calculated upon as great disciplinarians. In every station the lected will be unwilling to incur the displeasure of the electers. elected will be unwilling to incur the displeasure of the electors, indeed he will be often found to court their favour, by a famiindeed he will be often found to court their favour, by a familiarity and condescension which are totally incompatible with military discipline. The man that votes his officer his commission, instead of being implicitly obedient, as every soldier ought to be, will be disposed to question and consider the propriety of the officer's conduct before he acts. This system has not only an injurious effect upon the soldiers, but it has a retro-active effect upon the officers. They, knowing how far they are responsible to their electors, and what deference is due from them to a majority of votes, are under the influence of their own feelings in intercourse with their superiors."—Montheir own feelings in intercourse with their superiors." -- Mon-

HALIFAX, N. S, March 3 .- The proceedings of the House uring the week have been pretty much of the routine order. A considerable portion of the public business has been forwarded, though no legislative question of a very important nature

s yet been settled.

The Militia Law has also engaged the attention of the House, and an amendment has passed, making it optional with the Executive to call out the militia three days for drill, instead

of the formal muster as at present.

The Disqualification Bill passed its second reading in the The Disqualification Bill passed its second that There are many houses of a similar or worse e visited.

The Disqualification Bill passed its second that the council yesterday, by a majority of one.

St. John, N.B., March 3.—The Hon. Messrs. Saunders and Chandler have been appointed a Committee on the part of the Legislative Council to join the Committee of the House of Assembly, to prepare an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Boundary between this Province and Canada.

We learn that the Bill for incorporating the Roman Catho-lic Bishop of New Branswick passed in the Assembly on hursday last, after an animated discussion of two days.

The Fredericton Reporter of Friday says:—" We do not re-House of Assembly, as we witnessed in the present week.—Routine business, Bills, Supply, the consideration of Petitions, &c., &c., have been dispatched with a degree of speed hitherto unprecedented here. In fact, there has been more work and

less talk than usual.

Sidney, C.B., February 25.—Trade of Pictou.—From an abstract which appears in the columns of the Pictou Chronicle, we learn that the trade of that Port has greatly increased during the past year—the increase in the value of exports over those of the preceding year, being no less than £23,000.—
"This increase," says the Chronicle, "is caused by the quantity of Timber exported to the Home Market, and Coals to the United States," We understand the trade of Sidney has expansional and the procedure of the contraction perienced a similar increase, and from similar causes.

United States.

Correspondence Commercial Advertiser.

Washington, March 11.

The anxiety of the public as to the position and intentions of the President, on the Oregon question is rather increased than diminished by everything that has passed since Mr. Haywood's speech. The Oregon men are, I think, on the whole, more confirmed than ever in the opinion that they have got the President sincerely bound to them and their president. President sincerely bound to them and their projects. One of the most distinguished of them has written to his constituents since the late blow up in the Senate, "that all is safe; we shall get the 54 40."

The explanations and exhortations of "the Union" amount

nothing but this—that the party must keep together, and en they can get all the spoils, war or no war.

The President has no doubt ascertained that all the Senate except about six are in favour of a compromise on 49; and I have little doubt that he will accept it if offered. But I should like to know upon what ground the offer is expected. Every one takes it for granted that England, as M. Berryer said wil be too happy to settle on 49. I should like to see some proof of

The morning business in the Senate, to-day, was important. The morning business in the Senate, to-day, was important. Mr. Reverdy Johnson made a very strong speech on the Oregon question. He showed that our title was not good to the whole of Oregon, and that Great Britain had as good a title as any other nation to the country north of 49. He showed that the Nootka Sound treaty did not enlarge or strengthen the rights of Great Britain on the North West coast, and that it would be no better for our title if that freaty were, as our Govern-ment contended, abrogated by the war of 1796. He proved that our best source of title was in the purchase of Louisana from France, from under which we had no right to go beyond He contended that the line of 49 was established by treaty, and went into an argument to show it. True, the line was never run, as Mr. Greenhow had said, but it was never intended to be run. That would have been impracticable. The treaty provided merely that it should be "described." It was treaty provided merely that it should be evident that the question must now be settled by compevident that the contended that the or war would be inevitable, and he contended that the Presient was bound in honour to offer 49, and to settle on those terms, as he hoped be would do—if he could get them. He referred to the former offers of the United States as creating obligations upon the Government. Mr. Polk's own offer created an implicit obligation on him to accept it if it should be offered. How could he go before the world and insist upon 54 40 or war, as the Senator from In lians said he was bound to do. It would be a permanent and irretrievable disgrace to the American name, in the eyes of the world. But he American dance, in the eyes of the word. But he appre-hended no such consequences. He believed that the United States Senate would sustain such a compromise by a constitu-

Mr. Johnson, in the course of his remarks, took occasion to refer to the Washington treaty, and to the fame and honour won, in that negotiation, by the American negotiator. That correspondence would confer perpetual renown on the American Secretary of State. When Lord Aberdeen read Mr. Webster's a the subject of the rights of the sights. on, in the course of his remarks, took occasion to ster's letters on the subject of the right of search, he emphati-cally declared that no impressment of an American sailor would ever be attempted again.

Mr. Sevier asked on what authority this remark rested.
Mr. Jahnson said he declared it on personal authority. He
was impressed with a belief that the President's motives were aceful. But we were in such a condition that, unless the estion should be settled, the excitement would increase here, nd be extended to Oregon, and the settlers there. It was me that the settlers of the two nations should be separated. He would go for the notice, and should offer one in a different

Mr. Atchison takes the floor for to-morrow.

THE NEW ATLANTIC STEAMERS. - We learn that in conformity, with the late act of Congress, a contract has been made in this City for the building of four Mail Steamers to ply between this port and Europe, two to Havre and two to England. Mr. E. Mills is the contractor, and is supposed to be backed by backed by Capt. Vanderbilt and George Law. One of the steamers is to be ready for sea on the first of Jan. 1847, and another on the first of Feb., the other two on the first of July and August following. It is said that the two which are to run between this City and Havre are to be named 'Washington' and 'Lafayette;' the two for England will bear the names of 'Europe to be the discountered. of 'Europe' and 'America.' The following are to be the di-mensions of these boats:—Length of keel, 230 ft., breadth of beam, 38ft., depth of hold 24 ft. They are to be equal to 1700 tons burden each; and to be constructed in the most bstantial manner, and to be suitable for ready conversion into War Steamers or Steam Frigates. They are to be supplied with marine engines of dimensions as follows:—cylinders 75 inches in diameter, stroke 10 ft, boilers 12 ft. shell and 35 ft. long, with return flues, capable of carrying 20 inches of steam across the Atlantic. They are to have wrought iron shafts and cranks 20 inches in diameter with iron water wheels from 25 to 40 ft. in diameter, and 74 ft. in face. It is stated that Capt. Hewitt, of the Utica and Capt. Morgan of the Vic-toria have been selected to command two of these steamers.— New York Tribune.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Incorporated Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday, the 7th

NOTICE.

GOVERNESS.

YOUNG LADY, who has been accustomed to School Tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as Governess in 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.

CLASSICAL ASSISTANT WANTED. THE Principal of an old-established ACADEMY, in the London District, is desirous of obtaining, after Easter, the services of a respectable single young man, to assist in conducting the School generally, and especially to take charge of a Greek and Latin class.

He must be a member of the Church of England, and, as the salary will be somewhat liberal if his services should prove to be efficient, none need apply who are not of the most active behive. hem.
All their officers held their commissions in virtue of an habits, and can produce satisfactory testimonials as to character

Address (pre-paid) to the Editor of the Church, Cobourg, or MR. LIVINGSTON,

Caradoc Academy, Delaware P. O., C. W. Caradoc, March 16, 1846.

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CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,

Montreal, 10th March, 1846. representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by ernment to be disposed of by sale. All Newspapers in Upper Canada will insert the above once a month, until the 1st March, 1848.

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 Ningara and Toronto, every afternoon, at half-past Twelve Toronto, March 20, 1846.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE. CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto, (weather permitting) for Wellington Square, and intermediate Ports, every morning, (Sundays excepted) at HALF-PAST EIGHT o'clock; and will leave Wellington Square for Toronto, on the arrival of the Stage from Hamilton.

To Commencing on TUESDAY, 17th instant.

Refer don.

For further particulars, apply (post-paid) to Alexander Campbelle, Esq., Napanee, or to the undersigned at Kingston, FRANCIS M. HILL.

Kingston, March 2, 1846.

Kingston, March 2, 1846. Toronto, March 16, 1846.

Upper Canada College. THE THIRD QUARTER will commence on the 23rd

of this present month.

TERMS:
DAY SCHOLARS. Preparatory School£30 16 0 p annum. College Forms 33 16 0

Toronto, March 16, 1846. Midland District Grammar School. S. LIGHTBURNE, M. A., PRINCIPAL.

MR. LIGHTBURNE will be prepared after the First of April, to receive into his family six young Gentlemen as Boarders.
Mr. L. would mention, as a proof of the success which has attended his teaching, that one of his pupils (not twelve years of age) was a successful candidate at the late Exhibition ations in Upper Canada College. All communications (by post) to be pre-paid.

Kingston, March 17th, 1846. TO LET.

One of in rear Farly possess ion can be had; the House and Store let separately or together.

For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. BOULTON, Esq., or to the Subscriber. PETER MORGAN.

Cobourg, January, 1846.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND. & W. ROWSELL are now making up their ORDERS H. & W. ROWSELL are now making up their Orders FOR BOOKS, &c., to come out from England by the early Spring Vessels, and will continue to send by every Steamer lar Works, are requested to forward them their orders, which shall receive their best attention.

Toronto, January 14, 1846.

Lands	for Sale,	in Upper C	anada	
THEFOI	LLOWINGL	ANDS are offere	ed for sale b	y the
Executor	rs of the late John	S. CARTWRIGHT,	Esq., viz.:	
District.	Township.			lcres.
Johnstown	Amaranth	11 15 below . 11 15	5	200
Western	BrookeI	Broken lot 27, and	3	200
Bloom and	That Head a dea	E. part of broken lot 26	} 6	200
Do	do. Telet.	lot 26 E. half 11	, 10	100
Do.	do		11	200
Do. Do.	do	W. 17, W. 127	12"	200
Do. Newcastle I. I.	do.	The second secon	13	200
Dilumina	Camden East	N. hall 22, hall 23	3	200
Do.	do, I	Broken lots 39 & 40	6	200
Do. Niagara	uo	40	9	200
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	A STATE OF THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE P	and 6, North side Talbot Road, South	},	400
Simcoe	Collingwood	25	5	200
Fostorn	do.	despedantia 8		200
Newcastle	Cramaka	Soundled L. Inch	11 6 Ld	183
		E. half 14		100
Midland	Essa	E. half 19 E. half 19 Part N. half 2	2	200
Do.	do	Part N. half 2	4	100
Home	Connet	California de la companya del la companya de la com	ALCOHOL: NAME OF THE OWNER, THE O	200
Gore	Glanford	10 & 11 Broken lots 10 & 11 , 6, 7 & 12, Block	. 8,	400
Do.	Hamilton	Broken lots 10 & 11	9}	
-29 6d ba.	(Town of) 15	, 6, 7 & 12, Block	No. 2	
Do.	MU.			20.2
Do.	do.	201	" 17	
Newcastle	Hamilton	W halflet o	6	100
	Haldimand	19	. 7 .	200
Victoria Do.	augerford	10, 10, 22, 24 00 34	. 1	950
	do	6, 8, 23 28 feont 1 33	} 2	900
Do			3	800
Do.	do.	18. & W. 1 19	400 4000	300
Do.	do.	15, & E. 1 25	6	300
Do.	THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	N. half 30	. 7	100
Do.	do	S. half 28	8	100
Do.	do. Huntingdon	W. half 19	. 9	100
Do.	do	10	5	200
Do. Tol als	do	guiribursos, 1-8		200
Do.	do	13, W. half 14	8	200 300
Do.	do	7	10	200
Do. Midland	Kingston	12		200
Do.	do.	Part 24, (in lots) Part 15	3	16
Do.	do.	41	5, E. A.	200
Do.	do	of velocution!		200
Johnstown	Leeds	P half o	7, W. A.	119
Midland	Loughborough	13 & 24	. 3	
" Cordill	MAGIG	E. hall 17	12	100
Do.	Murray	N. E. \(\frac{1}{4}\) 32 32 & 34 N. \(\frac{1}{4}\) 7, W. half 12 16 2	1	50
Do.	do?	V. 17, W. half 12 16	3	400
Do,	do.	man and 2	. 4	200
Gore	Nassagawaya	E half 8	. 6	200
Simcoe	Notawassaga	25. Hall 8	. 3	100
Do.	Notawassaga Orillia South	N. half 7	. 2	100
Midland	Picton [Town]	6, on Portland St.	E E PROPE	000

W. half 14

DIED.

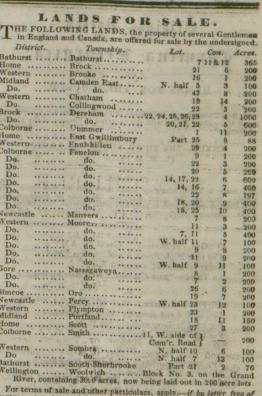
At his residence near Peterborough, C. W., on Wednesday the 11th inst., Josias Bray, Commander, R. N.
At Port Burwell, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at noon, Mary Crozier, only surviving child of John Burwell, Esq., aged 20 years and 12 days—the child of innocence and affliction, resembly take. graciously taken from a world of pain, to the mansions of happiness and bliss .- Communicated.

At Montreal, on the 12th inst., Stephen Charles aged 8 years and 8 months; on the 14th, Augusta, aged 3 years and 10 months; and on the 17th, Jane, aged 6 years and 4 months,

children of Philip Durnford, Eq.

At Quebec, on the 8th inst., at the Jesuit's Barracks, after a long illness, Charlotte Henrietta Dukes, aged 34 years, wife of J. Dukes, Esq., 89th Regiment.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, March 26;



For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter free of FRANCIS M. HILL, Kingston, 1st December 1845. MILL PRIVILEGES

THE Trustees of the Mill Reserve, at the Village of Napanee, Midland District, give notice that the Canal constructed for the increase of the Mill privileges on the Napanee River, at the said village, will be completed in the summer of 1846. This Canal is 1021 feet long, by 24 feet in width and will contain 4 feet in depth of water. The beight of fall from the surface of the Canal to the River is 31 feet, and the distance is on an average 158 feet. The space between the lower bank of the Canal and the River has been divided into eleven lots or Mill-sites, varying in width from 68 to 126 feet. There is a common road-way 30 feet wide extending the whole length of the lower side of the Canal. Between the upper bank 437-tf length of the lower side of the Canal. Between the upper bank of the Canal and the main street of the village, Lots are ladout to correspond with the Mill-sites, which can be let separately or with the Mill-privileges. The Mill sites can be let for a period of 21 years, at the expiration of which period, the Lots can be sold, or the buildings taken at a valuation, if

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. OT No. 86, in the 1st Concession of Whitchurch, on the East side of Yonge Street, 200 acres, having 3 frontages, on Yonge Street towards the west, the Concession road, and Side Line towards the East and South; 125 acres under a very superior state of cultivation, and extensive out-buildings,—well watered by two streams, and beautifully situated 28 miles from Toronto, on the Macadamized road, and 1½ mile from Newmarket; is particularly adapted for a Dairy farm.

For particulars of purchase apply (post-paid) to D. E. BOULTON, Solicitor and Land Agent

D. E. BOULTON, Solicitor and Land Agent. NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at the request of several parties, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken out a Commission by License as AUCTIONEER, in connexion with the LAND and AGENCY business he has been for some years engaged in here: and the long experience he has had in Commercial business in Montreal, &c. enables him, with more confidence, to offer his services to those who may be pleased to avail themselves of them, in disposing of Lands, Real Estate, Merchandize, Produce, &c. &c. Stocks of Bankrupt

and other Estates, &c. &c. SHAW ARMOUR, Cobourg, 5th February, 1846.

F. LEWIS. Land Agent, Notary Public, and Auctioneer. BEGS to return his grateful thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal support he has experienced in business, and to inform them that he continues to transact every description of LAND AGENCY and CONVEYANcing business, at the most moderate charges, and with the

greatest exactness. In addition to his usual business, he is now prepared to undertake sales of property of every description, BY AUGTION, either in town or country, on most reasonable terms. He will hold a SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On the First Monday in every Month, throughout the year; and he respectfully requests all persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages which will be thus afforded them of bringing their property into public notice, to furnish him with full particulars at least ten days 445-tf
before each sale, in order that a more detailed account of the properties to be offered may be duly published.

King, (near Bay) Street,
Toronto, January, 1846.

444-13

EDUCATION. M RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber 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.

427-1f

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

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

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. RYEREON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust

their children to her gare, 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 delaids Street) March, 1845.

372-tf

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS. REQUIRED by the undersigned, Plans and Specifications for the erection of a BRICK CHURCH in this City. Twenty Pounds will be paid for the Plan approved of .-- Plans to be delivered by the first day of March next.

Further particulars may be learned on application to J. M. STRACHAN, Albany Chambers King Street West. Toronto, 8th January, 1846.

BIRTHS. In Toronto, on the 13th inst., the lady of Robert P. Crooks,

Esq., of a daughter.

At Kingston, on the 8th inst., the wife of David John Smith,

Ven. Archdeacon of Kingston; Rev. A. Palmer; W. Livingston, Esq.; H. Rowsell, Esq.; T. Champion, Esq.; Mr. Stephen Nelson, rem., G. Dunn, Esq., rem. (for extra Nos. sent); R. Graham, Esq., rem. (pays to No. 17 of vol 10); J. Burwell, Esq.; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. S. Atmour, rem.; Mr. R. McAmis, rem. vol. 9; C. Brent, Esq., rem.

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To the month ending 28th Feb. 785,530 18 2

bail yesterday, himself in the sum of £200, and two surities raffles for trumpery articles were encouraged, in which shop-boys were the chief or main speculators. Some of these lads have since been detected as thieves—as having stolen from their employers—and, as one of them has said, that he robbed his

nent must certainly be set down to the temptations held we have seen even a pepper and mustard pot, named as one, and we have also been informed that a contribution of coppers were permitted to be thrown for.

employer of upwards of three dollars in one fortaight, the in-

No punishment can be too severe for those who ensuare youth. The immediate evil worked is trifling compared with the corruption of the young mind, which must bear upon after

"JOHN DOUGLAS, Major, A. D. C." THE ARMY .- The 82nd Regiment will not move to London on the opening of the navigation, but will be concentrated at Kingston,—there to receive nearly seven hundred new percus-

A short time ago a large Seal, weighing about seventy pounds, was caught on the ice in Lake Champlain, by some men who were crossing in a cutter. An animal of the same species was killed there a short time before the commencement of the last war, and therefore the believers in "signs and fore-

is some twenty or thirty feet from the river edge, and has done

or three days of warm rain would, however, make a large difference. The steamer Admiral arrived a few days since at the upper gap with a number of M. P. P.'s on board, who were landed on the ice, and walked to Fredericksburg, two and a half miles distant and there procured conveyance to town.

of April, at 3 o'clock, P.M.
T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary. Kingston, March 16, 1846.

For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply, if by letter, free FRANCIS M. HILL. Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

Prince Edward Sophiasburgh

Part 9 N. half 19

E. half 35

9, 11, 12, 13 & 14