capital by shares, to form railways in this Province. The project is favourably entertained by monied men; and further, it is believed, that the Colonial Secretary, having had his attention directed to it, is disposed to give every facility that can be legitimately extended by the Government.

One company has been actually announced, the Western Canada, Ontario, and Huron Junction, with a capital of £300,000; and, we have much pleasure in stating, that intelligence has been received by the last packet to the effect that a warm interest has been excited in London on our behalf, and that arrangements are in progress of formation to co-operate with the Canadian people in effecting this great undertaking. The prospectus has been received by Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, printed in London, accompanied by a map of the proposed line, with distances marked, running from Toronto to Goderich.

Several meetings have been held in this city to carry into operation this much desired object—one that cannot fail to increase the value of property in this vicinity and the line of country through which it may pass, to an extent that cannot at this moment be easily calculated. The commencement of such a work in Canada would prove of incalculable benefit and importance hardly to be exceeded by their utility after completion. Employment would be afforded to our poorer settlers, and emigrants of that class newly arriving; new tracts of country would be opened up, new settlements would speedily be formed, and the impetus given to trade by the facilities of rail-road transport, would in a brief space of time, work a wondrous change in our mercantile world.

Since writing the above, we learn that a meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company will be held in the Grand Jury Room, on Monday next, which we trust will be well attended; and that such propositions as may be brought forward by the committee, who have up to the present moment, kept this most desirable and absolutely necessary project before the world, will be met in a spirit of liberality and enterprise by the monied interests of Toronto.—*Toronto Herald.*

By a reference to the proceedings of the Corporation on Wednesday last, it will be seen, that the Rail-road in contemplation from this city to Goderich or Port Sarnia on Lake Huron has been the object of a special meeting, and that the Council have voted £100 towards defraying the expenses of an agent to England, to negociate the matter. This looks like business, and is the first indication of anything of a substantial nature connected with the undertaking that the public have been favoured with, and is worth all the speeches and mere formal resolutions that could be strung together. At the public meeting to be held on Monday next, it is to be hoped that similar symptoms of profitable energy will display themselves, to encourage a hope that the example afforded by Brock's Monument and the Lunatic Asylum will not be followed in this instance.—*British Canadian.*

Loan and Trust Company.—We observe in a letter from the London Correspondent of the Quebec Gazette, the following statement:—

"The 'Loan and Trust Company' getting up for Canada meets with approval here, *with the reservation* that it be supported by first rate Colonists."

Can there be any doubt that this project is most highly approved of by every intelligent Canadian—and can a better proof of it be given than that two Acts of our Provincial Parliament have passed unanimously in its favour; the second too at the very close of the last Session, when the House was loaded with business—passed both branches of the Legislature without a dissentient voice.

One would think that if this fact were known it would be proof enough of the high value which is set upon the Loan and Trust Company by all parties, of all conditions in society in Canada. In addition to this, however,—in proof of the estimation in which the objects of the Company are held—and the anxiety felt for the commencement of its operation we can state positively—and speak advisedly—that if the whole capital of two Millions were paid up, or rendered available, it would all be taken up in Canada on the very best security within a year. It is one of those undertakings upon the utility of which there are now no two opinions. There were a few narrow-minded folk, who, from not having duly considered the matter—or who probably wanted capacity to understand it, have urged that in some cases money would be borrowed and expended improvidently; that many a man's farm will be sacrificed by it. Well, suppose it be so, does it follow that because of a few improvident men, a whole country is to be kept back—because a few may waste the money which they borrow, that those who use it discreetly shall be prevented from deriving the advantage. This would be strange reasoning indeed—and would be like that of a certain member of the Provincial Parliament who once refused to vote for the establishment of a line of Mail Stages, because the number of horses required would eat up all the oats in the country. But we ask how many really industrious, enterprising, prudent men there are, who for the want of a few hundred pounds are kept poor and needy, and in danger of losing their farms because they cannot raise capital sufficient to make enough of their land productive to support them? how many such men, by a little assistance from this Loan and Trust Company will be enabled to increase their 20, 30 or 40 acres of productive land to 100, or probably to 200 acres—and thus acquire not only a competence, but wealth; whereas, without it, they drag on a poverty-stricken and anxious existence, living as it were from hand to mouth—neither adding to their own wealth, providing for old age, nor contributing to the wealth of the Province. A state of things which we verily believe will be found to be the real cause not only of most of our dissatisfactions, but of that want of enterprise which is so loudly and so justly complained of.

We fearlessly say that whilst this Company will prove to be one of Canada's greatest blessings it will also turn out to be one of the safest investments that can be engaged in by capitalists, and will afford the stockholders an immediate and handsome interest for their money. Let us take the capital at £500,000, and suppose it to be placed at interest on Mortgage on the 1st January, 1846. The Company receives half a year's interest in advance, which is, at 6 per cent., £15,000—this sum may be immediately added to the Capital, or made to produce 6 per cent., some other way. At the end of 6 months, on the 1st of July, the Company receives a second £15,000, together with the interest of the first 15,000 for six months—so that at the end of six months the Company will have received £30,000, which, less the expenses of management (and they need not be large,) may be divided amongst the Shareholders; and supposing these expenses to be £2000 per annum will pay to them about 5½ per cent. At the end of the year there will be another £15,000 to be received, which will pay, after deducting the expense of management, about 2, 3-4—together making between 8 and 9 per cent., per annum on the Capital. The principal being placed upon the very best security.

By private letters received from Mr. Atcheson, who has in a most praiseworthy manner originated and almost completed this measure, we learn that he has every prospect of having the whole stock of two millions taken up, in which case it will prove the best description of stock either in or out of Canada.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

Deepening of the Cobourg Harbour.—On several occasions lately we have been called upon to notice this important public work, in refutation of the unfounded aspersions of certain interested opponents. Our opinion therefore of its merits, and that a very trifling additional outlay in extending the piers and dredging, would make it one of the best and most useful harbours in the country, will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. We have now the extreme gratification of informing them that a recent survey of its soundings, made at our suggestion on Saturday last by Mr. Lyons, the resident Engineer appointed by the Board of works, has fully confirmed the opinion and more than borne out every assertion. Since the openings between the cribs—through which alone we have all along contended the sand accumulated, of which so much has been said, could have passed into the harbour—were closed, it is now satisfactorily established the action of the waves has had quite an opposite effect, *clearing the harbour of sand* in place of filling it up! So decidedly is this found to be the case that more than thirty feet in depth of the beach has wholly disappeared from between the piers—since the previous survey—the water being precisely the same level now as then; and we have Mr. Lyons' authority for announcing to the proprietors and captains fo vessels trading at this port the very important and agreeable fact, that the harbour generally, outside the middle cross pier, has deepened fully three feet within the same period; and he is now perfectly satisfied that, once dredged out, there will be no further accumulation of sand within the piers. As it is indeed, with the present depth of water, the largest steamer on the lake may enter the mouth of the harbour fearlessly in a storm, and casting anchor swing her head to sea in perfect security—an advantage every sailor will know how to appreciate.—*Cobourg Star.*

The Timber Trade.—From conversations lately had with some experienced Lumber-makers on the Ottawa we learn that all the Timber will not be got out of the smaller streams this season. The water in the Ottawa river is now nearly as high as has ever been known; but this great height of water, we are credibly informed, is not caused by any extraordinary flow in the streams on which Lumber is made, but is altogether caused by the far away north-western snows at the upper sources of the Ottawa. The Mississippi, the Madawaska, the Bonchere, the Deep River, and other minor streams from which Lumber is chiefly taken, have not an average height of water this spring; and, consequently, the immense quantities of Timber thrown into them the past winter will not be got into market this year. A sudden thaw in the spring is requisite to raise the water in the streams above mentioned to a proper height for successful Lumbering operations—the gradual thaw this spring drained the water off by piece-meal, and it did not at any time sufficiently concentrate itself to carry off Timber not made in favorable situations. The new Slides, too, as might have been expected, have not been altogether perfect; and in some instances, we are told, have given way, throwing further obstacles to the getting down of Timber this year. No blame is, however, attached to the superintendent of the construction of these Slides, Mr. Nagle, but to the unsightly and unpracticable sites on which it was necessary to construct them. An unusual number of accidents, and great destruction of human life, has already occurred this spring on the Ottawa and its tributaries—up to the moment of writing we have heard of no less than thirty-six deaths by drowning. Yesterday afternoon a Coroner's Inquest was held before William Smyth, Esq., Coroner, on one of the bodies, a Franco-Canadian, found floating below the Town—another body has also been discovered floating about. Owing to the great height of water in the River it was impracticable to run cribs through the great Timber Slides at the Chaudiere Falls until within the past few days—two days ago cribs, (not without danger of being broken to pieces,) were sent through Wright's Slide, on the Lower Canada side, and yesterday cribs were first sent down to Buchanan's Slide, on the Upper Canada side. A great number of Rafts line the banks above the Slides waiting a favourable opportunity to get down. The prospect for Lumber at market was never fairer than it is at present. We are informed that White Pine at Quebec is worth 7d. per foot. A number of vessels are now lying idle at Quebec waiting for loading.—*Bytown Packet.*

Amount of timber despatched from the Ottawa River, above the Chaudiere Falls, for the Quebec market, from the 5th to 22d May:—

White Pine.....4,711 pieces.
Elm and Oak..... 406 do.

A large raft, with fourteen persons on it, was wrecked yesterday in descending the Lachine rapids. Two of the number are supposed to be drowned; the others saved themselves, some in the small canoe which is usually attached to rafts, and some by clinging to pieces of timber. Fragments of the raft were seen floating down the river during the greater part of the afternoon.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Provincial Politics.—The failure of the ex-Ministers during the late session of the Canada Legislature to regain the power which they had so imprudently abandoned in 1843, under the idea that they would be able by their influence in the elective Assembly to govern the Governor and establish their absolute rule under the name of "Responsible Government," and the revival of the season of business, have diminished the agitation which prevailed previous to the close of the session, two months ago.

The spirit still remains, but it is feeble in comparison. Business, trade, agriculture, railroads and improvements, have occupied more of the attention of the newspapers. Those published in the French language are quarrelling about a project of getting rid of the Re-Union Act by a side wind; the establishment of a "Responsible Government" of the majorities of each of the Provinces separately, and their style and manner affords no very pleasing evidence of their being under the influence of self government.

The Provincial Government in the mean time goes on without the check which would result from a decided majority in the representative Assembly, exercising its constitutional powers and influence for the remedy of abuses; promoting justice and the general welfare, without regard to men, party or faction.

In the Eastern Provinces the same contest for power prevails as in Canada. These are, indeed the natural consequences of the representative system, which can only be beneficial where the majority of the constituency exercise a vigilant and enlightened superintendence over their representatives, and are ever ready to check their factious and corrupt tendencies, confining them to the strict line of their duty; viz: promoting "the peace, welfare and good government" of the country.

Some of the Halifax papers are discussing a "Union of the Provinces," as necessary to give efficacy to the concession of "Responsible Government" by the home authorities. Their idea seems to be that the British Government ought to have only a nominal power in the Government of the British American Colonies; or at least the Provinces ought to be sufficiently powerful to dictate to the Mother Country, in every thing that concerns them. They are, indeed, willing to allow Great Britain to protect them by its fleets and armies, and afford, at the expence of British consumers, peculiar privileges to the trade and industry of the Colonies; but, it seems, it is not to interfere in the Government of the Provinces, excepting as colonial parties see fit; certainly a very modest claim to independence.

We dare say whenever the North American Colonies are sufficiently *powerful* for their own protection, and sufficiently wise to agree amongst themselves when contests occur about power and local interests, Great Britain will be very willing to let them have altogther their own way. In the mean time, she must be allowed to look to her interests, and discharge the duties of a Sovereign Power over all its subjects.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The *Minerve* says—We have again the pleasure of announcing the arrival in this city of four of our unfortunate fellow countrymen who were transported to Van Dieman's land in 1839. Their names are David Gagnon, Joseph Goguet, of Beauharnois, Etienne L'Anglois, of L'Acadie, and Jean Morisette, of Cap Santé, who was taken prisoner in Upper Canada during the affair at Prescott. They obtained a passage about the middle of December last, on board some whaling vessels which were bound for the Southern States of America. Morisette was not in company with the other Canadians at Sydney, but belonged to a party of American convicts who were landed in another part of the penal colony; these last are reported to have been cruelly ill-treated during their captivity. Morisette did not take his passage home with the others, they did not meet until they reached Whitehall, and their surprise was great, as they never had seen each other since their separation near Buffalo. The remainder of the exiles at Sydney were all well, some had the means of returning, but were waiting for their other companions in misfortune. It is stated that pecuniary assistance has been forwarded to them, and that there is no doubt but that they are all now on their passage home.

Quebec, at the present time, offers the pleasing prospect of trade and increasing industry. Between 70 and 80 square rigged vessels may be counted in front of the town, from the Cul-de-Sac to the mouth of the River St. Charles, besides a greater number gone to their different loading grounds. The total number arrived is now 310.—*Quebec Gazette.*

We beg to acquaint medical practitioners and others in the country, that an establishment has for some time been open here, at which all kinds of machines are constructed for the correction of deformities in limbs, curvature in the spine, &c., &c.

Mr. Wanless, the Proprietor, is a man of great ingenuity and skill, and we believe was bred in a similar establishment of high character in England, and we are not aware that there is one of his profession in Canada except himself. We visited him the other day and saw several machines very simple, but apparently very efficient for the purposes for which they are intended. One for the cure of club feet appeared to be admirably adapted to produce a complete restoration of the limb to its natural position. One for curvature of the spine, or supporting a frame naturally weak looked also as if it would be efficient. Mr. W. has just finished an artificial leg which seems to combine neatness with utility and strength. His shop is opposite the College gate, College Street.—*Montreal Herald.*

We were favoured yesterday with a sight of some beautiful services of plate intended for the use of the altar in the Church of England imported by Mr. Dwight, silversmith of Notre Dame street. The designs of these services are perfect models of elegance and simplicity, and are just what vessels intended for a sacred purpose ought to be.—*Montreal Transcript.*

We this day present our readers with an engraving of the recently erected City Bank, on the Place d' Armes, and in this era of public improvements a description of the edifice in question may not be uninteresting to our readers. The design is strictly classical, and the elevation bold and simple without unnecessary ornament, it is massive without appearing too heavy, and the flutings of the columns afford a happy relief without degenerating into disproportionate lightness. It is a good specimen of the distinctive peculiarity of the Grecian School, in combining a quiet simplicity with grandeur of appearance, rendering it for many purposes preferable to the Roman. The portico is indented, exhibiting doric columns, and antæ, after the Temple of Pæstum, being four diameters in altitude. They support an architrave and string course, the latter of which has a bold throating echinus moulding; these are carried round the building. Above the Doric columns and antæ arises a lighter portico, after the Ionic tetrastyle Temple on the south of the Ilissus, supporting a plain entablature and a pediment, which is without acroteria and devoid of ornament. Architraves and hanging cornices are carried round each window, which contribute much to the harmony of the whole. Two small wings (if we may so term them) flank the building, and add considerable to the general appearance of the elevation. The lower portion of the edifice will be devoted to the purposes of the Bank, the upper part being reserved for the residence of the Cashier; the ground floor is distributed into a banking-room, Directors' apartment, Cashier's and waiting rooms, and a series of strongly built vaults. The ceiling is handsomly pannelled and ornamented with rich centre pieces, the vestibule is similarly decorated, the city arms in *alto relievo* forming the centre piece. The counter, desks, and fittings of the banking-room, are of mahogany, the design and workmanship of which shew great taste and skill; in fact every portion of the building evinces the liberality of the Directors, and the design and execution do great credit to the architects, Messrs. Macfarlane and Browne, and Mr. J. Andrews, the builder. The entire structure has been completed in the short space of eleven months, the first stone having been laid on the 17th June, 1844, and the building pronounced ready for occupation on the 17th May, 1845. The level of the building strikes the eye as being too low; this, we believe, arose from some misunderstanding, and as the Directors have offered to bear the expense of reducing the level of that portion of the square, we trust the Corporation will lose no time in remedying the defect, which is felt in the whole architectural tone of the square. The remedy is easy, and a little lowering of the area of the square wouldi mprove the carriage levels—*Montreal Gazette.*

Violation of the Sabbath.—We are satisfied that the great majority of our readers, with ourselves, feel that it is a disgrace to a christian community to tolerate the public profanation of the Lord's Day, which so frequently occurs in the the neighbourhood of this place; yet nobody assists in correcting this crying sin. Of all the outrages which are perpetrated on the Lord's Day, none are more frequent than shooting or fishing, and no sin is more wanton and inexcusable.

Not only is the commandment of God violated by such practices, but to this grievous sin is added that of destroying life wantonly, for those who either shoot or fish on the Lord's Day, have no other motive for doing so than to gratify a thoughtless or vicious disposition.

There is another class of persons who have been in the habit of desecrating the Lord's Day, and who have done so to indulge even a worse disposition than that which instigates the sportsmen to transgress the law. We mean those Farmers, who are in the habit of working on the Sabbath, particularly during the time of harvest, and fancy that they are doing the work of necessity, without considering that the Lord, whose Law they are transgressing, is able to frustrate the object of their unhallowed labours, and to punish them besides. Such persons may escape the laws of man, but they cannot deceive God; they work upon the plea of necessity, whereas they have no better reason for so doing than that which sordid avarice dictates. Every man of common sense by reading the 12th chapter of St. Luke can readily understand what our Saviour considered works of necessity, certainly not to cram their Barns full of grain, &c., which they may never live to eat; when such persons transgress the commandment of God, to sattiate their cupidity, let them reflect that He may say to them, "Thou fool this night thy soul shall be required of thee, then whose shall those things be, which thou hast provided?"

Scarcely less culpable are those persons who witness the profanation of the Lord's Day, and do not report such offences to the proper authority, than the transgressors themselves.—We would particularly caution Teamsters not to be seen driving on the road, on the Lord's Day, neither loaded or unloaded; we allude to lumber teams, for they subject themselves to be punished in either case. It will not be deemed a sufficient excuse that they are only returning home. Six days have been allowed for man and beast to labour, by the Law of God, and of man, and it is the business of teamsters when they leave home to provide so that they may not have to outrage public decency by driving their lumber teams along the public highway on the Sabbath.—*St. Thomas Standard.*

A petition has been forwarded to the Duke of Wellington, from a number of commuted pensioners, mostly of long service. The petition sets forth that in 1832 they gave up their pensions and emigrated to Canada, that they had mostly been unfortunate here, and that the stoppage of the small allowance of 4½ per day, has reduced many of them to the lowest stage of indigence and beggary; under these circumstances, they recapitulate their past services, and entreat his Grace's intercession with Her Majesty's Government, in order that some provision may be made for their support.—*Mont. Gaz.*

The Weather since our last has been generally fine, but the fruit-trees have suffered greatly by the frost, particularly on Saturday night last, when it was very sharp, and cut off every blossom which had escaped previous frosts. It is even thought that the early sown Fall Wheat, in new ground, has suffered from the frost considerably. Yesterday we had delightful refreshing showers, and a good deal of thunder and lightning. The rain was much required.—*St. Thomas Standard, May 29.*

The Season at the present time, the 26th May, is rather more backward than usual The earliest wild fruit trees are just coming into blossom, and the wild strawberries are only in flower. The pastures afford a scanty subsistence for the cattle, and the early sown grains are but just appearing above ground. The weather continues variable, cloudy with showers succeded by cold, and now and then a fair warm day. Vegetation and agricultural operations are retarded, and the time of our short season is rapidly passing away. In less than a month the days begin to shorten, and in five or six months the ground will be covered with snow to lie for six months.

In the towns labour is in great demand from the influx of shipping and the preparations for loading and dispatching them. Wages are good and the necessaries of life not extravagant in price, although there has naturally been a rise in the market. Now is the time to think of steady labour and laying up something for our long winters, which, by many, are only thought of when they are present.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Typographical error.—In the Quebec correspondence of the *Montreal Gazette* of Monday, occurs the following passage, rendered laughable by the blunder of the printer:—

"The *Jupiter* had a general cargo for St. Johns, and was lost on the 20th May. She *struck a* FIELD OFFICER, *and went down in a few minutes after the collision!*"

More stern than the "Iron Duke" himself must have been the field officer who thus dared to resist *Jupiter!—The News.*

A Mr. Perry Davis, was fined by the Magistrates here last week, for shooting on last Sabbath day.—Fine and costs £1 16s. 8d. This is as it should be, and we mention it as a caution to others.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

An attempt was made a few nights ago to rob the store of Mr. Osborne of this town. The thieves bored several holes through the pannels of the shop door. Not being able to effect an entrance, the holes were filled up with mud, no doubt with the intention of paying another visit to this extensive establishment, at a more convenient season—*Ib.*

The *Caledonia Town Plot* is about to be thrown open for public competition, the Government not recognising the claims of the settlers thereon, of which they have been notified by the Commissioner for Indian Lands, D. Thorburn, Esq., M. P. P.—*Ib.*

We have had several nights of severe frost last week, and the Potatoe crop, we fear, has been seriously injured. The fruit trees have also suffered to such a degree as to cause the worst apprehensions for the coming season.—*Ib.*

The *Loyalist*, Fredericton paper, reached us yesterday with sundry paragraphs scissored out from it. Some one has been committing petty larceny on our property *in viâ.* Very honest certainly!—*Montreal Courier.*—[We have to complain of the same circumstance.—Ed. Church.]

The *Queen* brought up from Quebec yesterday morning, nine hundred emigrants, amongst whom were 247 English—all from the counties of Devon and Cornwall; they are fine, healthy looking agriculturalists, and are all persons of small capital, just the sort of men to do in Canada. They came out from Plymouth on board the ship *Spermacetti*, Capt. Edward Moon, and in consequence of his kindness and attention on the passage a subscription was made among them, to present him with a very handsome silver ladle, as a testimonial of their respect.—They also presented Mr. Thomas Cloutman, the second mate, with a silver watch guard, and gave a dollar each to the crew. These English emigrants are all bound for Upper Canada; we believe it is their intention to settle in the neighbourhood of Cobourg.—*Mont. Courier.*

Cobourg Police.—The Election of Members of the Board of Police for the several Wards in this Town, took place on Monday last—the following were elected:—

West Ward.—Messrs. A. A. Burnham and N. G. Ham.
East Ward.—Messrs. W. Carveth and J. Philp.
South Ward.—Mr. F. Burnett.

An Election of Directors of the Mutual Insurance Company took place on the same day.—*Cobourg Star, June 4.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

Discovery of a Band of Smugglers!—Desperate Outrage on the Officers of the Revenue!!—During the hours of Divine Service yesterday morning, a truck drove up to the Province Building, containing half-a-dozen barrels, the result of a seizure made on Saturday night under extraordinary circumstances.

We are informed that suspicions existed for a week or more past, that smuggling, on a pretty extensive scale, was carried on from the neighbourhood of Fresh Water Bridge; and this coming to the ears of the Collector of Excise, induced him to mention the fact to the seizing officers of his department.

Accordingly, on Saturday night, at about 11 o'clock, Andrew Richardson, Esq., Mr. Hatch, and another officer, (whose name we have not learned,) fell in with a suspicious load of barrels, which were dropped in Tremain Street, beyond Fort Massay, and left there by the carter, evidently to be taken up by some other party in the secret of the operations.

The officers coming up asked permission of the Hon. J. B. Bland, to roll the barrels into his yard, and just as they had opened the gates to do so, they were suddenly assailed by a band of nine or ten men with a volley of stones. Mr. Richardson was knocked down five or six times—Hatch had his head split open, and the other officer sustained bodily harm also.

In the *melee*, the ruffians knocked in the heads of all the barrels except one, and then made off. The barrels are supposed to contain American brandy. There was also a box containing smuggled shoes.

We believe that none of the offenders have yet been discovered, although two of the officers, it is said, can positively swear to one of them.

The conduct of Mr. Bland in the affair is most praiseworthy. He took care of the officers—dressed their wounds—and detained them at his residence till daylight permitted them to proceed home in safety.

Things have certainly come to a desperate pass in this city when the lives of public officers are jeopardized in the discharge of their duty. It will be a warning for them not to proceed on such an expedition again without being well provided with fire arms and other weapons, to be ready for the most summary dealing with the midnight invaders of the law.—*Halifax Post, 13th ultimo.*

More Smuggling.—Seizure of Contraband Goods.—The affray mentioned in our paper of yesterday night, was followed up by proper vigilance on the part of the Police of the City, who on Sunday night, succeeded in capturing a cart load of smuggled goods, with the truck man.

There can be no doubt, now, that this system has for some period, been carried on, *under the very noses of the military guards.* We have at all events good reason for believing that persons are prowling about the streets at all hours of the night, in a most suspicious manner.—*Ib.*

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

From Mexico.—The New Orleans papers of the 20th have advices from Vera Cruz, by way of Havana, to the 1st instant. The principal intelligence is a confirmation of the report that an arrangement with Texas is under consideration, the initiative having been taken by the Executive of Texas. This appears from a message to the Mexican Congress, sent in by Senor Cuvas, the Secretary of State, the essential part of which is as follows:—

Circumstances have transpired which render it both necessary and proper to enter upon negotiations that will prevent the annexation of Texas to the United States, as such an event would inevitably lead to a war with the American Republic—for Mexico would not agree to annexation—however deplorable such a conflict might be. Texas has taken the initiative in proposing a settlement, and his Excellency the President *ad interim*, well understanding its importance and the necessity of taking a resolution in relation to it, is also persuaded that the Executive cannot proceed in the matter without being first authorised to do so by the Chambers; that in the case before him he should not exercise the powers conferred by the constitution for conducting negotiations with foreign powers.

The Government—always faithful to its duty, and desirous of submitting its acts to free discussion, and considering that national questions should be disposed of with patriotic spirit and a conscientiousness superior to assaults and above prejudices of every character—cannot decline the proffered negotiation without, in his opinion, violating his duty by deciding so delicate a question before submitting it to Congress.

If he could make an arrangement honourable in itself, and such as would satisfy the national honour, he would submit it with great pleasure to Congress; and if such could be achieved, the same Government which is so desirous of a peace conformable to the dignity of the Republic, would be the first to decide in favour of a war, which would be more just after all efforts to avert it had failed.

The preliminary propositions of Texas are of a character honourable and fair toward the Republic, and the Government, without deciding upon them, had no doubt about accepting them as the initiative to the arrangement sought by Texas.—Not to have accepted it would have been to establish the annexation of Texas to the United States, and Congress will perceive that a step so ill-advised would have been a terrible charge to the present Administration.

To refuse to hear proposals of peace that may lead to a satisfactory result would have been an extreme measure the least profitable to the Republic, however it might at first flatter a justly irritated patriotism; but this is not what the nation expects from its Supreme Government, which is obliged to foresee and weigh the evils of a long and costly war, and to avoid them as long as its honour can be maintained, as in the present case.

* * * * * *

Therefore, his Excellency, the President *ad interim*, in ministerial council, and with the unanimous advice of his Cabinet, has directed me to present for your deliberation the following resolution;—

"The Government is authorised to receive the propositions made by Texas, and proceed to the formation of a treaty that it deems honourable to the Republic; to be laid before Congress for its examination and approbation."

With the highest consideration, &c.,
Luis G. Cuevas.

God and Liberty!
Mexico, April 21st, 1845.

From the Picayune.

It would seem that the Mexican Government, notwithstanding the above letter, is desirous to prepare for war, and has asked Congress for a loan of 3,000,000 dollars.

On the 16th of April Congress passed a resolution allowing Santa Anna and Canalizo to expatriate themselves, within eight days, for ten years. If they refuse, the prosecutions against them are to be urged forward.

The earthquakes in the city of Mexico had ceased. From the Departments accounts continue to arrive of the devastation caused by those of the 7th and 10th ult.

ONE MILLION AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND IN UPPER CANADA.

To Old Settlers, Emigrants and others.

THE CANADA COMPANY offer about the above stated quantity of Land, particularized in their Printed Lists of this date. It consists of Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres each, scattered throughout the country—of Blocks containing from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres in the Western District, and of a very important territory of 700,000 in the Huron Tract—90 miles South of Owen's Sound.

These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneficial terms to suit the means or views of Settlers of every description;—they may be had for Cash down—one-fifth Cash, and the remainder of the Purchase Money in five Annual Instalments, with Interest—or by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS—**NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN.** The Rents payable 1st February in each year—being equal to about the Interest upon the present value of the Land The peculiarity of the Company's Leases is, that under them the Company's Settler has secured to him the entire benefit of his Improvements, and increased value of the Land, as he is guaranteed the right of purchase of the Land at a fixed price named in the Lease, at which he may at any time during the Ten Years, demand the Deed for the Freehold:—thus, for example, by paying the moderate annual Rent of $12, and no more, upon one hundred Acres of Land now selling at 10s. per Acre, he secures the use of the Land for 10 years, and *then*, if he chooses, he may purchase or reject it altogether, as he may find it to his advantage,—the *option being entirely with the Lessee.*

The SETTLERS' SAVINGS BANK, by which the Company allow their Lessees Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on Monies deposited,—the amount being always at their disposal without notice, with daily interest accrued,—will enable the provident and industrious Settler to accumulate sufficient means to purchase the Land he Leases, if he choose so to do.

By the EMIGRANTS' DEPOSIT BANK, the Company allow Interest at the rate of 4 *per cent. per annum*, upon monies deposited by Emigrants, for any period not less than 90 days—the money being always at the disposal of the Emigrant without notice.

The Company will REMIT any sum of money for SETTLERS to their Friends at HOME, by placing the amounts in the hands of the parties for whom they are destined, *free* of all cost, expense and risk, accompanied by every kind of useful information upon Canada. Last year the Company sent home in this manner, £4 141. 12s. 7d. from 265 Settlers.

The Company will REMIT any sum of money from EUROPE to CANADA, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province.

Every kind of information upon Canada, and Directions that can be useful to intending Emigrants, can be obtained *free of expense*, at the Company's Office, *St. Helen's Place*, London

The new Printed Lists, (to be seen at every Post Office and Store in Upper Canada) and any information can be obtained, *free of charge*, upon application, (if by letter *post-paid*) at the Company's Office, Goderich, as regards the Huron Lands—at *Frederick Street*, Toronto, as regards all other Lands—Remittances and Deposits of Money, &c.

Canada Company's Office,
Frederick Street, Toronto, 2nd June, 1845. 412-13

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A. B, Rector of Guelph, will shortly have vacancies for two pupils. Mr. Palmer prepares his pupils for the 7th Form of U. C. College, or for entrance at the University, as their parents may desire,—or, when preferred, gives such a general education in the English and French Languages, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Algebra, as will qualify for mercantile or other pursuits.

Young Gentlemen entrusted to Mr. Palmer's care are treated in every respect as members of his family.

For terms apply to Rev. A. Palmer, Guelph.
June, 1845. 412

BY permission of the Worshipful the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston,

A BAZAAR

is proposed to be held in the Town Hall the first week in August, in order to raise funds for completing the interior fittings of St. James's Church, Stuartville, (Lot 24.)

Any contributions for promoting this object will be thankfully received by those Ladies of the Committee who have kindly consented to hold tables, whose names are subjoined.

Hon. Mrs. DeBlaquire,
Mrs. Cassidy,
Mrs. Sadlier,
Mrs. Dupuy,
Mrs. Brent,
Mrs. R. V. Rogers.

BAZAAR

IN AID OF THE FUNDS FOR COMPLETION OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Lady Patroness..... Mrs. Strachan.
Managing Committee..... The Building Committee of St. George's Church.

A BAZAAR, for the object above stated, will be held in the GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in the LAST WEEK IN JUNE; and the active co-operation of the citizens of Toronto and its neighbourhood is respectfully solicited.

Toronto, April 18, 1845. 406

1845.
New Summer Goods.

J. HOLMAN,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,

IN tendering his grateful acknowledgements to his customers for their continued patronage and support, would respectfully beg leave to invite their attention, as well as that of the public generally, to his new Stock of SUMMER GOODS, which he has just received. They consist of the best

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS,
BLACK & FIGURED CASSIMERES,
Striped Fancy Doeskins, Plain and Figured Summer Tweeds, Linen Drills, &c. &c.
ALSO,
A very Superior Assortment of Vestings,
CONSISTING OF
Washing Satins, Plain, White, & Figured Marseilles, White and Buff Cassimeres, Silk Plushes, &c.

The above Goods are all of this year's importation, and are therefore of the newest and most fashionable description.—He has also a good assortment of

Gentlemen's Cravats, Suspenders, Collars, &c.

J. H. would avail himself of this opportunity to assure his old Customers, as well as those who may hereafter favour him with their patronage, that their orders shall be executed with promptness, and in a style of workmanship not to be surpassed by any similar Establishment in Canada,—and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

for Cash, or short approved credit.
Cobourg, June 2nd, 1845. 412-13

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS in the *Bond Head Harbour Company*, will take place at Bond Head, on Monday, the 23d June, next, at noon.
Bond Head, 20th May, 1845. 411-4

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have received their usual SPRING IMPORTATIONS, to which they beg to invite the attention of the Trade. In addition to their usual assortment, their new Premises enable them to offer to their correspondents

Bar and Hoop Iron. Steel, Castings, &c.
EARTHENWARE,
Assorted, in Hhds. and Tierces, &c. &c.
MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

Yonge Street, Toronto,
26th May, 1845. 411-13

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

THE undersigned is now receiving by the different vessels arrived at Montreal his Spring Importations, comprising a very complete assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.
P. PATERSON.
Toronto, 27th May, 1845. 411-13

PAPER-HANGINGS.

THE undersigned is daily expecting a large assortment of *ENGLISH PAPER-HANGINGS*, ex the *W. Lushington*, lately arrived at Quebec, which will be sold at *English Prices*, (exclusive of the charges.)
P. PATERSON.
Toronto, 27th May, 1845. 411-13

HAMILTON NAIL WORKS.

THE above Works having been in full operation since last Summer, the Subscribers are now prepared to supply their Customers, and the Trade of Canada West, generally, with their very superior

CUT NAILS,

A stock of which they have been accumulating on purpose for the Spring business.

RICHARD JUSON & Co.

RICHARD JUSON & Co. also announce, to the Merchants of the Western Districts, that they have at all times on hand a very extensive stock of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

which they offer, by Wholesale, on the most favourable terms.

By the first Spring arrivals, they expect very large importations, including

IRON, TIN PLATES, and OTHER METALS,

and will be prepared to do the Hardware Business on the most extensive scale, and to offer the greatest advantage to Customers.

Nail Works and Iron Warehouse,
Hamilton, 1st March, 1845. 399-4m

1845.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to announce to the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country, that they have taken the Shop and Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Bowes & Hall,

No. 173, King Street, Toronto,

Where they will open in a few days an extensive and varied assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Their Stock will be found to consist of *English and French Goods*, which they will dispose of at the smallest remunerating profit.

CREIGHTON & HALL.
Toronto, May 1st, 1845. 408-2m

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now opening several cases of *SPRING GOODS* from the New-York Market, consisting of plain and figured Satin, Silk, and Barege Shawls and Scarfs. Also, Balzarine and Mousline de laine Dresses, of the newest styles. Plain and fancy Parasols. French flowers, tabs, gloves and ribbons. Gentlemen's satin scarfs. Beaver, Paris silk, and other HATS. Straw and drawn BONNETS, with a great variety of other articles suitable for the season.

PETER MORGAN,
Third door west of the Montreal Bank,
Cobourg, May 12th, 1845. [409-tf] King Street.

BOOK-BINDING AND STATIONERY.

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL beg to intimate to their friends, that they have now in connexion with their Book and Stationery Store, a

Book-binding and Paper-ruling Establishment,

and are now prepared to execute Book-binding and Ruling to any pattern, and of every description.

Account, School and Toy Books, and Stationery of every description, always on hand.

Cobourg, 15th May, 1845. 409-tf.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Cobourg and the public generally, that he has opened an Office, opposite the Market Place, for the purpose of Registering the names of Ladies and Gentlemen who may require Servants, and the names of Servants who may require places.

All applications punctually attended to, and charges moderate.

JOHN MITCHELL.
Cobourg. May 20, 1845. 410-tf

Wm. GREEN,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT AND
AUCTIONEER,
HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

REFERS to James B. Ewart, Esq., *Dundas, C. W.*; A. McDonald, Esq., Manager Commercial Bank, *Hamilton, C. W.* Also, to Messrs. Thomas Clarkson & Co., *Toronto*, who will make liberal advances on all consignments made to him.

April 26th, 1845. 407-2m

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 1, Chewett's Buildings,
KING STREET, TORONTO.

RICHARD SCORE would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches, with a complete Stock of the best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, &c., fitting for the coming