chaunting shall be the employment of heaven. It is not Did he not picture to himself the Prime Minister of England until the last few centuries that the singing of hymns in Poetry has been used; and what words of modern composition for spirituality and depth are to be compared with the words of the inspired writers of the Bible, the chaunting of which our Church still retains? And what music is more simple and effective than that of chants; or what part of divine worship is there that the Christian what part of divine worship to the takes more delight in? And therefore from what we see we conclude that chaunting is not the essence of Puseyism, but the essence of the word and worship of God.

cel-

in

pa-

the

ral

zed

ge-rest

ful

ent

rds

n-D.,

From our English Files.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Jan. 23.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. Mr. Hume, after complimenting Sir Robert Peel upon his proposed liberal policy, said, there was one other point to which he would refer, and it was, to express a hope that the right purable baronet would continue to maintain the good un derstanding which, from her Majesty's speech, appeared to pre-vail between France and England. (Hear.) It was in the power of the British Government, united with that of France, to command the peace of the world. (Hear, hear.) Quarrels might take place between different nations, but those two great nations united would prevent war. (Hear.) There was a in the speech referring to the state of our relation with the United States: and he must say that he thought her Majesty's expressions on this subject highly proper and becoming. He thought, too, that the paragraph which recommended an increase in the army and navy estimates, one of the best, under present circumstances, in the whole speech—(hear)—and he saw it with considerable gratification when he found the chief magistrate of a country, from whom he expected better things, venture to set at nought all those rules and regulations which civilized nations observed towards each other. It would be acting contrary to the whole tenor of his life, which had been to support the most efficient, useful, and proper powers of the government, not to approve of this part of the speech, and he was sure there was a disposition on the part of the house to place at her Majesty's commands those means which would in the honour of the country. (Cheers.)

Sir ROBERT PEEL. -I never entertained the slightest apsion that any contrast between the language employed in her Majesty's speech, in reference to those unfortunate dis that which has been used by the chief magistrate of the United States, would have been made in this house. I never though that that could have been mistaken or misrepresented. We have no hesitation in announcing our sincere desire, for the interests of this country, for the interests of the United States, and for the interests of the civilized world, in continuing to strain every effort which is consistent with national honour, for the purpose of amicably terminating those disputes. (Hear.) I never had any apprehension that our intentions or language I never had any apprehension that our intentions or language would be misrepresented; and the speech which the honourable gentleman, (Mr. Hume), the uniform and consistent advocate for the strictest economy, has just made, confirms me that my anticipations will not be disappointed. (Cheers.) And if any proposal which her Majesty's Government may feel it to be their duty to make for the maintenance of essential rights, or of the national honour, shall be responded to and supported by the house, then let me not be mistaken. I think it would be the house, then let me not be mistaken. I think it the greatest misfortune if a contest about the Oregon between two such powers as England and the United States could not by the exercise of moderation and good sense, be brought to a perfectly honourable and satisfactory conclusion. (Cheers.)
Sir ROBERT PEEL, in reply to Lord John Russell, said, on the subject of the Oregon territory, I have to state that a proposal was made by Mr. Buchanan, with the authority of the President of the United States, to Mr. Pakenham, and that the proposal so made suggested a division of the territory. Whether or not that proposal ought to have been accepted I cannot say. Mr. Pakenham thought that the terms proposed were so little likely to be acceptable, that he did not feel himself warranted in transmitting the proposal to the Government at home; and on signifying this to Mr. Buchanan, the latter immediately stated that the proposal was withdrawn. This is the state of the negotiation at present, so far as I am informed, respecting the preposal submitted by Mr. Buchanan. I have the highest opinion of Mr. Pakenham. I have the greatest respect for his talents, and the greatest confidence in his judgment; yet must say that it would have been better had he transmitte that proposal to the Home Government for their consideration and, if found in itself unsatisfactory, it might possibly have formed the foundation for a further proposal. (Hear.) Since that period, this country has again repeated to the United States their offer of referring the matter to arbitration, but no answer has yet been received to the proposal so made.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S STATEMENT. We might plead the extraordinary pressure upon our space as an adequate apology for not offering any commentary upon the Premier's statement and the tariff to which it refers. We have, however, another and a better apology. We are not ashamed to confess that we do not understand the proposed change, or rather that we cannot believe that we rightly un-derstand a change proposed by one whom we have been ac customed to regard as a statesman of the first order, but which we find it impossible to reconcile with the principles which he has professed and taught us, and millions of others, to main tain during his brilliant political career of more than 30 years If the principles that seem to us to govern the proposed change are right principles, then the Conservative party must have been for more than 30 years obtuse and perverse beyond the political affairs. This is a conclusion to which we canno cause we see a flagrant discrepancy between the view of the change that presents itself to us, and the promise of the Royal Speech, in which we must feel that nothing but truth wou The Royal Speech promises a compensatory indirect pro-

tection to every great interest in the country from which a direct protection may be withdrawn—for any trace of this compensation we look in vain to the speech of the Premier, or to the tariff. It were "uncivil irony," not friendly candour, to treat any of the items of the tariff—the whole schedule of trifles in gross, for just compensation must be made in weight and not in wanter—as an equivalent to the immediate weight and not in number - as an equivalent to the immediate reduc tion of the protecting duties on corn, and the total abolition o these duties three years hence. Were we the enemies of the Premier, we might go through the schedule in a manner to divert our readers—but we are not enemies, as we think ou conduct has proved, and we forbear. It is true that many o the changes proposed in the schedule of trifles will affect man u'acturers and artisans, and affect them severely, petty as the changes may seem; but what compensation is this to the agriculturists? They have no spiteful resentments to indulge, and every injury to manufacturers, and artisans, and labourers must fall at second hand upon them, to add to the buiden of their own direct oppressions, and to crush them with the accumulated burden.

The Premier professes, however, an opinion that the price of corn will not fall, and that therefore compensation upon this head will be unnecessary. To this point, then, the question is narrowed as regards the agriculturists, and to this point we would advise their advocates to direct the utmost attention We have a very strong opinion that more than three or twice three years must pass, before British agriculture shall be in a condition to compete with foreign agriculture, subject to the burdens to which British farmers must submit, not merely from heavier taxation, but happily from their more elevated habits and the consequent exigent want of comforts unknown to strangers. At present, as it seems to us, the competition must cause the ruin of the farmer and the progressive degrada-

tion of the peasant.

If the consumer is to buy at the cheapest market, the producer too must buy at the chapest market the instrument of production—labour; and the principle, carried to its legitimate conclusion, must reduce the whole population to the condition of "hewers of wood and drawers of water." The question is thus, in truth, a labourers' question. However, we may be wrong in anticipating from the proposed change a reduction in the price of corn; but if we are, if bread is to remain at an undiminished price, what is to be the compensation to the pool linen-weaver, cotton-weaver, silk-weaver, lace weaver, shoe maker, hatter, glove maker, and other artisans affected, for the great reduction or total loss of his protection? The dilemma seems to us the most simple and obvious that can be imagined Either the prices of corn will fall, or they will not. If they fall, the farmer is injured without compensation; if they do no fall, the manufacturer and artisan are injured without compenwhether they toil in fields, or mines, or mills. We have spoken thus freely, because candour is a debt due to all who repose confidence in us. We shall rejoice to find ourselves in the wrong; but we confess that we do not contemplate the discovery as a probable one. - St. James's Chronicle.

After Mr. Denison had seconded the Address, Sir Robert Peel rose, and—what shall we say? We would fain use respectful and decorous language—we would fain touch generously upon the Minister of a great country like this, standing in the situation which the Right Hon. Baronet occupied on Thomas, the world without the standard without the Thursday evening. But who can read his exordium, withou feelings too nearly allied to contempt? We know not what impression that exordium may have made upon others. We only know the impression it made upon ourselves. We seemed to be reading the confession of a man labouring under the weight of his shame, and struggling to escape from it by an appeal to the mercy of his judges. There was nothing of digappeal to the mercy of his judges. There was nothing of dig-nity or elevation in its tone. He threw himself upon the "generous feelings" of the House while he seized the first opportunity of relieving his character from the opprobrium which had fallen upon it. He did not deny that he was a suspected person; that his political integrity was doubted; that he was assailed with bitter reproaches by those who believed he had betrayed them; that appearances were certainly against him; but he hoped to be able to clear himself by a statement of all the circumstances under which he had acted and of the motives by which he had been influenced. "He that needs an apology," says old Fuller, "comes too near a fault." Did the Right Hon. Baronet ask himself what he had done to render these

in the potato crop!
But let us do the Right Hon. Baronet justice. "It would be unfair and uncandid," said he, "on my part, if I attached undue importance to that particular cause." It was not all owing to the potatoes. He foresaw he could not deal with his "great and mysterious calamity," without falling into the arms of the League: he could not provide against the consequences of the short supply of potatoes, without deciding upon the course that must "ultimately be taken with regard to the laws which governed the importation of grain." forth the suspected secret-his entire conversion to the principles of free-trade in all things.

"I will not," said he, "withhold the homage which is due to the progress of reason and to truth, by denying that my opinions upon the subject of protection have undergone a change. Whether holding a private station or in a public one change. Whether holding a private station or in a public one, I will assert the privilege of yielding to the force of argument and conviction, and acting upon the results of enlarged experience. It may be supposed that there is something humiliating in making such admissions: Sir, I feel no such humiliation."

If the Right Hon. Baronet spoke the truth, we would desire no better support than such a feeling, were we unhappily reduced to the necessity of seeking for it.

After this exordium, Sir Robert Peel entered into numerous lating to expend the entered into numerous

After this exordium, Sir Robert Per entered into indictous details, calculations, and figures, relating to exports, the excise, the rate of wages, the price of provisions, &c., for the purpose of showing how utterly untenable, how false and inconclusive, were all the opinions which he held in 1842 upon the subject of protecting and other duties. We extract, as a perfect curiothe following passage from this part of his argument :-

Now, I want to deprive those who, arguing a priori without the benefit of experience, have come to the conclusion that protection is objectionable in principle—I want to deprive them of none of the credit which is fairly their due. Reason, unaided by experience, brought conviction to their minds. My opinions have been modified by the result of the experience of the last three years. I have had the opportunity of comparing the results which have followed during the last three years from that principle upon which you have been acting for some years past—namely, the gradual removal of protection on domestic I have had the opportunity of comparing the periods of abundance and comparatively low prices with periods of scarcity and high prices—(cheers)—and I am led to the conclusion that the main grounds of public policy on which pro-tection has been defended are not tenable; at least I cannot maintain them. (Cheers.) I do not believe, after the experience of the last three years, that the rate of wages varies with the price of food. I do not believe that, with high prices, wages will necessarily rise in the same ratio. I do not believe that a low price of food necessarily implies a low rate of wages.— (Cheers.) Neither can I maintain that protection to domestic

And all this has been the work of only three years! How very satisfactory-how consolatory to know that with some men the experience of three years is sufficient to confute the experience of three hundred—that experiments which have been in operation during 1843, 1844, 1845, entitle us to decide that we have been, for centuries, groping in the dark, and committing all sorts of blunders. But who can tell what another three years may produce? Who can say that the Right Hon. Baronet in 1849, will be able to believe all the things he now beves, none of which he believed in 1842? May we not, then, have another "homage to the progress of reason, and to truth," another assertion of the "privilege of yielding to the force of argument and conviction," caused, perhaps, by another "great" have removed to another part of the Province, and, in ignoand mysterious calamity," happening, not to potatoes, but turnips and green peas? There seems to be no assignable limit years, and the dead letter office in Montreal will be the recipithe rotatory motions of a mind like that of the Right Hon.

We pass over, for the present, and for the reasons we have stated, the intermediate explanations of Sir Robert Peel upon the subject of the Ministerial "resignations and counter-resignations" as the Duke of Richmond called them, and hasten to the peroration of the Right Hon. Baronet's speech. It was as remarkable, in its way, as the exordium. If the latter was humble and beseeching, the former was boastful, arrogant, haughty, with no inconsiderable mixture of the anti-climax. from a person who has been nearly forty years a public man. and during nearly thirty of those years holding official situations—a person who reminds ns that "he has served four Sovereigns"—we have, we repeat, heard enough of his indifference to power except for pure and lofty ends. We do not dispute that the Right Hon. Baronet believes himself to be actuated solely by those motives; but we do not believe it one jot the more for being so repeatedly reminded of the fact.

THE TIMBER TRADE. (From the Liverpool Commercial Report.) The following table contrasts the tonnage employed in the Timber trade this year with that of the previous one: Import from the 1st Feb., 1845, to the 1st Feb., 1846. Quebec 214 Vessels, 125,325 Tons.

566 " 273,646 " St. John, &c..... 211 420 " 203,558 The following summary contrasts the present with last

1845. ..3,664,959 feet5,591,077 feet Miramichi....... 49,241 " 88,903 Other Ports 185,925 " 241,779

Colonial.

GREAT WESTERN RAIL ROAD. (To the Editor of the Hamilton Gazette.)

Hamilton, February 14, 1846. SIR, - Since the publication of my last letter dated 6th inst. -I have received the following letter from the Hon. the At-

Montreal, 9th February, 1846. My DEAR SIR ALLAN - Yours of the 3rd reached me ves

terday (Sunday), enclosing an extract from the Morning Chronicle of the 2d ultimo, which states that my opinion had been taken and given to the effect, that Directors for the Great Western Rail Road Company, could not be legally elected, nor perform any act until 1846, and requesting if I had given an opinion, that I would furnish you with a copy of it, and of the case upon which it was required.

In reply I have to inform you of my inability to comply

with your request, inasmuch, as no case was ever submitted to ion given by me respecting the Great Western Rail Road Company, or its powers, on any matter whatever con-nected with its proceedings. In fact I have never given any professional opinion respecting the Company at any time what-Believe me, My dear Sir Allan,

Your's very sincerely, W. H. DRAPER. (Signed) Perhaps this, with the extract from Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood's letter, will be sufficient to show, that the statement made in the Morning Chronicle that the Attorney and Solicitor Generals of Canada have given it as their opinion, that the llegal-was without the slightest foundation, and published with no other apparent view than to injure the prospects, and retard the progress of this very important work.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your obedient servant. ALLAN N. MACNAB, P. G. W.R.R. Co.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY .- We are very much gratified at learning that the Upper Canada Loan Company's Charter has at length passed the Great Scal of England, and has been transmitted to the Canadian Agent, John A. McDonald, Esq., M.P.P. for Kingston. The English Agent, Robt. S. Acheson, Esq., is now busily engaged in organizing the Board of London Directors, and completing all the details for vigorous operation. This Company will afford more real relief to Upper Canada than all the monied institutions within her boundary, and too much praise cannot be given to Messrs. McDonald and Acheson, for the steady perseverance and indefatigable industry they have evinced, in bringing the matter to maturity.— Statesman. SIR ROBERT PEEL'S FINANCIAL SCHEME .- When Lord

John Russell, now some fifteen years ago, came down with a proposition for demoli-hing the pocket boroughs, an honourable legislator said that the temerity of the proposal "fairly took his breath away." The boldness of the financial scheme of Sir Robert Peel, striking at once at provisions, corn, and timber, at every branch of trade in this colony, on the protection of which the producers had relied, has had something of a similar effect here. The majority yet remain in breathless asto nishment, mingled with no little consternation and alarm, and not the less so that we are so remote from the scene of action, hat in all probability the deed will be consummated before our

remonstrances can be heard. We have at present, however, little time or space at our disposal to speculate on the consequences of the apparently inevitable carrying of the Premier's measure, and we convey to our English readers what appears to be the impression of the best informed persons in this quarter.

Some parties feel very great uneasiness indeed, and consider

the prosperity and progress of the colony at an end. But by far the greater number, though they admit that it is a "heavy blow and a great discouragement" to our nascent trade, and comes upon us with dangerous suddenness, think that by adapting our own legislation to circumstances, and obtaining fr Britain the same consideration for temporary difficulties which she has given to the home producer, the blow may be averted until we are in a condition to sustain it.

We believe it is the general feeling of the merchants of the suppliant accents necessary? Had he no perception of the bathos of his situation, when he spoke of "that great and mysterious calamity" which was the immediate cause of the dissolution of his Government in the early part of last December?

Montreal Board of Trade, and that they will embody their sentiments in a memorial to the Home Government, that the only way to save us from the consequences of free trade at home is to give us a fair share of it ourselves. It will be submitted, therefore, that Canadian Corn and

But the admission of such Corn and Flour into the markets But the admission of such Corn and Flour into the formal of Great Britain on favourable terms, to be no longer conditional on a high duty being imposed on American Corn and Flour entering the Province. That duty was originally imposed to quiet the fears of the English agriculturalist, since shown to be quite chimerical, of immense quantities of American Flour being forced in, duty free, by way of our Lakes; and if the duty is to be taken off such Flour at home, there seems reason at all for laying a tax to prevent this colony having

That all Imperial duties on American produce on the fron-

That if our own Legislature do not take the initiative, the ome Government recommend them to repeal all Provincial uties on the entry of, or, at least, on the transit through, this Province, of agricultural produce.

That a moderate rate of duties be fixed on the great canals.

That encouragement be afforded to the construction of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, by which, at all times of the year, there will be afforded quick and cheap transit for pas-sengers and light goods, and in the spring and fall, earlier and

By such a course of policy, in harmony with the Parent

has already guaranteed. duties are not imposed to keep trade out of the canals, they it?

vinces for an improved system similar to that enjoyed by our more fortunate fellow-subjects at home. The address of the New Brunswickers has been answered in the negative, on the plea that if any reduction took place, the income would not meet the expenditure. This has been ably answered by the Bytown Gazette, in an article we copied from that paper a fortnight since. A few days ago we were not a little surprised upon learning that the "passenger stage" would perform the journey from hence to Hamilton some hours quicker than the two horse sleigh which carried the mail. The next new move was the receipt of a circular from Montreal, on Friday last, "recommending" that the wrappers in which newspapers sent by post are enveloped, should have the words "Sent from the earch Office, Woodstock," printed upon the outside, with the insituation that unless this "recommendation" shall be complied with, any papers not claimed by the parties to whom they are addressed, will be forwarded to Montreal and destroyed, without any notice to the publisher. Under this new system ents of newspapers designed for others, week after week, and year after year. To our view the receipt of any species of property, for a lengthened period, known to belong to or intended for another party, is a moral wrong, and the pretext, that a "recommendation" entailing an expense on the proprietors of the press, was not attended to, will not lessen that wrong. onceive the deputy postmasters of each town and village quite as competent to return unclaimed papers to the publishers as they were two years since, and then there was no good ground of complaint on that head; and we look upon this al teration as arbitrary and oppressive, not to employ harsher terms, which we believe we should be justified in using. — Mo-

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. - We have much pleasure in making public a very praiseworthy instance of liberality on the part of this Institution. One of the sufferers by the late fire, Turner Boyd, whose house was insured in the office, had, it seems, made an assignment of the same to another party, previous to the fire, and without the stipulated notification to and consent of the Company; whereby the policy became vitiated, and they were legally absolved from all responsibility for the loss. As it appeared, however, that the fire was purely accidental, and had moreover not originated in the house in question, on representation made, the Directors gladly took advantage of the latter circumstance, to justify a departure from their rules, and the insurance money, we understand, has been promptly paid. — Cobourg Star.

ANOTHER FIRE. - On Saturday evening last about eight o'clock, the quiet of our town was again disturbed by the ring-ing of alarm bells and a cry of Fire. On hastening to the spot it was found to proceed from a stable and warehouse in reaf of King Street, pertaining to the dwelling house in occupation of W. H. Kittson, Esq. Happily, the (as usual) prompt attendance of No. 2 Eugine and Company—the activity of the members of which, upon all occasions where the alarming cry of fire has called for their exertion, has been most conspicuous and efficient, together with the no less praiseworthy assistance and orderly co-operation of the inhabitants generally,—was successful in preventing the flames extending to any of the surrounding buildings, which certainly at one time were in imminent danger. No. I Engine and Company were also in attendance, and did efficient service, though not so early in the field as their junior brethren. We regret to understand that Mr. Kittson has sustained a serious loss by the conflagration in the destruction of a steam engine and quantity of ropes, rigging, &c., be longing to one of his propellers, and which was stored in the

A NEW ENTERPRISE .- We are very glad to learn that our truly patriotic and public spirited fellow-townsman John Counter, Esq., has obtained a lease for 21 years, of the whole block which constitutes the property of the Marine Railway Company, for which it is understood he pays 6 per cent, on the Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to about £12,000 per aunum.

This includes the Marine Railway, the Steam Grist Mill,

the large and well built Stores, together with the extensive or wharves and other buildings.

Mr. Counter is already preparing for extensive additions to the wharves, and proposes to carry them out 575 feet, leaving large and commodious basins which will offer the best protection to vessels in the heaviest storms. He also contemplates the erec-tion of ranges of new fire-proof stores; and to connect with them steam power for a variety of purposes which cannot fail to be beneficial to Kingston, and we trust, still more so, to the

Should the Wolfe Island, Kingston and Toronto Railroad go on, Gore street is decidedly the best approach to the water, and will add greatly to the value of Mr. Counter's speculations as it requires no spirit of prophecy to foretell that the traffic of both goods and passengers by that line will be immense if the

We believe we speak the language of every man in Kingston, when we say we heartly wish Mr. Counter every success in the undertaking .- Argus.

LORD METCALFE. - We are happy to learn from private sources of the best authority that Lord Metcalfe's health is much improved. The progress of the disease upwards towards the eye has been arrested, although, we regret to say, not alto-gether in a downward direction.—Montreal Herald.

COMMERCIAL.—The news per Cambria is decidedly unfavourable for the holders of wheat and flour. The quotations in Liverpool do not warrant more than 27s 6d being paid in Montreal, at which flour is expected to open. The position of the Canadian farmer will not be improved by Sir Robert Peel's proposed measures; but on the contrary it will be decidedly mjured. We quote wheat at 4s to 4s 3d; flour in lots 22s 6d

23s 6d.—British Canadian, February 28. HURON ELECTION .- A report has reached us, through the medium of the Toronto Herald, that the Hon. W. Cayley has been returned by a majority of more than 100.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE TWO ADMINISTRATIONS, AND THE GOVERNOR. The struggle is over; the "reign of folly" is past, and the ernor and advised him to carry on Government in direct and open defiance to the wishes of the people, are at length thrust m the position to which they clung with all the pertinacity

of limpets.

One of the despatches from the Colonial Minister lately aid before the House is of the utmost importance, as it estabishes beyond a doubt a great principle, which we shall take up and examine In his reply to despatches from Sir William Colebrooke, respecting the appointment of Mr. Reade, Lord Stanley states that instructions were given to Sir Francis Head, n 1835, that "as a general rule, public employments in Canarovince;" and that in 1836 similar assurances had been made that the principles laid down in the instructions to Sir Fran-

Lordship further says-"Although Mr. Reade has now been for some time in the to Mexico. It is clear to us that neither the inhabitation

Another great principle is also established. We have in former numbers endeavoured to show the necessity of addressing Her Majesty's Government to have the principles of our Colonial Government defined; but perhaps this is no longer necessary, as late changes have shown that even those who most obstinately considered the avowed principle that the Executive list the largest wavel force that Spain has had in the West Incompany. necessary, as late changes have shown that even those who most obstinately opposed the avowed principle that the Executive Council should possess the confidence of the people, have been compelled by the force of public opinion to succumb; thus virtually acknowledging, and carrying practically into effect, the very principle against which they contended! This, perhaps, is all that is necessary, for when the Governor perceives that

Council, viz. the Hon. Messrs. Johnston, Chandler, and Hazen (three of the gentlemen who resigned last year) the Hon. Attorney General, and the Hon. Col. Shore. It is singular that after so many years struggle, and so many boast from the Liberals, that we should now have a Conservative Government! and still more remarkable that it is a Government extremely popular. It is indeed said to be a temporary Government. ment, made up for the occasion, and perhaps it may not be filled up until after the ensuing election shall have taken place but we regard it as the basis of a very strong and very popula Government. We congratulate the country upon the success ful termination of the struggle. The business of the country s being proceeded with rapidly by the Legislature, where most every person seems pleased, and instead of the fierce hostility manifested last year, we are happy to perceive old passions becoming rapidly allayed, and nothing but good humour

and smiling countenances.

We have a few observations now to make in reference to his Excellency, as the Representative of Her Majesty. We hope By such a course of policy, in harmony with the Parent State, and not in opposition to it, it is believed by the best informed persons that we may divert into this line of navigation and dislike against Sir William, or believe him to have been iderable portion of the export and import trade of the actuated by improper motives. That he has been shamefully Western States, and even recover a good deal of our export trade to the West Indies. A trade like this will greatly enrich the country, and cannot possibly prejudice the sale of our own surplus produce in the British markets. But should a should know who are the best, the most talented, the most talented, the most talented, the most talented, the most talented is notorious, and it is to this point we wish to direct public attention. When a Governor first arrives in a Colony he finds himself among strangers; it is impossible that he should know who are the best, the most talented, the most talented, the most talented, the most talented is the should a meaning the sale of the country and the country contrary and short sighted line of policy be pursued, a melan- popular, the most honest, and the most loyal men. He choly career of decline is before us.

It is proposed by some that if Great Britain removes the into the hands of virtuous and loyal men, for as bashfulness is protective system which led to the construction of our cauals, the attendant of honesty, so is impudence the attendant of the should relieve us by taking upon her our debt, which she is already guaranteed. We have no doubt that if taxes and But the demagogue, or political back, seeks an introduce

will be a very lucrative investment, which either Great Britain or private companies would take willingly. It would, however, be a great indiscretion in the Province to part with them behighly propable that the Governor's ear becomes wholly taken or a great indiscretion in the Province to part with them before we have made the experiment of giving them fair play.—

Montreal Gazette.

The Post-Office.—Every new move in the Colonial Post-Office department appears to be designed to answer with insult the respectful but carnest appeals of the people of these Provinces for an improved system similar to that enjayed by one more for an improved system similar to that enjayed by one would have been persisted in a little low would have been persisted in a little low. would have been irretrievable. Who, then, would wish to se Sir William leave the Province now? No one, we hope; at all events it is not we. It is our most anxious desire that he remain many years among us, for he has discovered his errors, and is sailing upon the other tack. No sensible man will suppose that Sir William will fall into the same errors a second time; and even if we entertained feelings personally hostile to him as a man—which we never have done—we should still desire him to remain for the good of the Province; for what services the state of curity have we that his successor may not fall into the bands of the very clique from which Sir William has escaped, and spend three or four years among us before he finds out their true character and standing? We know not how far late events may have injured Sir William's interest with Her Majesty's Government; but we think it would be advisable for the House of Assembly, before the close of the session, to express their desire that he should continue to administer the Government of this Province .- Abridged from the Loyalist.

CHURCHWARDENS AND VESTRIES IN FREE CHURCHES. (Abridged from the Loyalist.) HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. Wednesday, February 4.

The House next went into a Committee of the whole on the second reading of the Bill introduced by Mr. Fisher for the Election of Church Wardens and Vestrymen in Churches,

where the sittings are free and open.

Mr. Fisher observed that the present Bill was almost a opy of one framed by Judge Parker several years ago for the use of the Parish of Portland in St. John. That Bill had exoired and that circumstance not being generally known it was alculated to create mistakes in different parts of the country. he had only made one alteration:—by the old law a man must pay 20s. yearly in order to qualify him for voting; this he (Vr. F.) thought too much; and he had therefore reduced it to 5s. to those who were communicants or stated hearers in the Churches. He hoped there would be no opposition to the Bill, as he had no object in moving it but to benefit a numerous bally with the characteristics. rous body who stood in need of its Provisions.

Hon, Mr. Simonds hoped so too. The Bill was found to

work well in Portland. Mr. THOMSON suggested some slight alteration relative to

Mr. Thomson suggested some slight alteration relative to the mode of transacting business.

Mr. Partelow thought it better to pass it as it was, as it was only designed for the free Churches; and if a general Law were required, it might be the subject of a separate Bill.

Mr. Exp said that there was an act already to regulate the vestries of Churches; and he thought that the effect of the present Bill would be to destroy the old one. He would have no objection to indulge the new Churches with the freedom which objection to indulge the new Churches with the freedom which they might require; but he would ask the learned mover of the Bill, what would become of the old Che

Mr. FISHER .- " They would become Chapels of Ease." But that would not be just (continued Mr. End)—many persons wished to worship God in the old way—with pews in their Churches; and they had a right to their pews, while the building of a free Church might be hurried, and it would nce become the Parish Church to the exclusion of the r. Let it not be said that such injustice would be sanctioned as to deprive those persons who may wish to have pews in their Churches of rights which they enjoyed before the free Churches were called into existence. In the case of the urch of Scotland or any other of the Churches they might lave as many Churches as they desired, on an equal footing in the same Parish; but this rule would absolutely prohibit the Church of England from having any more than one Church in

. HANINGTON said that as the law was already constitu ted there could be only one Parish Church in the same Parish, and the other must always be a Chapel of Ease. If, therefore, the free Church be the first incorporated, it will of course be the Parish Church; but nevertheless it will not interfere with

the old one; the owners of which may enjoy their Pews and support their Clergy as ever.

Mr. FISHER would willingly allow, if there was a single word or sentence in the Bill which would injure any individual, it should be immediately withdrawn. But surely it could be deemed no great hardship, when any Pewholder might by paying 5s, entitle himself to vote at the Vestry. The begroad ing 5s—entitle himself to vote at the Vestry. The learned Member (Mr. End) would not attempt to defend close and open Corporations, or say that it was just to give large tracts of land to some half dozen rich persons leaving all the poor without Church property or influence.—He had only brought this Bill in order to revive an old law which had recently Expired; that law being in the first place introduced by Judge Parker, and applied to the Parish of Portland, but afterwards ommended by the Bishop of Nova Scotia for the use of the

ovince at large.
Mr. Botsford said, With respect to the Bill now before the House, he had examined it carefully and he saw nothing in it to call up opposition. He believed its provisions were very

Mr. W. H. STREET remarked briefly that the Bill before the Committee, went only to give one portion of the Church of England, a right to vote at Vestries, without disturbing the r, for although one of the churches must be a Chapel of Ease, the people would of course attend which ever they please. The old law had been accidentally permitted to expire, and the present Bill went only to renew it, and was in his opinion a very

Dr. THOMPSON and Mr. JORDAN expressed themselves in The Bill, after further discussion, passed with the amended title of a A Bill to provide for the temporalities of the Church

A paragraph is going the round of the papers to the effect that Sir William Colebrooke is recalled from this Government, and that his successor is expected out in the month of April. We have taken the trouble to investigate this rumo have found it without the least foundation in truth. - Reporter. NEWFOUNDLAND.—The opening of the fourth and last seasion of the present Assembly took place on Thursday the 15th January last. The Speech of the Lieut. Governor includes no

FROM WASHINGTON .- The joint resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives, respecting Oregon, to abrogate the convention of 1827, by giving the year's notice, having been transmitted to the Senate, Mr. Allen, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported them to the Senate without amendment. amendment. Thus the committee of the Senate have adopted the resolutions of the House instead of their own. The Senate will ate will, of course, adopt them, with all the conditions and modifications attached, and thus the Washington bluster will end for the present. But Peel will still be prepared.—British

MEXICO. The Washington Union says that there are reports still afloat that Great Britain, France, and Spain design to place an European prince on the throne of Mexico. The Union thinks this an extravagant report, and does not youch that the principles laid down in the instructions to Sir Francis Head should be extended to the (this) Province." His for its correctness. We may be permitted to observe that such an event would probably be the best thing that could happen to May: "Although Mr. Reade has now been for some time in the Province, and has been employed by you in highly confidential situations, I cannot think that he can be considered to come under the denomination of a 'settled inhabitant of the Province,'" to the denomination of a 'settled inhabitant of the Province, and has been employed by you in highly confidential old Spain, nor her colonial descendants, are yet in a state in which they can benefit by free institutions of any kind. Such vince, ""

the people, and the Council perceive that they must either possess the confidence of the people or resign, the practice of the British Government may be considered as fairly established.

We now come to the consideration of the new Executive Council, viz: the Hon. Messrs. Johnston, Chandler, and Hazen (three of the gentlemen who resigned last year) the Hon. e cannot carry on the Government with a Council obnoxious HATTI.—The Kingston (Jamaica) Times, of late date, says quite unable, however, to vouch for the authenticity or truth of this report.'

> KENT TESTIMONIAL ANNUAL PRIZE. The subject for this Prize, with the approbation of the Lord ishop of Toronto, is fixed as follows:-

"On the Scriptural sense of the term, Divine Grace; and on the channels through which it is communicated to man."

Candidates for this Prize, (who are limited to members of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg.) are required to transmit their Essays to the Diocesan Theological Professor, on or before the 15th May next. The names of the writers are to be sent accompanying in a sealed note, with a motto on the putside answering to one affixed to the Essays respectively. The Prize (value about £10,) will be adjudged immediately after the Annual Examination in August next.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. OT No. 86, in the 1st Concession of Whitchurch, on the Last 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,-

watered by two streams, and beautifully situated 28 miles from Toronto, on the Macadamized road, and 1½ mile from New market; is particularly adapted for a Dairy farm. For particulars of purchase apply (post-paid) to D. E. BOULTON,

Solicitor and Land Agent. February 26, 1846. 450-3m OWEN, MILLER, & MILLS,

COACH BUILDERS. AVING disposed of their Establishment in Kingston, with the intention of increasing their business in Toronto, take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks for the liberal and distinguished patronage conferred on them

during the last five years; and they respectfully solicit a con-tinuance for their successor, FREDERICK KEYLER, who, from his long experience in their Establishment, enables them to state he will merit the same generous support. N.B .- The present Firm will continue the Business until

1st April, 1846; at which period a variety of New and Second-hand Carriages, Waggons, &c. Will be on hand for Sale, up to the 23d of said Month. Kingston, Feb. 9th, 1846.

449-1m Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the District. Township. Lot. Con. A.
Wellington .. Amaranth ... 15 .. 6 ..
Rastard 8 .. 5 ... Amaraun 8 ... 5 ... 200

Bastard 8 roken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26

do. ... E. half 11 ... 10 ... 100 W. 17, W. 127 .. 12 .. Broken lots 18 & 19 .. N. half 22, half 23 .. Broken lots 39 & 40 5 and 6, North side 7 Talbot Road, South Simcoe Collingwood E. half 14 E. half 19 Part N. half 2 Fredericksburgh ... 10 & 11 ... Broken lots 10 & 11 (Town of) \$ 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, " " 16 3 & 4, " W. half lot 2 £ 6, 18, 22, 24 & 34 Huntingdon .. W. half 19 13, W. half 14 Midland Kingston ..

W. half 14 9. 11. 12. 13 & 14

11, 18 & 19

For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free

LANDS FOR SALE.

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

Bathurst

Brooke Camden East...

Smith

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

South Sherbrooke

NOTICE

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

Part 4

E. half 3

N. half

Part 25

W. half 1

W. half

FRANCIS M. HILL.

FRANCIS M. HILL.

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

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

At Toronto, on Wednesday, 25th ult., the lady of John Ritchey, Esq., of a son.

At Toronto, on the 2nd inst., the lady of the Hon Henry
Sherwood, Solicitor General for Canada West, of a daughter.

At Kingston, on Wednesday, 25th ult., Mrs. S. Lightburne,

Stanton, Esq., of a daughter.

At Sherbrooke, on the 17th ult., the lady of the Rev. W. W. Wait, of a son. At Montreal, on the 22d ult., Mrs. Ferres of a daughter.

DIED. At Kingston, on Saturday last, Mr. Daniel Ruttan, aged 56.

beth Canniff, aged 69 years.

late war in 1815, where he was long known as a coroner and

On the 17th uff.; at Philipsburgh (Missisquei, C.E.,) Ed-

mund Peel, Esq.

At Purbrook, Mcdoute, universally esteemed and regretted, on Tuesday, the 10th of February, ultimo, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Steele, wife of Capt. Steele, R. N., and late Member of the Provincial Parliament for the County of Simcoe. The protracted illness which terminated her valuable life, was endured tracted illness which terminated her valuable life, was endured tracted illness which terminated her valuable life, was endured with Christian patience and resignation to the Divine will: not a murmur or repining word escaped her lips. Possessing a strong confidence in God, and implicit faith in the efficacy of the Saviour's atonement, she enjoyed the comforts of our holy religion, and realized its gracious and supporting influences, and was therefore enabled to pass anhurt through the many trials which she was called to suffer, and, as was to be expected, her and was passed for without a strongle or graph she exchange. her end was peace, for without a struggle or groan she exchar South Sherbrooke Part 21 2 7 Woolwich Block No. 3, on the Gran ing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lot ged mortality for bliss. In her the poor bave lost a sincere friend and benefactor, and the Sunday School an indefatigable For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter free of ostage,—to Teacher, who took peculiar pleasure in training up children in the fear and admonition of the Lord. On the Friday following her remains were deposited near the Church,—in the erec sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life, through our Lord Jesus Christ." Blessed are they that do his command-IS hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders in the COBOURG HARBOUR will be held at the Office of the ments, that they may have a right to the tree of life, and may

> Letters received during the week ending Thursday, March 5 orenoon.
>
> tyre; Mr. James Jones, add. sub.; Rev. R. G. Plees, rem.; Sol. Johns Esq., rem. vols. 8 and 9; T. Champion, Esq.; H. Rowsell Esq., add. sub.; Mr. W. Corbett; Rev. T. B. Fuller, with parcel, (Feb. 26.)

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 pleased to avail themselves of them, in disposing of Lands, Real Estate, Merchandize, Produce, &c. &c. Stocks of Bankrupi

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

TO LET,

THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store underneath, fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store let separately or together.

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

Cobourg, January, 1846.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

A W. ROWSELL are now making up their ORDERS ron Books, &c., to come out from England by the early Spring Vessels, and will continue to send by every Scamer early Spring Vessels, and wall continue to send by any particu-during the season. Parties desirous of procuring any particu-lar Works, are requested to forward them their orders, which shall receive their best attention. Toronto, January 14, 1846. ANNUALS FOR 1846.

RISHER'S Drawing-Room Scrap Book £1 15 0 The Keepsake, edited by the Countess of

The Rose ALSO: A great variety of other Handsomely Bound Books, Rose od and Mahogany Desks, Rosewood Work Boxes, Colour Boxes, &c. &c.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto, January 14, 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 experitransact every description of Land Agency and Conveyan-

greatest exactness.

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

AT HIS OFFICE, On the First Monday in every Month, 3 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 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.

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 under-mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:—

EDUCATION.

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 per-

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. BOARDING SCHOOL. FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: TUITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d.

Music Italian.... Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

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

Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 15th of February.

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

BIRTHS.

At St. George, on Thursday 19th ult., the lady of George

At Port Hope, on Sunday the 1st inst., Eliza, wife of Wm. Wallis, Esq., aged 32 years.
On the 12th Feb., in the Township of Thurlow, Mrs. Eliza-

At Niagars, on the 19th ult., the Hon. Wm. Dickson, in the 77th year of his age.

On the 18th ult., suddenly, of epilepsy, at his residence, London, C. W., Wm., Ambridge, Esq., aged 63, Lt.-Colonel of the 3rd Essex Militia. The deceased was a native of England, and served for several years in the 37th Regiment of Foot, and settled in the Western District at the close of the late war in 1815, where he mealors.

an active magistrate.

In Toronto, on Tuesday evening last, Mary Rebecca, eldest daughter of the late Edgeworth Ussher, Esq., of Chippewa,

ompany, on Monday, the second day of February next, for enter in through the gates into the city. - Communicated. the purpose of electing Directors for the year next ensuing

W. H. KITTSON,
Cobourg, 27th Dec., 1845.

We have a secretary.

Cobourg, 27th Dec., 1845.

We have a secretary.

Add-1

The above Meeting is POSTPONED until Saturday, the 7th March next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Board.

By order of the Board. W. H. KITTSON. 31st January, 1846.