strong Administration—an Administration able and willing to bring out those measures for which the country panted .es.) took place on esidence. The nto which the four p. m., and ommenced the

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nd time, and aths required eceived from To be read

22, 1847. ar interest to as, respecting withdrawn, bill for the Canada.

n during the showing to

The present Administration was not one that was strong enough. He did not think that all that could have been done, had been me. He would refer in proof of this, to the late correspondence with an bou. member of another branch of the Legislature.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Chabot.

Mr. Daggan suggested that it should be postponed till tomorrow. Col. Prince thought that this showed weakness. Why not withstand the attack?

Mr. Attorney-General Sherwood said that the Ministry were not afraid: they were ready and willing to meet the attack; but as there was a particular event to-night, at which some members of the state o members desired to be present, the hon, member for one of the Ridings of York, desired it to be postponed: it was not the desire of the Ministry. The consideration was postponed till to member of the Ministry. Hon. Mr. Moffatt moved for an Address to His Excellency

the Governor-General, for returns relative to the Post-office, from 5th July, 1844, to 5th April, last.

Other measures were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned early.

Wednesday, June 23. The discussion on Mr. Scott's motion of want of confidence was commenced. Mess-s. Chabot, Chauveau, Papineau, Lanter, LeBoutillier, Duggan, McDonald (Glengarry), Aylwin, Hall, Cayley, and Cauchon spoke. The motion was ultimately lost by a majority of five. Yeas, 36—Nays, 41.

The division by which Mr. Scott's motion was negatived, atood as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Boutillier, Cameron (Lanark). Cauchon, Chabet, Chauveau, Conger, De Witt, Drummond, Fournier, Franchere, Jobin, Lacoste, Lafontaine, Laterriére, Laurin, La Moine, Leslie, Macdonald (Glengary), Macdonell (Stormont), Merritt, Methot, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, Prince, Rosseau, Scott, Smith (Wentworth), Thompson, West., 26

Methot, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, Prince, Rosseau, Scott, Smith (Wentworth). Thompson, Watts.—36.

NAYS.—Messrs. Badgley, Boulton, Brooks, Cameron (Cornwall), Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Cummings, Daly, DeBleury, Dickson, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Ilall, Jessup, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Macdonald (Kingston), Macdonell (Dundas), McConnell, Meyers, Moffatt, Munro, Murdey, Papineau, Petrie, Riddell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood (Brockville), Sherwood (Toronto), Smith (Frontenae), Stewart (Bytown), Stewart (Prescott), Viger, Webster, Williams, Woods.—41.

Thursday Evening, June 24. The house was occupied for some time in the discussion of a motion of Mr. Aylwin, for an address to his Excellency the Governor General, for information respecting the Civil Secretary's office. It was resisted by the Ministry, and lost. eas, 32; Nays, 38

After the transaction of the routine business, Dr. Nelson addressed the House on the mor'ality in the city, and the distress existing at the emigrant sheds. It was admitted that Government had done all in its power to alleviate the evils complained of. Nothing done. About 6, P.M., the House adjourned in order to let the French Members attend the soirce given by the Institut Canadian given by the Institut Canadien.

The House was chiefly occupied with routine business. A ty of mother of bills were read a second time, and a vast quantity of petitions presented.

It was moved by Mr. Thompson that in consequence of Manual and Tuesday

At was moved by Mr. Thompson that in consequence of being a Fete & Obligation, that the House, when adjourned that evening, should stand adjourned till to-morrow, (Saturday) at 10 o'clock, but the motion was lost—Ayes 25, Nays 31.

Mr. Ayluoin then moved that the adjournment should stand 19, Nays 40.

Mr. Sol. Gen. Cameron moved that it be resolved that an Mr. Sol Gen. Cameron moved that it be resolved that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, on the subject of the present system of emigration, and that the rules of the Honse, so far as this Address is concerned, be dispensed with. This motion led to a debate, in which Col. Prince, Messrs. Hall, Gowan, and Aylwin, took a part. The object of the Address was to request Her Majesty's Government to supply some means of providing for the vast number of sick and pauper emigrants now arrived and daily arriving on our shores. Mr. C. said it was not a political question, and he hoped for the concurrence of the whole House. The motion was almost unanimously adonted. Moffatt's bill for the increase of the capital of the Mon .

treal and City Banks, was read a second time.

Col. Prince's bill to amend the Niagara and Detroit Rivers droad, after occupying the House for a long time, and causing a very great deal of discussion, passed the second reading with a majority of 27—Yeas 37, Nays 10.

A great deal more routine business was transacted, and the House then adjourned, at a late hour, till Monday.

THE ANDRESSES.—On Monday last the House of Assembly Presented to his Excellency their Address in answer to the speech from the Throne—and also the congratulatory Address on the arrival of Lady Elgin. To these Addresses Lord Elgin gave the first gave the following answers:

To the Address on the Speech. Gentlemen, -I thank you for your Address, and for your s on my assumption of the Government of this fine; and I rely on your support and assistance in all sures calculated to secure and advance its prosperity. To the Address of Congratulation.

on the arrival of my family, and I truly appreciate the kindness and consideration which prompt you to offer them.

MR. SCOTT'S MOTION.—Mr. Scott's motion for an Address to His Excellency to take measures to form a strong and efficient Administration, came before the House last evening. The behate was postponed by a motion to that effect, till to night, when it ands the first order of the day. We deem it our duty as supporters of the Administration, to administer to the Con-tervative members a reproof for their neglect of their duty.— When the motion for the Address was put from the Chair, and the Sergeant at Arms directed to call in the members, several of those who sit on the Conservative side of the House were absent. The opposition were in the majority, and could have carried the Address, had they so pleased; delay by speaking against time was utterly precluded, from the fact that the question had been put from the chair. The opposition consented to The Conservative members should take a lesson from the opposition; they are always to be found in their places; and do not the pleasure to duty. Among the members so absent was the Hon. Mr. Daly. We make all allowances for the many duties the D duties the Provincial Secretary has to discharge; but still it will be easily seen that if the ministers themselves do not stick to their seats, it cannot be expected that their supporters will. On this occasion there was no excuse, because it was perfectly well known that the motion of Mr. Scott was to come on, and the Conservatives should have been in their places, to take such aservatives should have been in their places, to take such steps in respect to it as in their judgment they might deem best

RESOLUTIONS TO BE PROPOSED BY MR. ERMATINGER. 1. Resolved, That this House views with apprehension the discult situation in which the trade and commerce of this pro-ince will be placed by the policy of the Imperial Government in withdrawing from the productive labour of its inhabitants, as productively, all protection; thereby exposing our Agricultur-its to an unequal competetion with the United States in the

Resolved,—That this abandonment of the protective potesolved,—That this abandonment of the protective po-cy of England towards her colonies in general, and this colony a particular, cannot in the opinion of this House, operate affording at the nipiriously on the Trade and prosperity thereof; low subject

and the same time no corresponding beneat to our feland subjects in great Britain.

3. Resolved.—That the construction of the St. Lawrence and other costly Canals, for which Canada obtained a loan, sterling, was undertaken in the confident expectation that we for our products, over those of Foreign vations.

1. Resolved.—That one great advantage expected to be decanal.

4. Resolved,—That one great advantage expected to be detived from the large expenditure incurred in constructing these sequire a great portion of the Carrying Trade of the Western surrender America, but that this advantage would be entirely such a change in the Imperial Navigation Laws, as would render the free navigation of the St. Lawrence a matter of necessity.

divert the traffic of the interior from the St. Lawrence and the British Ports of Montreal and Quebec, to the Foreign Port of New York; thus throwing out of employment a large amount of British shipping, severing the commercial interests of Canada from those of the Parent Country, and connecting those interests most intimately with the United States of America."

8. Resolved.—That the substance of the foregoing Resolutions be embodied in an Address to her Majesty.

THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT. - We believe the following may be relied upon as the actual state of parties in the present

House of Assembly:—

MINISTERIALISTS.—Messrs. Boulton, Brooks, Badgley, Cameron, (of Cornwall,) Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Cummings, Daly, De Bleury, Dickson, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Hall, Jessup, Leboutillier, Lyon, Macdonald, (of Kingston,) Macdonald, (of Dundas,) Macnab, Maconnell, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Murney, Papineau, Petrie, Riddell, Nobinson, Seymour, Sherwood, (of Toronto,) Sherwood, (of Brockville,) Smith, (of Frontenac,) Stewart, (of Bytown,) Stewart, (of Prescott,) Viger, Wilson, Webster, Williams and Woods.—44. liams and Woods .- 44.

liams and Woods.—44.

Oppositionists.—Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Boutiller, Cameron, (of Lanark,) Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Conger, Desanier, Dewitt, Drummond, (Dorchester County,) Fournier, Franchere, Guillet, Jobin, Lacoste, Lafontaine, Lantier, Lanterriere, Laurin, Lemoine, Leslie, Macdonald (of Gleugarry,) Macdonell, (of Stormont,) Merritt, Methot, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Prince, Rousseau, Smith, (of Wentworth,) Thompson, and Watts.—40.

It will be seen from this—which includes the County of Dorchester—that in a full House, which consists of 84 mem-

Dorchester—that in a full House, which consists of 84 members, the Ministry would bave 44, and the opposition 40 members. From the ministerial ranks should, however, be added 1 for the speaker, who cannot vote except in case of a tie. This leaves the Administration majority just 3, supposing every

member to be in his place.

Since the opening of Parliament the ministers have lost Messrs.

Guillet, Prince, Scott, Tachereau, and Watts, 5: making a difference of 10 votes on a division. There must have been sad "bungling" and "incapacity" to lead to such defections,—

"An Act to amend the Law and facilitate proceedings in actions of Dower." This is the title of a bill which has been brought forward in Parliament by the Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, (Mr. Cameron.) Its provisions are important, and we therefore subjoin a synopsis of the amendments it is intended to effect in the law of dower. It provides that no widdow shall be entitled to dower in the following cases: (1.)—Out of any land which shall have been absolutely disposed of by her husband in his lifetime, or by his will. (2.) out of any land of her husband, when in the deed by which such land was conveyed to him, or by any deed executed by him, it shall be declared that his widow shall not be entitled to dower. (3.)—Out of any land of which her husband duly executed for passing freehold estates, he shall declare his intention that for passing freehold estates, he shall declare his intention that she shall not be entitled to dower out of such land, or out of any of his lands. (4.) That the rights of a widow to dower shall be subject to any conditions, restrictions or directions which shall be declared by the will of her husband euly executed as aforesaid. (5.) That when a husband shall devise any land, out of which his widow would be entitled to dower if the trary intention shall be declared by his will. (6.) That no gift or bequest made by any husband, to or for the benefit of his widow, of or out of his personal estate, or of or out of any this land not liable to dower, shall defeat or predjudice her right to dower, unless a contrary intention shall be declared by his will.

Proviso,—That nothing contained in this Act, shall prevent any Court of Equity from enforcing any covenant or agreement entered into, by or on the part of any husband, not to bar the right to dower, out of his lands or any of them; nor shall interfere with any rule of Equity, by which legacies bequeathed to widows in satisfaction of dower, are entitled to priority over other legacies.

(7) Repeals sec. 13, 4th Will. IV.cap. 1. Acts of U. C. [The colarse proposed to be repealed runs thus:—"That where a husclause proposed to be repealed runs thus: — "That where a hus-band shall die beneficially entitled to any land for an interest which shall not entitle his widow to dower out of the same at law, and such interest, whether wholly equitable, or partly legal and partly equitable, shall be an estate of inheritance in possession, or equal to an estate of inheritance in possession, (other than an estate in joint tenancy.) then his widow shall be entitled in equity to dower out of the same land."] (8.) That this Act shall extend to the dower of any widow, whose husband shall die after the passing of this Act, and shall make any will, deed, contract

The Hon. Mr. Sherwood said, that some of the honourable gentlemen who had spoken before him, went into an extensive range on these resolutions, which embraced a very full account of all the negociatious lately carried on between the English and French Canadian gentlemen, to form a mixed Provincial Cabinet of both races; and further, that the whole labour had been a failure. This, it appears to me, has nothing to do with the consideration of the resolutions now in debate in this honourable house. These resolutions may be divided into two parts: first, those which state mere facts, relative to the conquest of Canada, which no one denies; second, the eighth resolution, which states, in substance, "that the French Canadians, under the provisions of the British statute, 3rd and 4th Victoria, passed for the purpose of uniting the two Provinces, lately called Upper and Lower Canada, although probably a majority of the inhabitants of the Provinces, are not allowed a fair proportion of representatives in the Legislative Assembly, and have but one Councillor in the Provincial Cabinet or Executive Council." I shall take up the time of the house in aching observations on the cighth resolution alone, because I parts: first, those which state mere facts, relative to the conmaking observations on the eighth resolution alone, because I think that resolution contains the substance of the whole; but think that resolution contains the substance of the whole; but it is so clearly wrong in principle, as relative to our constitutional rights, that I think its fallacy must appear at first view, and therefore requires no laboured exertions to show it. By the law of Parliament, which has existed in England from time immemorial, the representation of the people in that country may be termed local, and not according to the number of inhabitants in each particular section of the kingdom. The counties, cities and towns which elect members of Parliament, differ very considerably in the number of their inhabitants, and, of course, in the number of their electors, but the difference can never be injurious to the public welfare, because the established constitutional principle is this-that every member, after his election, is a representative for the whole country, and not merely for a part, and the same rule precisely is adopted in merely for a part, and the same rule precisely is adopted in Canada. A representative coming from the shores of Lake Huron, has as good a right to bring in a bill affecting the interests of the Eastern parts of Canada as well as the Western parts of the Province, and he is the representative of the people in every section of Canada. Can it, then, with correctness be said, that some part of the inhabitants of Canada are not fairly represented in the Provincial Parliament? The constitution recognizes no difference or distinction of races or origin, as regards political rights, English, French, Scots, Irish, Germans and Americans, who inhabit Canada, have equal rights. The and Americans, who inhabit Canada, lave equal rights. The Government of the country should make no distinction,—they cannot constitutionally do so. If the constitution allowed each race a proportion of representatives in Parliament according to its necessity, even then the French Canadians have no just cause of complaint. The population of the Province may be about 1,250,000, that is to say, 700,000 English Canadians, and 550,000 French Canadians, showing a difference of at least 150,000 on the server of the School of the Province may be and 550,000 French Canadians, showing a difference of at least 150,000 on the part of the English population. Looking at the numbers, therefore, the French Canadians have their full share of the representation of the St. Lawrence a matter of nesting on an extended and prosperous trade, if based upon the sity of its inhabitants; the fertility of its soil, the immensure of the representation of the country. The second cause of complaint contained in the resolutions, is, that the French Canadians have not one Councillor in the Provincial Cabinet of Executive Council. It must be recollected by every gentleman that Responsible Government was established in the provincial canadians, showing a difference of at least 150,000 on the part of the English population. Looking at the numbers, therefore, the French Canadians have their full share of the representation of the country. The second cause of complaint contained in the resolutions, is, that the French Canadians have not one Councillor in the Provincial Cabinet of the numbers, therefore, the French Canadians, showing a difference of at least 150,000 on the part of the English population. Looking at the numbers, therefore, the French Canadians, showing a difference of at least 150,000 on the part of the English population. Looking at the numbers, therefore, the French Canadians, showing a difference of at least 150,000 on the part of the English population. Looking at the numbers, therefore, the French Canadians, showing a difference of at least 150,000 on the part of the English population. Looking at the numbers, therefore, the French Canadians, showing a difference of at least 150,000 on the part of the English population. Looking at the numbers, therefore, the French Canadians, showing a difference of at least 150,000 on the part of the English population. Looking at the numbers, therefore, the French Canadians, showing a difference of at least 150,000 on the part of the English population. industry of its inhabitants; the fertility of its soil, the immensity of its forests, and the great extent of its inland navigation, appendages of the British Crown; susceptible of affording propopulation of the British Crown; susceptible of affording propopulation of the Mother Country, of furnishing the means of valuable trade through its internal navigation; but that the extent, and of carrying on a tension of the principles of free trade would, in the opinion of the principles of free trade would, in the opinion of the dians in our Ministry, according to the prevailing opinion of the dians in our Ministry, according to the prevailing opinion of the dians in our Ministry, according to the prevailing opinion of the this Host of the principles of free trade would, in the opinion of the Dinted States, and ultimately endanger its connexion with the British Crown.

Canadians, and sometimes of a greater number of French Canadians, and sometimes of

internal navigation; and because the removal of protection will MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE TORONTO BOARD The Sheriff of the Wellington District on Saturday last re-OF HEALTH, JUNE 9th, 1847. Present-Messrs. GURNETT, WORKMAN, and PRESTON.

Present—Messrs. Gunnett, Workman, and Present.

Resolved—That the Mayor who was appointed Chairman of
the Board on the 8th of May, being absent, Mr. Alderman
Gurnett do act as Chairman of the said boaad.

A resolution was then proposed, directing the clerk to inform
the Trustees of the Hospital by letter, "that the Board of

Health will feel great plessure in co-operating with them in any measures which they in the exercise of their duty may deem proper to adopt for the promotion of the benevolent object which it is alike the desire and the duty of the Corporation and the Trustees to promote."

The following resolution was then passed:—"That in order to

The following resolution was then passed:—"That in order to adopt every necessary precaution to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, and to protect and preserve the health of the inhabitants of the city, the board do immediately proceed either personally or by other competent public officers to examine all such premises in the city as may appear to them to be in an unclean or filthy state, or which may have therein any matter or thing which in their opinion may endanger the public health, and to order the proprietor or occupant of such premises to cleanse the same, and to remove whatever may appear, which the said order the proprietor or occupant of such premises to cleanse the same, and to remove whatever may appear, which the said Board, or the said authorized public officer may deem dangerous to the public health, and in case of the refusal or neglect of any such proprietors or occupant of such premises to comply with the orders of the said Board, or their authorized public officer within the public officer within the proprietors of the said Board, or their authorized public officer within the period that may be prescribed, the parties so offend ing to be forthwith prosecuted conformably to the statute in such case, made and provided.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY, OF TO-FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY, OF TORONTO AND THE HOME DISTRICT.—The Stockholders of the
above Society met on Friday last, in the Grand Jury Room,
Toronto, to elect seven gentlemen as Directors,—Mr. Joseph
D. Ridout acting as Chairman, and Mr. A. B. Townley as
Secretary of the meeting. The Ballot being taken, the following gentlemen were duly elected:—J. D. Ridout, T. Branskill,
W. B. Jarvis, E. G. O'Brien, Robert Beekman, J. W. Muttleoury, and Thos. Champion, Esquires .- Colonist. BISHOP POWER .- The Right Reverend Bishop Power

arrived in this City on Monday last, from Europe. MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- Yesterday (Suuday), as three persons, two men and a woman, were returning from the Island, the boat in which they were was accidentally upset and the two unfortunate men drowned. It appears that on approaching Small's Wharf, the woman stood suddenly up to lay hold of it, when the boat as suddenly capsised. The names of the sufferers are Peter Molloy and Patrick Halford; the latter of whom has but lately emigrated to this country. Mrs. Mol-

loy is in a fair way to recover .- Herald 28th ult. THE TELEGRAPH.—We are extremely gratified to learn that the erection of the Montreal and Toronto telegraph line is rapidly progressing under the contractor, Mr. Daniel H. Hawes, of Buffalo, who constructed the line from Queenston to this city, which has proved far superior to those on the American side. Its strength has been proved in the fact that almost all the breaks which have interrupted communications between this and Buffalo, have occurred between that and Lockport.

The line from hence to Kingston is formed of iron wire, of adequate strength, and affixed to the glass cups by copper wire.

To tell you of the seige and capture of Vera Cruz, or the bat-The mode by which the wire is bound to the cup, and the cup itself, are inventions of Mr. Hawes. In the construction of the line, great difficulties have been surmounted:—for 25 miles the poles have been erected on the solid rock. This has been acland, out of which his widow would be entitled to dower if the same were not so devised, or any estate or interest therein to or for the benefit of his widow, such widow shall not be entitled to dower out of or in any land of her said husband, unless a contrary intention shall be declared by his will. (6.) That no gift the braces and the pole on which the wire is elevated, has been

> co-contractors.
>
> The construction of the line from Hamilton to London, C. W., will, we believe, be commenced almost immediately, by the same gentleman. We trust that the company will not, from

> any ill-timed economy, have the poles placed at a greater distance from each other than on our line, viz., 36 to the mile.
>
> Should they adopt (as we have heard it has been proposed) the number of 25 to a mile, we fear that from occasional

Government Emigrant Agent at Toronto. Emigrant Office, Toronto, 28th June, 1847.

There arrived on Saturday and Sunday last 1600; the principal part of whom were of the middlidg class of farmers, who had friends in Canada, to whom they have all been forwarded, with the exception of about 150.

EMIGRANT HOSPITAL .- Admitted during the week ending ne 26th, 129-Died, 8-Discharged, 6-Remaining June 27th-169. 27th—169.

Besides the shed already erected to contain twenty-four patients, the Board of Health are putting up two more. (75 × 20 e ach) which will probably accommodate sixty patients addi-

GROSSE ISLE .- The latest returns from Grosse Isle are of a more satisfactory character, although the number of sick there is not positively on the decrease.

We have had access to the official returns received yesterday evening. The Medical Superintendent writing at 5, A.M., on Monday (yesterday), gives the following return.—

2195 Died during the week from the Hospital ing, but we learn from another source that a few more were

dropping in yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Douglas has so far got matters under his personal control as to be enabled to give ample daily attention to the sick afloat and on shore.

Dr. Watt has proceeded to the station, and Dr. Dease, who

siderable inconvenience, there was no lack of devotion on this occasion, nor was there, we are sure, any other feeling than that of gratification and pleasure derived from the visit. The impression left by the youthful countess herself was that of kind, unaffected gentleness; and no one could witness the artless manner in which the honours of the evening were performed, without feeling charmed and interested. Her Ladyship was attended by her sister, and held by the hand a romping little creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the counters of the counters of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the counters of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old, the daughter of the creature of some four or five years old the visit. The manner in authority or power to speak as an ambassador.

May 23.—Gen. Scott, with the second division of the army, so pieces Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, so pieces Velvet, Tapestry and Bru her noble husband by a former marriage. On the whole, we think His Excellency has every reason to be flattered at the reception given to his Countess, whilst we, on our parts, have son to be proud at having so sweet and amiable a lady to dwell amongst us .- Transcript.

The street of the commerce of this Province to the first, Commerce of this Province to the first, Commerce of the province to the first, Commerce of the province to the control of the province to the province

ceived an official letter from the Government, directing him to carry into execution the sentence of Death passed on Charles Cochlin at the last Assizes. The execution is to take place at

Guelph next Thursday morning.

The Judges to whom the petitions in favour of Cochlin were referred, decided that a severe example was absolutely necessary at Guelph, and, from the infatuated conduct of the rival feuds during the trial processory at Guelph, and, from the infatuated conduct of the rival feuds during the trial processory. during the trial, no case could be selected more likely to make a lasting impression equal to the present, and therefore the law must take its course.

Immediately on the arrival of the letter in Guelph, the pri-

soner was waited upon, and informed of its melancholy contentents. He enquired if it was decided that he should be hanged? He was informed that it was. "Very well," said he "that's all they can do;" and appeared very indifferent to the intelligence. Indeed he had all along stated that he would rather. rather be hanged than go to the Penitentiary for life; and there is little prospect of his being disappointed.—Gult Re-

> (Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.) Quebec, Friday, June 25.

Sickness in town is rather on the increase, although it does not appear that the mortality is in a corresponding ratio.

In the Marine Hospital this morning there were upwards of 700 patients, and numbers are being sent there dying, from the ships and the crowded parts of the suburbs.

At Sorel the fever has broken out, although I do not learn

At Sorel the fever has broken out, atthough I do not that any deaths have taken place here.

It is reported that a meeting of the congregation of St. Patrick's church will be held on Sunday next, to adopt some means of testifying the regret of the Irish population for the demise

O'Connell. The St. Jean Baptiste Society had a great turn out last night. There was also a Masonic dinner.

There are but four or five arrivals to-day. The Javena, Sedgwick, passed a ship on fire off Newfoundland; was not able

to make out her name.

All the clergymen taken sick at Grosse Isle are doing well. Mr. Symes has come up with fever, but is not very bad. He was a factorum there. Doctors Johnston and Allan have been up for several days siek, but are in a fair way of recovery.

The election at Dorchester will terminate in favour of Mr. Lamireux. He will be opposed by Mr. E. Duchesnay; but the only effect of the contestation will be delay. Mr. Duchesnay is not be several days except the several days. nay has not the ghost of a chance.

#### MEXICO.

The following letter dated from Jalapa, in Mexico, May 19th 1847, which we find in the columns of the Alexandria Guzette is very interesting, and appears to give a fair statement of the prospects of the American army. There is no question but that another severe engagement has to be fought ere the Stars and Stripes wave over the "Halls of the Montezumas:"—Mon-

cannon. The immediate actors on that memorable day who survived the bloody conflict were as much astonished to find themselves safely masters of the height as those of you in the United States were that we reached there at all. As you know

United States were that we reached there at all. As you know the story, I will spare you the garulousness of an old soldier.

You are aware that the army followed the dispersed and flying enemy until we reached this lovely spot and were right glad to halt at the base, as it were, of Orizaba, view its snow-capped peak, and partake of all the luxuries that are common and abundant in tropical cities. Here amidst hills and valleys teeming with every luxury in the form of fruits or vegetables produced either north or south, a portion of the army have reposed for the last month, and another portion, without halting, passed on to Perote, where an officer in waiting politely banded over the keys of the well-known castle and prison, with an inover the keys of the well-known castle and prison, with an invoice of munitions, bowed and followed the footsteps of his twice-whipped Excellency, who had taken a less frequented road than the Grand National; which by the by, is one of the most costly, enduring national highways that any country can boast of—bridges sixty and seventy years old are as firm and as

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King St., Toronto strong as if finished but yesterday—a monument of Spanish grandeur that will be admired and talked of when Spain is blotted from the map of nations, and her name, as it were, forgotten.

Should they adopt (as we have near that from occasional the number of 25 to a mile, we fear that from occasional breaches a disappointment will ensue, for which the trifling saving can in nowise compensate.

We shall hail with unmingled satisfaction the day when we can shake hands with Montreal in the east, and London in the west, by means of The Telegraph.

The algebraic telestates a dead half for want of the material of war!—men and means of transportation for our subsistance. Here 3,500 volumeans of The Telegraph.

The algebraic telestates were sent back, as their term of service expired in little and the Eutrance of Tan Shillings per Share, and the Eutrance of Tan Shillings per Share

We shall make any will, deed, contract or arrangement, executed, made or entered before the passing of this Act, and shall make any will, deed, contract or engagement and of this Act, as a valid and effectual to tar or affect the right of the same and the broads with Montreal in the east, and Louidon in the official contract or engagement land been executed, made or entered into, after this Act was passed and Montreal, and in the contract or engagement land been executed, made or entered into, after this Act was passed in the completed, between Quebes and Montreal, and in the contract or engagement land been executed, made or entered into, after this Act was passed in the contract or engagement land been executed, made or entered into, after this Act was passed in the contract or engagement land been executed, made or entered into, after this Act was passed in the contract or engagement land been executed, made or entered into, after this Act was passed in the contract or engagement land been executed, made or entered into, after this Act was passed in the contract or engagement land was a valid and effort our substance. Here 3,500 volumeters we such back, as their term of service septred in little was been developed in the Sth June, it was Recolved—That the late of the Bonn to Diagram of the bonn the Sth June, it was Recolved—That the vest by the vest we such back, as their term of service we see that the electric telegraphic counters was a contract or the Bonn to Diagram of the Bonn to the contract or engagement land was a first rate when the electric telegraphic counters we sent back, as their term of service we see that the late of the Bonn to Diagram of the Bonn to Di

men had been killed, left the city, retreating on Mexico, and our handful of men took possession of one of the most splendid and beautiful towns in the country, containing seventy thousand inhabitants.

These things stand at present, and the future to my vision is gloomy in the extreme. We are here cut off by the vomito from our base of operations, and after a month the army in the field must depend upon the country for subsistance, and that army destined to fight at another Cerro Gordo, with its numbers reduced nearly one-half by the return of volunteers and the garrisons left in the rear.

Santa A substitute for Public generally, that they are prepared to FORWARD MERCHANDIZE, and PASSENGERS hence to KINGSTON and the intermediate places on the River St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and the Rideau Canal; and PRODUCE DOWNWARDS, on as resonable terms as any other firm on the Route.

The Directors will then proceed to Lend or Advance Five Hundred Pounds of the Funds of the Society, or such further they are prepared to FORWARD MERCHANDIZE, and PASSENGERS hence to KINGSTON and the intermediate places on the River St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and the Rideau Canal; and PRODUCE DOWNWARDS, on as resonable terms as any other firm on the Route.

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The Directors will then proceed to Lend or Advance Five Having Lange Stores. Lawrence and Ottawa, and the Public generally.

Santa Anna, on retreating from Puebla, it is said, will take up a position at a place called Rio Frio, where another battle will undoubtedly be fought; and, if successful, there is still another at a place within two leagues of the city. This is asking a great deal of six or seven thousand men. They can do it, but the best blood of America must run in torrents. The cry now is "Victory or Death!"

We are dreadfully and most unfortunately crippled, at a mo-We are dreadfully and most unfortunately crippled, at a moment when we want all our strength. Thus it was last summer, and ever will be when a foreign war is carried on, depending in any degree upon short-term volunteers, whose term is sure to expire just when they are most needed. Gen. Scort appealed to them to re-enter the service, but in vain. A volunteer for a second term would be looked upon as a wonder, and by his comrades as a fool. A year in camp rubs off all the extra patriotism that first got them into the scrape. The fruits of our victories are in a good degree lost by not being able to push on; the people have recovered from their panic, and will not give up their capitol without making another effort, and the least reverse to our arms will bring upon us the whole nation, who, so long as victory declares in our favour, prefer to remain quiet at home.

There is not the least prospect in the world of peace. Mr.

There is not the least prospect in the world of peace. Mr. Trist is here, and, as I understand, with full powers to treat.—I fear that there is not the best understanding in the world between him and Gen. Scott. There is another of those sort of accidents that we who have been here near two years, feel may possible be a page 1 lunger and that tilburger in the scott larger and that tilburger in the scott larger and the statement. Dr. Watt has proceeded to the station, and Dr. Dease, who had left on personal business, returned to his duties this morning in the Neptune, which left at an early hour.

The Rockshire, with 207 passengers, from Limerick, on the 5th May, arrived in port this morning, having received a clear Bill of health from the Qarantine Officer, on the gratifying score of neither having had sickness nor deaths during her voyage.

Wε have not succeeded in obtaining the official statement of the number now in the Marine Hospital. There are, however, upwards of 500 in the main building and sheds, all of whom are doing surprisingly well. One of the gentlemen connected with the institution informed us that but one death occurred an Saturday last, and but five yesterday. This is most encouraging, taking into account the large number of sick.—Quebec Mercury. Mercury.

The Drawing Room.—The Countess of Elgin's Drawing Room on Tuesday evening was most numerously attended by the leading families of both races, French and English. Although the distance of the Vice Regal residence from town renders the performance of such a ceremony a matter of considerable inconvenience, there was no lack of devotion on this occasion, nor was there, we are sure, any other feeling than the need cutative with the negociation. He has had an opportunity of conversing freely within the last month with desired to have spoken of what he desired to do, and what our county was willing to do. I doubt not that, so far as he was entrusted with the President's views, he improved the opportunity; but the important and vital document was wanting—he had no authority or power to speak as an amore of the view of the last month with definition of Fat was a proving the most influential Mexican Generals—a most favourable opportunity for a negociator to have spoken of what he desired to do, and what our county was willing to do. I doubt not that, so far as he was entrusted with the negociation. He has had an opportunity of conversing freely within the last month with the most influential Mexican Generals—a most favourable opportunity for a negociator to have spoken of what he desired to do, and what our county was willing to do. I doubt not that, where the most influential Mexican Generals—a most favourable opportunity for a negociator to have spoken of what he desired to do, and what our county was willing to do. I doubt not that, where the most influential Mexican Generals—a most favourable opportunity for a negociator to have spoken of what he desired to do, and what our county was willing to do. I doubt not that, where the most influential Mexican Generals—a most favourable opportunity for a negociator to have spoken of what he desired to do, and what our county was willing to do. I doubt not that, where the most influential Mexican Generals—a most favourable opportunity of conversing freely within the

The Minister, Mr. Trist, likewise goes on as far as Puebla. We have not yet heard the result of the election for President. I hope to, before this letter closes. The people appear desirous that Herrara should come into power, but the military have generally their own way.

By Telegraph for the Buffalo Morning Express, June 28. An American train, escorted by Col. Macintosh, had been

Commercial. (COMPLED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPER.)

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EXCHANGE. London. New York. Bank. Private. Toronto ..... 91 81 @ 9 21 Home District Clerical Association.

The next meeting of this Association will be held (D. V..) on Wednesday the 14th July, at the residence of the Rev. V. P. Meyerhoffer, Rector of Markham.

Rectory, York Mills, ALEXR. SANSON, 17th June, 1847.

NOTICE. The Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday, July 6th, at 3 o'clock, P.M. T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary.

Kingston, June 22, 1847.

## FARMERS AND MECHANICS' Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Entrance Fee 2s. 6d. per share.

Management Fee 0s 7½d. per share, per month.

Transfer Fee 2s. 6d. per share. Directors: W. B. JARVIS, Esq., PRESIDENT. JOSH. D. RIDOUT, Esq., VICE-PRESIDENT. E. G. O'BRIEN,

T. BRUNSKILL BOBT, BEEKMAN, Esquires. THOS. CHAMPION. J. W. MUTTLEBURY, Secretary and Treasurer: A. B. TOWNLEY

J. W. MUTTLEBURY. Bankers: BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

wided for by the Directors.

The Secretary will be in attendance at Six o'clock, to allow

The Secretary Will be.

Members in arrear to pay up.

By Order of the Board,

W. C. ROSS,

W. C. ROSS, Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, June 24th, 1847.

BRITISH AMERICA

to the 10th day of July, inclusive.

By Order of the Board, T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

WALTER MACFARLANE, VICTORIA HOUSE. KING STREET. R ESPECTFULLY notifies the Citizens of Toronto, and his numerous Customers throughout the Province, that the whole of his

SPRING STOCK IS NOW OPENED OUT.

Comprising Silks, Mohair, Balzarene, De Laine, Printed Muslin, Gingham and Mourning Muslin Dresses; Gloves; Laces; Hosiery; Bonnets; Netted Wool, Barage, Lama, Cashmere, Checked and Damask Satin Shawls, &c. &c. The attention of Families is particularly directed to his

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT. Which, for extent, variety, and splendour, has never been

Ottoman and Stool Covers,
Floor Oil Cloths, of different widths,
370 pieces Damasks and Moreens, in Amber, Blue, Drabs,
Green, Scarlet, Crimson, Geranium,—plain, shaded and

striped,
A splendid assortment of Silk Damasks and Taborets,
Filled and Bordered Book Muslins and Chintzes,
Gothic, Venetian, Buff and White Window Hollands, all

JOHN HOLMAN. TAILOR AND DRAPER.

WOULD respectfully inform his Customers and the Public, that he has just received and opened out a superior assertment of NEW GOODS, consisting of the best BROAD CLOTHS,

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres. Doeskins, Tweed, Black Summer Cloths, Albert Cord, White Riding Cord, Drills, Gambroons, &c.

Rich Check, Cashmere Vestings, White and Printed Marseilles Vestings, &c. Together with a general asortment of every article belonging to Gentlemen's wear, such as Cravats, Collars, Stock, Satin Neck Tyes, Cravat Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Vests, Drawers, Socks, Carpet Bags, Youths' Caps, &c. All of which he will make up to order in the best style, and sell at a very low figure for Casit or short approved credit.

N.B.—Ecclesiastical and Legal Robes made up in the best style and at moderate prices.

Cobourg, June 8, 1847.

SERVICE & PORTER

Vicinity that they have opened those Premises No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, (a few doors West of Church Street,) with an entirely new and carefully selected Stock of British and Foreign Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, comprising the newest designs in Dress Muslins and Delaines, also a very large assortment of Summer Shawls, in every variety of style and texture. Their Ronnet department will be found to contain the newest London and Paris Fashians in

munerating profit, consequently no deviation from the price first stated can be made. North Side of King Street.

I N expressing their gratitude to the public generally for the very liberal patronage they have received, have now much very-liberal patronage they have received, have now much pleasure in inviting attention to their unusually large importations, which have nearly all come to hand, comprising every thing new in Foreign and British Silks, Dress Goods, Hosiery and Ribbons, with a large assortment of Carpeting, Damasks

Moreens, &c.

They would direct special attention to their Millinery and Bonnet Room: in it will be found a large assortment of new Sewn White Chip, Silk, Fancy, Rice Straw, Dunstable, &c., Bonnets; Feathers, French Flowers, &c. Also the newest Shapes and Materials in Visites, Mantles, Cardinals, Polkas, &c. The great success which has already attended this Department, has induced them to spare no exertions to make it the most complete in the Province. King Street, 14th June, 1847.

### RICHARD SCORE, No. 1. Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

N. B.—University work done in all the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

Freight, and Ship Produce OUTWARDS.

To secure expedition and certainty of delivery of Way
Freight, two first class Banges will be exclusively engaged in
Carrying Freight for St. Andrews, Carrillon, Grenville, Point
Fortune, Hawkesbury, and other places between Montreal and

Montreal, May 6, 1847.

FARM FOR SALE. In the Township of Charlotteville, Talbot District. SITUATED within half a mile of the Town of Vittoria, and within three miles of Port Ryerse, on Lake Erie; a Public Road on each end, and one side, containing 254½ acres of Land, 200 of which are in good fence of the best materials, cedar and chestnut rails; 140 acres fenced in suitable fields, and under the highest state of cultivation, being clovered and manured for thirty years past on the best system of farming. manured for thirty years past on the best system of farming.—
The Land is free from stumps and roots; the soil varying from a sandy to a strong heavy loom; with a good ORCHARD, of most kinds of fruit; with a large DWELLING HOUSE, large Barn, Carriage House, extensive Sheds, and other outbuildings. It is one of the most healthy locations in the Province. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years, if required. The only cause of this property being offered for sale is, the owner wishes to retire from business.

Vittoria, Talbot District, April 12, 1847.

TUITION.

GOVERNESS.

Apply at the Office of this Paper. June 8th, 1847.

BIRTH. On the 28th June, in William-Street, Mrs. J. H. Hagarty MARRIED.

A very superior assortment of washing Satin, Silk, Plush,

#### NEW IMPORTATIONS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of Toronto and

Plain and Fancy Straws.

S. & P. have determined on charging only the smallest re-

Toronto, June 15th, 1847.

BETLEY & KAY,

most complete in the Province.

# MERCHANT TAILOR.

R s. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him since he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them (and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VEST-INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the heat

Toronto, June 9th, 1847.

BEGS respectfully to inform the Gentry of Canada West, that he is in receipt of his regular supply of the Best West of England Cloths, Kerseymetes, Rich Vestings, Patent Cashmeres, French Cloths, Scarfs, Opera Ties, Suspenders, Gloves, Collars, &c., &c. In fact his present Stock comprises that choice selection of Goods, only to be met with in a first-rate

MURRAY & BARNAM, DONALD MURRAY & Co.,

Lachine Canal Basin, KINGSTON.

A LADY competent to teach the usual branches of an English education, French, Drawing, Piano Forte, Singing, Fancy and Ornamental Work, is anxious to obtain a Young Ladies' School in a Country Town. Address E. C., Post Office,

A LADY accustomed to Tuition is desirous of engaging in a Family where the advantages of a liberal Education are

MARKIED.

On the 22d ult., by the Rev. W. M. Herchmer, Mr. Walter Palmer to Miss Maria Williams, both of Kingston.

At Quebec, in All Saints' Chapel, on the 16th ult., by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, William Rhodes, Esq., late a Captain in the 68th Light Infantry, Bachelor to Anne Catharine, daughter of the late Hon. Robt, Dunn, of Quebec.