of land in the neighborhood of Belleville, with the reservation that upon alienation the said lands were to escheat to the that upon alienation the said lands were to escheat to the the period of the European Market. They had not thing to the people of the Six Nations no corporate powers. As years rolled on these lands became useless as a hunting-ground, while the advancement of the Indians in Arts and Agriculture while the advancement of the Indians in Arts and Agriculture was not commensurate with their wants; while the country around became granted, settled and improving in value rendered the Indian lands also more valuable for settlement purposes.—
In order that these lands might be disposed of to form a fund
for the benefit of the Indians, their Chiefs, with the consent of
the people, relinquished them to the Crown. At this period there was in existence, a law which compelled the Government in all future grants of land to reserve a quantity equal to oneseventh, for the Clergy; and in re-granting these lands, reserva-tion was made. This was the act complained of, and the Government of the present day did not feel itself justified in recommending to Parliament remuneration for that which had been done of necessity in accordance with the law.

The House went again into Committee of Supply.

Mr. DRAPER rose and stated that owing to the on a previous evening, he had felt called upon to ask an adj t of the House to consider the steps to be taken by himsel and colleagues thereupon. Since that time they had received from their supporters such assurances of confidence and sup-port, that they felt they would not be justified in declining to carry on the Government. In announcing this, he begged to assure the House, that whatever difference of opinion there might be between Members on minor matters, the administration would be guided in all actions by a sincere desire for the public good. (The announcement was received with loud

Mr. CAYLEY then moved that it was expedient to repeal so much of the Act 8 Vict. Cap. 3. as related to the duties on

The hon. Gentleman went into a lengthened statistical statement of the advantages to be derived by Canada from this measure. We had hoped to give the hon. Inspector General's speech, and those of many other members, in fact to present the debate entire. But the arrival of two Mails from England with the important information they convey has compelled us to omit them, and notice those speakers only who either have not spoken previously on the question, or brought forward some new views.—Montreal Courier.

Mr. Cauchon followed Mr. Cayley in opposition.

Mr. Hall replied. The speech of the hon, gentleman was bold and manly exposition of the question. He reduced it to this, whether having built Canals at a great expense for the purpose of carrying produce, we should refuse to take that of our neighbours with our own. He concluded by saying that represented an agricultural constituency and it was probable that his vote might cost him his seat, but he would, in spite of that, support a measure which he believed to be for the good of the whole Province.

Mr. JOHNSTON said, he would vote against the resolution of the Inspector General; but he conceived it ought not to be made a government measure.

Dr. Nelson said, if it was possible to prevent American

wheat from going to England by keeping on the present duty, he would oppose the reduction, because he conceived that then would be injurious to the Canadian farmer. But if Great Britain threw open her ports it would be impossible to prevent the United States from entering that market; and when he considered the enterprise and the perseverance of the Americans and the exertions they would make to overcome difficulties, he believed that it would be a most unwise enactment which should close the St. Lawrence to them, for it would assuredly lead them to improve their own means of communication, and might in the end enable them to carry cheaper through their measure was premature, our canals are not yet finished, nor do we know that the new langled doctrine of Free Trade which has been taken up in England will as will has been taken up in England will or will not be carried into effect. He confessed that Lower Canada was in an especially painful position when compared with either Upper Canada or the United States as regarded climate; she had severe winters, and the Agricultural labourer was obliged to complete all his operations, to plough, to sow, to reap and house in five months to provide the provision for seven dreary winter months when one of these things could be done. He would conclude by saying that he saw no immediate danger to the Canadian farn the admission of American wheat in the manner proposed if it be not brought into direct competition with him in the Mr. CAYLEY explained that the reason why he was anxious

to make the change immediate, was because the freights from New York to England were lower than the freights from Mon-treal to England. During the next three years Canada would ossess an advantage of 3. per quarter, which with the improve-ent which would flow from an increase of trade would before that protection was taken off enable Canada with the cheaper rate at which produce could be transported down through our waters to the shipping port, than it could be from the lakes to waters to the shipping port, than it could be from the lakes to New York—to compete without fear with the United States. The Americans had a long and tedious navigation from the Lakes to the sea, a navigation which occupied days while ours was completed in hours; these disadvantages they must always have it their internal communications, and their Sea-going their internal communications, and their Sea-going freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower to a flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour fre ing that although from the hrcrease in its population had been

mmensurate, and their was no great surplus.

Mr. COLVILE said the resolution before the House could not be considered as removing the protection from the farmer of

Mr. AyLWIN said, he had remoustrated on the precipitancy of the House at the beginning of the Session, when an Address was voted to the Queen on this subject; he had warned the House of the consequence of the pledge it was called on to

to give no pledge, and it had given none.

Mr. AYLWIN continued — The universal feeling was that the House had pledged itself to this policy by the action it had taken. He would ask the Inspector General whether it was not probable that Her Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer would use in his place and read as an argument in favour of Great Britain, adopting the principle of Free Trade, the very Address which that House had been so precipitate as to send?

Mr. CAYLEY said, he did not believe the Chancellor of the Exchequer would do anything of the kind, and would put no lery.

scheme, but to resist the resolutions before it. Though he, Mr. A., represented a commercial city, he was not prepared to sacrifice all interest to the spirit of commerce. If he held a seat in the House of Lords he would oppose the repeal of the Corn-laws, because he believed that the best interests of the British Empire depended on their continuance. It had been said and written of Lower Canada that its only mannfacture. said and written of Lower Canada that its only manufacture House. was wooden shoes, that it was a poor beggarly country incapa-ble of raising sufficient grain for its own consumption. He appealed to honble, gentlemen round him who represented agri-cultural constituencies in Lower Canada, whether for some years past, the people had not been compelled to discontinue the use of wheaten bread. Mr. ROBINSON. - We want to sell it you.

Mr. Aylwin.—Hon. gentlemen might talk of selling, but how was Lower Canada to pay for it—what had she to give in no more compete with the Americans than our infant manu-facturies could with theirs. He preferred the speech of Sir Howard Douglass to that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; he considered it was adding insult to injury to ask Canada to make sacrifices at this time. He knew well how the thousand wild and visionary schemes which had been palmed off as Free Trade had been met in Montreal, and how they would be met in Quebec. He would ask those who were concerned in the timber trade how they would like its operation—how they would like to have to compete with the Baltic without the protection of which they have now the advantage; it would be found that they thought protection not so bad a thing after all. When Free Trade principles became general over the that the Committee rise and report progress, and ask leave to sit again. Before taking his seat the hon gentleman made allusion to the necessity of allowing time for persons connected with the leather trade to say how the proposed reduction on this article would affect them, which we did not catch very

ERMATINGER spoke in explanation of the views he offered on a previous evening upon this question, and in support

Mr. WILLIAMS opposed them as injurious to the farmer; but chiefly on the ground that action in the Colonial Legisla-

Mr. Robinson supported the resolutions at some length.
Mr. M'Connell spoke in favour of the resolutions.
Mr. CHAUVEAU opposed the measure before the House.
After remarks from Messrs. Brooks and Drummond, the

amendment was put and lost. Ayes 27—Nays 45.

Among the ayes were Messrs. Price, Baldwin, Lemoine,
Leslie, Nelson, Chauveau, Drummond, Thomson, Lafontaine, Williams, Johnston, Seymour and Aylwin. On the original motion the numbers were, Ayes 44-Nays 31. Resolutions 2, 3, and 4, were then put and carried. Dr. NELSON spoke in favour of the importation of Indian

Corn for consumption in Lower Canada, free of duty.
Upon the resolution 5 for lessening the Sugar duties being taken up, Mr. Aylwin moved in amendment that the duty be 6d. instead of 7s. 6d.—this he afterwards altered to 5s.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Chauveau moved in amendment that the duty be 6s. Mr. Draper asked if the honble gentleman was prepared to show what reduction the revenue would suffer by this motion or if it were merely for the sake of opposition.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. AYLWIN moved that the said Commissioners had been guilty of contempt of that House, with the intention, if that during the pleasure of the House, and that the Speaker issue his warrant for that purpose.

Mr. Solicitor-General Sherwood moved, in amendment,

that the contempt had been unintentional; and that the Commissioners be admonished and discharged. The amendment carried, and the Commissioners, having been reprimanded by the Speaker, were released. Mr. Attorney-General DRAPER announced his intention,

Excellency on his appointment as Governor-General. Mr. Inspector-General CAYLEY laid on the table the Scheagain into Committee of Supply.

Mr. AYLWIN gave notice of his intention to introduce a Bill pe

regulate the Duties of Master and Servant. Mr. Attorney-General DRAPER gave notice of his intention introduce a Bill to remove the attainder of certain persons

n Upper Canada. The House then went into Committee on the Militia Bill, Mr. DRAPER said, that he would not take up the time of which all were convinced. He would merely move the passing

Mr. MERRITT begged to call the attention of the Hon. Atorney-General to some parts of the Bill, which, according to away from the officers with whom they were acquainted, and placed under the authority of those of whom they knew nothing. Under these circumstances, they would not like to be called out for drill, whereas if they were left to the officers whom they knew, they would never complain of being called together in battalions. He feared that the present arrangement of the active and passive Militia would not give rise to the same satisfactory results with 1812.

Dr. TACHE said, that there could be but one opinion in the House upon this Bill. Considering how necessary it was to maintain an efficient militia force, it was surprising that the Government had permitted it to be so entirely disbanded after the unhappy troubles of 1837 and 1838. The reason, probably, was, that it had looked on this arm of the national strength as more dangerous than useful; for it was aware that dissatisfaction had prevailed among his compatriots, and it had been too ready to believe—because a few hundreds of individuals had risen to oppose a Government justly held in contempt—that they were not dissatisfied only, but rebellious. (Loud cheers from the Opposition.) If it thought that the mass was disaffected, it was deceived. He would say that the mass were the scendants of those, who, in 1812, had so nobly sustained the nour of Great Britain and their own. (Great applause.)— What the fathers had done then, the children were ready to do now, it only justice was rendered to them. Their loyalty was not a speculative loyalty. Only give justice to the French Canadians, and it would be seen that their energetic battalions would be the foremost to rush to the frontier, and there oppose their bodies to any and every assailant. (Cheers.) He be-lieved, as he had said before, that a well organized Militia was essentially necessary, and that, in order to its being well organized, it was necessary to do something to get rid of the complaints which had been too long suffered, so that all parties, of whatever race or whatever religion, might be equal partakers in the protection and the honours which a good Government bestowed on its subjects. He could not say that the Bill, as it stood, was what he should be disposed to call a very good measure, for he feared that it could not be put into execution in the manner proposed. In the first place, he objected to the six days' drill which was required yearly from the companies. He would ask what those six days' drills was intended to effect? He asked whether six days was sufficient to go through the neary exercises-whether, in that short time, the men could be taught to deploy, to form in open and close column, in eche-lon, and the rest of those other manœuvres which were required for a field of battle? He thought, too, that the burdens im posed by the Bill on officers were more than they could be ex-pected to perform. He considered the duties required from the Battalion Boards, composed of the Colonial Adjutants and other officers, were more than could be justly imposed upon them. They were to go from company to company, to form lists, and make rolls of the men fit for service in either the active or sedentary militia, and to ballot for the men required for service. Now, if there were ten companies in a battalion, and only three days devoted to each company, it would be found to be a very heavy tax on the time of officers, and with the very best intentions in the world, the people of Lower Canada could not afford to lose their time—which was their money—without

fairly required, and he hoped that it would be reduced to eighteen months. Five years was a period that all must admit was

Mr. THOMPSON considered the present Bill a good one, but | Montreal Courier, April 28. Mr. CAYLEY rose to order—The House had been called upon that it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it is a committant in the properties of th mand, might, in some cases, be attended with good effects, but his powers, entertained by his own party, is more than

Exchequer would do anything of the kind, and would put no construction upon that Address than what it would fairly bear.

Mr. LAFONTAINE was not very distinctly heard in the gailed the construction upon that Address than what it would fairly bear.

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After remarks from various speakers, the motion was carried. see Routine Businets. Friday, 24th April.

The Sergeant-at-arms was directed to place Messrs. Horton They were placed at the Bar accordingly, and upon being

return. He contended that the Agriculturist of Canada could asked whether they had any thing further to state in explana-no more compete with the Americans than our infant manu-tion of their conduct, beyond which was in their petition, sta-They were then directed to withdraw.

Mr. AYLWIN moved that the said Commissioners having ne-glected and delayed to make a return to the commission issued to them, and having presumed to adjourn to proceedings under the same to a period subsequent to the commencement of the present Session, have been guilty of a high contempt and breach of the privileges of the House.

was not owing to any contempt of the House, but solely to a misconception of their duty, and to an anxious desire to carry out the orders of the House,—they be admonished by Mr. was 40s. 6d. per quarter, or 6s. 3d. per bushel, and that the acting in an amicable spirit, will have accomplished a most average freight per quarter was 4s. 10d. There was therfore a difference of 8s. a quarter between the prices in Canada and

CLERGY RESERVES.

The Select Committee, to which was referred the Petitions of the Church Societies of the Dioceses of Toronto and Quebec, and the Petitions of others on the same subject, beg leave to Report, that they have taken the subject matter of the said petitions into consideration, and beg most respectfully to report the adoption of the accompanying Address to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, with a view of carrying out the objects and ishes of the petitioners.

All of which is nevertheless respectfully submitted.

HENRY SHERWOOD. 15th April, 1846.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

That by the Act, intituled, "An Act to provide for the sale owing to the long inland difficult navigation of the Elbe; and of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof," the Government of the changes of the weather, and the grain often burst into little The amendment was lost.

Mr. CAYLEY then postponed the resolutions affecting leather and its manufactures until Friday next.

Adjourned.

Thursday, April 23.

The Serjeant-at-Arms reported that Messrs. Horton and Warren, Commissioners on the Middlesex Election, were in attendance, according to order, and he was directed to keep them in custody until further orders.

distribution of the proceeds thereof," the Government of the Province of Canada is empowered to sell all or any part of the Clergy Reserves, under regulations to be approved by your Majesty in Council, and that the proceeds in money, to be derived from the sale and leasing of the Clergy Reserves, after the deducting of certain allowances, which are specified in the said Act, are directed to be divided into two equal parts; one of which is to be distributed in certain portions between the Churches of England and Scotland, and the other to be applied.

Churches of England and Scotland, and the other to be applied.

proportions mentioned in the said Act.

That the attention of the Provincial Legislature has been drawn to this subject by the Petition of the Church Society of the Sikhs, This officer was several years in Canada and was the Diocese of Toronto and the Diocese of Quebec, and other petitions, signed by many thousand persons, members of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident in the said Diocese of Toronto and Diocese of Quebec, praying to have the control over, and the disposition and management of, their respective shares of the Clergy Reserves, as is equivalent to the ortion of the funds assigned by the provision of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, as aforesaid, passed in the fourth year of your Majesty's reign, and they concur in the prayer of on Monday, to move for an Address of Congratulation to His

First-That at the time these lands were set apart for the dules for the Civil List, and gave notice of the Resolutions he support of religion and the maintenance of public worship, it should move in connection therewith, when the House went was thereby intended to create an adequate fund to form a permanent endowment for those important objects; but they now ive that, under the system adopted, the share appropriated o the Church of England, the Church of the petition likely to be in a great measure consumed by charges which appear unnecessary, and to so great an extent, as, if persevered in, will reduce it to little more than a nominal provision for the support of their Church.

That the policy of the Imperial Government has ever been, Mr. Draper said, that he would not take up to the the House in remarking upon a measure of the importance of the House in remarking upon a measure of the importance of the House in remarking upon a measure of the importance of the Church they meant to support such endowment as they deemed it expedient to grant. Thus, in the State of New York, the members of the Church of England are at this day when he was taken to the Hospital, and in about two hours enabled to build their Churches and station their Missionaries his (Mr. Merritt's) ideas, required some amendment. He in every section of that extensive country, by the aid of funds feared that, under its operation, the young men would be taken provided by the pious care of a British Monarch when that been at a tavern in Griffintown, where he had left a box and a country was a British Colony. That the numerous Dutch population of the same State, are supplied with pastors from ample funds provided also at an early day by the care of the Government; and that, in both these cases, the foundation of the tavern at Griffintown, it had evidently been broken open, the endowment was a grant of land, small in extent and value and his carpet bag was nowhere to be found, neither had h at the time it was made, compared with the Clergy Reserves set apart in this Colony by his late Majesty King George the Third; but which grants being scrupulously preserved, carefully and economically managed by their respective Churches, which were deeply interested in their proceeds, and at the same

NEW BRUNSWICK. time respected by succeeding governments, now yield munifi-

cent resources for the support of religion.

Second—We beg permission further to represent, that our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects of Lower Canada have been treated by the Imperial Government with the same generosity and confidence. They enjoy at this day the most ample endowment for their Churches and Colleges, arising from early grants of land, which, if alienated at the value they once bore uld have afforded but a nominal provision wholly to the wants of the passing hour; when we contrast these several examples of the generosity of the Imperial Government, and the valuable result from such proceeding, we feel strongly the impolicy of the provision in the Act to which we have referred, and the justice of the claims set forth by the Petitioners.— Moreover, while this policy continues, murmurings and heartburnings must be continually engendered against the Provincial Government, by a very large portion of your Majesty's most loyal subjects for the mismanagement of the property, whether well grounded or otherwise; so that it would be no

always attended with much vexation and grave discontent. Wherefore, we most humbly beseech your Majesty to recom mend to the Imperial Parliament to amend the aforesaid Act, passed in the fourth year of your Majesty's reign; so as to lace at the disposal of the Church of England their share of "Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative he said Reserves in Upper and Lower Canada respectively, to be controlled and managed by Lay Committees of the respec-tive Incorporated Church Societies of the Diocese of Toronto and Quebec; and to be sold under such regulations and condi-

entire devotion to your Majesty's person and government.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Mentreal, 25th April, 1846. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to

make the following appointment: —
Thomas Mercer Jones, of Goderich, Esq., to be Warden of the District of Huron, in the place of William Dunlop, Esq.,

St. George's Day in Cobourg was observed with the usual festive demonstrations. Members of the three National Socie-celebrated at 2 o'clock, P.M. The Sermon for the occasion was preached by the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, one of the Society's

torney General desired to have the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill, (Mr. Draper said, no) because if that had been the case, he would have been very much discouraged; but as the Hon. Attorney General said no, he should propose that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, which he (Dr. T.) thought would be far the most convenient mode of arranging the details.

\*\*Treat Allan, from Glasgow, March 28th, arrived in port. This fine vessel made the passage in 27 days. She is consigned to Millar, Edmondstone & Allan, and reports having sailed from the Clyde in company with the James Campbell, Jane Brown, Erromanga, Canada, and St. Andrew: fell in with ice on the 13th instant, in long. 51.20, lat. 45.10; saw the details. vessel during the voyage; reports the Gulf free of ice .-

THE HONOURABLE INSPECTOR GENERAL has fully justitee. He agreed in the remarks relative to the six days' drill.

The clause making officers reside in the limits of their comin others, it would have an injurious operation; he would wish to see this amended by giving a discretionary power to the Governor to allow, in certain, cases, residence out of the district. He was of opinion that five years' service, in time of war, was amounted to more than a sort of clamour, which, unsupported Mr. LAFONTAINE was not very distinctly heard in the gal-These and other similar arguments of force, which were maiden speech has established a general belief that he is emi-After remarks from various speakers, the motion was earried.
Several other measures were then advanced a stage, for which
His statements on the subject of Colonial revenue were lucid, forcible and candid, and his exposition, of the present state of affairs, was not merely that a of man thoroughly and practically

The material difference of the present state o acquainted with business, but also gave ample evidence of a comprchensive mind, capable of extensive views, fertile in reand Warren (the Commissioners on the Middlesex election), sources, and disdainful of artifice. His speech, throughout, again at the Bar. impression highly favourable, as to his prospects of a future career in the public service .- Peterboro' Gazette. CANADIAN CORN TRADE .- With regard to the cost of

wheat, he had applied to members who represented agricultural districts to learn what could be considered a fair profitable rice; and he had learnt that if a bushel would realise to the farmer from 4s. to 4s. 4d., it would be a remunerative return To this he would add 6d. for transport, and it was a proof that they could bring grain into the market at 4s. 10d. currency, or 4s. sterling per bushel, and which would place wheat in the House of Representatives has refused to recede from the ame Speaker, and discharged. Which was negatived on division; yeas 22, nays 44.

Mr. Sol. Gen. Sherwoop moved, in amendment, that alfafter "guilty" be expunged, and the following inserted:

["though in the opinion of this unintentionally,"] of a breach of its privileges." Which was carried,—yeas 42, nays 42.

Montreal and Quebec, they could not, from that aircuments and complished a most sentatives. We wait with extreme anxiety, to know the final result, for on that hangs most important consequences, peace or war—consequences of the highest importance to the whole quarter. Admitting that freight was more expensive from Montreal and Quebec, they could not, from that aircuments are described.

Montreal and Quebec, they could not, from that aircuments are described. f"though in the opinion of this unintentionary, of a 22.

of its privileges." Which was carried, — yeas 42, nays 22.

The main motion as amended was carried, on the same division.

draw a distinction between the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Eric Canal; for Albany was not the terminus for wheat, which, if for exportation, must be forwarded to New York, or some other seaport; therefore Albany was on an equal footing with Montreal in that respect. But he would go into further details relative to European ports, for the average might appear high. The prices ranged from 20s. to 56s. per quarter. He need not remark how inferior the lowest priced wheat would be. The freight from the Baltic was from 2s. to 4s., and from the Mediterranean and Black Seas, from 8s. 3d. to 10s., and they could therefore perceive that in that quarter they were perfectly safe. He would shew that the crops raised on the shores of the Baltic could, with difficulty, be brought into competition with theirs. In Poland the crop was once in nine years, and he had understood that eight crops running had been known in Canada. But this, he supposed, was virgin soil; and he believed that the general average crop was once in three years. He would go to the south of Vistula, where the freight was, higher than through our inland waters, being from 7s. to 9s. 6d. Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to represent to your Majesty,

Whereas, the cost with us at the rate of our per bushes, be about 4s. currency a quarter. Hamburgh was supplied with the cheap wheat from Hanover, Austria and Denmark. But from Bohemia and Prague the freight was 17s. to Hamburgh, only the control of the c

A petition from those persons was received and read, praying by the Governor of this Province, with the advice of the Executivation. Their lakes were to them of the greatest advantage of the Executivation.

We regret much to see the name of Colonel Charles Cyril Taylor, among the list of the killed in the second battle against much beloved and respected in this Province .- Mont. Courier. AWFUL ACCIDENT .- On Tuesday night last, as Mr. Tennent, from Paris, with another man, whose name we have no een able to learn, was driving home in a buggy, all fell headong a distance of about twelve feet perpendicular, where the

just below Brantford is cut away in the midst of the main oad. The buggy was smashed to pieces, the horse's back broken, and Mr. Tennent is hardly expected to survive the njury received. The stage, full of passengers, came very near he same fate. We hope that those persons who have to do with the road, will use some means to prevent a recurrence of such accidents .- Brantford Courier.

trader between Montreal and Quebec, came to his death Tuesday evening in the following singular way. He entered a tavern in Commissioners-street, kept by a man named Greenwood, in company with another man, with whom he sat drinking till a late hour and became very much intoxicated. He en, with two other men, went up to a garret to sleep, and in the night insisted on getting up and going down stairs to find out whether he was in Greenwood's house or not. In doing so he fell over the bannisters and fractured his skull; no medical when he was taken to the Hospital, and in about two hours after expired, never having spoken from the time of the accident.

PROROGATION OF THE ASSEMBLY .- On Tuesday last at on, the General Assembly of this Province was prorogued His Excellence after a Session of seventy-six days. The by His Excellency, after a Session of seventy-six days. Speech from the Throne was short, characteristic, well dellvered, and is as follows :-

"Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly "In bringing the present Session of the Legislature to a lose, it is incumbent on me to express to you the satisfaction I have derived from the cordial unanimity with which you have applied yourselves to the public business, and the laudable attention you have given to various objects of interest to the Province, which had been referred to your deliberations. "Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

"I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted, and my acknowledgments in particular are due to you for the liberal appropriations you have made for the Militia, and for the pledge you have given to increase them if it should become necessary to embody that force, under the existing Laws, for the defence of the Province, and for maintaining the honour of the

Council, "Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

"Confiding in the loyalty of the people, and assuring then and Quebec; and to be sold under such regulations and conditions, and within such a period of time as your Majesty, by Order in Council, shall from time to time direct; and that your Majesty will be pleased to extend to other denominations, and that they may continue in the annual to a charge of the Clercy Reserves fund the same advantage. Order in Council, shall from time to time direct, and the Majesty will be pleased to extend to other denominations, entitled to a share of the Clergy Reserve fund, the same advantage of the clergy Reserve fund, th Provinces, may be expected to render them amongst the most prosperous and prominent dependencies of the Empire. "In returning to your several Counties, I rely on you to

LORD CATHCART was sworn in as Governor General, at the Government House, yesterday afternoon.—Mont. Courier, bave hitherto testified their sense of the blessings secured to them as British subjects, and of which, I devoutly hope, under Providence, they may long remain in the undisturbed posses-

This Session of our Provincial Parliament has been a long one, a quiet one, and, with respect to the internal affairs of the Province, a most important one. At its commencement the breach in the Councils of the Province, so far from being healed, was becoming more and more widened by the determined stand which the several parties in conflict still maintained. This lowering cloud, which long threatened to burst with fearful consequences upon us, was dissolved by the mutual conciliation mab her acties, and we hesitate not to say, that much real good its labours under such serious forebodings. These exigencies of the country required unanimity in its Councils, and they have nobly responded to the call. During the whole Session FIRST ARRIVAL FROM SEA. - Yesterday morning the ship there has been less of party strife, and more of generous devotedness to the maturing of those measures calculated for the general welfare of the Province, than we remember to have

United States.

PASSAGE OF THE OREGON OCCUPATION BILL AND THE OREGON NOTICE IN THE HOUSE.

Saturday, April 18. In the House, the bill for extending the jurisdiction over pregon was taken up and finally passed—103, and nays 64. The Senate resolutions about Oregon were then taken up. As soon as the resolutions were taken up, Mr. Owen, of Indiana, moved an amendment and called the

revious question. The previous question was sustained, and the amendment adopted by a vote of 98 to 87. The amendment is in these words: Strike out all after the word "earnestly," in the last part of the preamble, and insert, directed to the importance of a speedy adjustment of all their erences and disputes in respect to said territory."

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United

ention of the 6th of August, 1827." The resolutions, thus amended, finally passed by a vote of 166 to 41-109 democrats and 35 whigs, to 22 democrats and The material difference between the resolution in the Senate

and those adopted by the House, is, that the former left the giving of the notice in the discretion of the President, and the tter requires it to be given.

Thus the resolutions have passed, amended in a very material

int. The resolutions now have to be returned to the Senate, and the question is thus as far from being settled as ever.

The House having disposed of this, took up the private calendar, and having progressed with it, passing some bills and rejecting others, then adjourned. The Senate was not in session.

REJECTION OF AMENDMENTS BY THE SENATE .- The news from Washington, received last evening, on the Oregon, and other questions, is highly important. It seems that the Mr. Gowan moved, in amendment, that the said Commissioners having appeared at the Bar and answered all such questions as were put to them, and having also represented by their petition, that the cause of the delay in transmitting the evidence. By these it would appear that the average price which appeared in the reports furnished to Lord Palmerston by the British consuls in Europe. By these it would appear that the average price through. In either case, the Senate of the United States, ments to the Oregon resolutions, by a vote of 89 to 64. The consequences of the highest importance to the whole

> Passengers from the United States bring us rumours that the American forces under General Taylor were in full retreat from Matamoras, followed by an overwhelming Mexican force.
> Mr. Slidell, the late American Envoy to Mexico, has arrived at Washington. It was expected that the President would immediately send down a War Message to the Senate. It was thought probable upon the American fleet attacking Vera Cruz, which seems to have been contemplated, that Great Britain and France would interpose an "armed neutrality," and make a Navarino affair of it.—Montreal Courier.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. Rev. Brethren,—The next Meeting of this Association is appointed to be held (D.V.) at the Mohawk Parsonage, Bay Quinté, on Wednesday, the 27th, and Thursday, the 28th

SALTERN GIVINS,

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Rev. Brethren,—You are hereby notified that the next Meeting of the above Society will be held (D. V.) at Dundas, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of May next. WILLIAM MCMURRAY, Dundas, April 22, 1846. Secretary W. C. S.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS. YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education, wants a situation in a respec-table family where the children are young. Address (post-paid) J. C., Office of this Paper.

Cobourg, 1st April, 1846.

BARKER'S MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS OF FIRST NUMBER: ROSPECTUS-Political Machinery of our Republican Neighbours—Sonnet-Poetry—Public Men of Upper Canada, No. 1, John Beverly Robinson—Legends of the Early Settlements, No. 1, The Ojibwa's Leap-The Policy of our Magazine—Agricultural Report—Our Commercial and Con-stitutional Relations—Moodkie and Ferozeshah - Commercial Report, &c. &c.

AGENTS: MESSRS. GOODEVE & CORRIGAL, COBOURG. WANTED.

MASTER for the Napanee Grammar School. Appli

cations, (pre-paid) addressed to ALEX'R. CAMPBELL, Esq., Postmaster, Napanee. 20th April, 1846.

GOVERNESS. YOUNG LADY, who has been accustomed to School Tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as GOVERNESS in ith the road, will use some means to prevent a recurrence of uch accidents.—Brantford Courier.

Melancholy Accident.—A man of the name of Murray, trader between Montreal and Quebec, came to his death on trader between Montreal and Quebec, came to his death on the country Montreal Courier.

La courier Montreal and Courier Montreal and Courier Montreal Courier Mo Cobourg, March 26, 1846.

EDUCATION.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education. References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the under-mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:—

Thos. Kirkpatrick, Esq., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any peron who may require them. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

SPRING GOODS.

J. HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER, RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his custom and the public generally to his Stock of SERVI

CLOTHS, SUMMER TWEEDS, TROWSERINGS, &c. All of which, having been purchased expressly for the Spring TRADE. will be made up to order in the newest and very best | E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremout Road, Warwick, 100 style of workmanship, and at unusual low prices.
Cobourg. Narch 9, 1846.

HATS! HATS!! JUST OPENED, 3 Cases Christy's best Black and Drab Beaver, Satin Velvet Nab, French Silk and Gossomer. HATS, imported expressly for the SPRING TRADE.

ALWAYS ON HAND, a large assortment of best West of England C L O T H S; Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds and Cashmeretts, Linen Drills; Silk, Satin & Fancy VESTINGS; Drawers, Stockings, Socks, Satin Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, T OT No. 86, in the 1st Concession of Whitchurch, on the sary for Gentlemen's wear, of the best qualities, and reasonable

PETER M'CALLUM. Merchant Tai Cobourg, 2d April, 1846.

O N the fifteenth January, 1846, a Note of hand, given by John D. McCaulay to Jacob Stickle or Bearer, for the This is particularly adapted for a Dairy farm.

For particulars of purchase apply (nost particular). This is to forbid the said John D. McCaulay paying the said note to any person but myself.

JACOB STICKLE. Percy, April 3rd, 1846.

MASONIC ARMS INN.

Toronto, March 19th, 1846. 455-13 let separately or together. ORDERS FOR ENGLAND. H & W. ROWSELL are now making up their ORDERS FOR BOOKS, &c., to come out from England by the early Spring Vessels, and will continue to send by every Steamer during the season. Parties desirous of procuring any particu-tage Works, are requested to forward them their orders, which shall receive their head attention.

Toronto, January 14, 1846. FARM TO LET,

445-tf

Shares,—consisting of nearly one hundred acres of cleared Land, in a good state of cultivation. The terms will be made very favourable to any respectable person willing to occupy the same. For particulars apply personally or by letter to R. M. BOUCHER, Esq., Barrister &c., Colborne.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: District. Township. Lot. Ohnstown ... Bastard .... Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken | 6 ... 200 |
Do. do. ... E. half 11 ... 10 ... 100 | E, half 11 19 .... W. ½ 17, W. ½ 27 Newcastle ... Cartwright ... Broken lots 18 & 19
Midland .... Camden East . N. half 22, half 23
Do. do, ... Broken lots 39 & 40 .... Cayuga..... 5 and 6, North side coe ..... Collingwood .. States be requested to give the British Government the notice required by its second article for the abrogation of the said con-E. half 14 Fredericksburgh E. half 19 Part N. half 2 Georgina ..... 18 ... Glanford ..... 10 & 11 ... do. ..... Broken lots 10 & 11 ... Hamilton, (Town of) } 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, ... N. half 30 S. half 28 W. half 19 13. W. half 14 Part 24, (in lots

e Edward Pie South half 6 & 20 .... 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14 .... 15 & 19

Part 4 Victoria ..... Sidney ...... Prince Edward Sophiasburgh .... Western .... Sombra ..... Niagara .... Stamford .... 5 on Clifton Street 2 & 5, N. E. side St. Mary Street Lot bounded by Di-vision & St. Mary Streets

S. half 13 11, S. ½ 13, S. ½ 17 E, half 35

FRANCIS M. HILL. 455-tf | Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlemer in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned 14, 17, 22 18, 20 15, 25 W. Half For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter free of

> LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

FRANCIS M. HILL.

ALEX. CAMPBELL.

Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres: W. half 10, 4th " and the public generally to his Stock of SPRING W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, GOODS, among which will be found a very complete assort- W. half 7, 3rd " Tosorontic W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. ........... do. W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra,

> 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200 4 Victoria District.

Western District.

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con ...... Madoc, 200 " Midland District.

S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con ..... Richmond 200 " terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to

Napance, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

East side of Yonge Street, 200 acres, having 3 frontages, on Yonge Street towards the west, the Concession road, and Side Line towards the East and South; 125 acres under a very 455-13 superior state of cultivation, and extensive out-buildings, -well watered by two streams, and beautifully situated 28 miles from

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Solicitor and Land Agent. Cohourg, February 26, 1846.

TO LET.

THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a com-THE Subscriber begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and supporters that he has re-opened the above house, where every attention will be paid to the comfort of those who may visit it.

JOHN T. SMITH.

JOHN T. SMITH.

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



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS N the Township of SEYMOUR, at a yearly rent, or on Shares,—consisting of nearly one hundred acres of cleared Kinoston, daily (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock, commencing on Monday the 13th instant.

FARE. From Hamilton to Kingston-Cabin ...... From Toronto to Kingston-Cabin .. From Toronto to Cobourg-Cabin .. From Cobourg to Kingston-Cabin..... Deck ...... RETURNING. The above Steamers will leave Kingston daily (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, P. M. Toronto, April 9, 1846.

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT, ROBERT KERR, WILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten

Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and intermediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg: Toronto, April 9, 1846 THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, (touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock. Toronto, April 9, 1846.

CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for NIAGARA;
QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, every morning, (Sundays'
excepted) at Nine o'clock. Returning, will leave Lewiston

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

BIRTHS. On the 16th ult., at Port Hope the lady of M. F. White head, Esq., of a son.
On the 17th ult., in the Township of Hope, the lady of Day

W. Smith, of a daughter. In Montreal, on St. George's Day, the wife of the Rev. F. J. Lundy, of a daughter. MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., at Cobourg, by the Kev. A. N. Bethune D.D., Mr. Charles Bourn, of Hamilton, to Agnes, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Page, of the Lodge Farm, near Co-On the 18th ult., at Christ Church, Hamilton, by the Reve James Gamble Geddes, Frederick Hamilton Kirkpatrick, Esq.

Barrister-at-Law, Guelph, to Castelina, eldest dughter of John H. Palmer, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Cochran Palmer, of Ruish Hall Castle, Queen's County, Ireland. On Saturday, the 14th ult., at St. George's Church, Donscaster, Yorkshire, by the Rev. John Sharpe, D.D., Maitland Raynes, Esq., H. M. Ordnance, Toronto, C. W., eldest surviving son of Lt.-Colonel Raynes, of Kingston, C. W., to Eliza beth Frances, only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Wood cock, M.A., Rector of Swillington.

DIED. At Barriefield, near Kingston, on the 22d April, the Rev. John Pope, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford, Minister of St. Mark's Church, Barriefield, and Missionary in the Township of Pittsburgh, in the 41st year of his age.

The numerous friends of the late estimable clergyman, and amiable gentleman, in Kingston, Barricfield, and the vicinity, will, we feel assured, deeply regret his loss; while the sincerest sympathy will be extended towards his bereaved widow and fetherless little ones .- News. At Montreal, on the 11th ult., George Auldjo, Esq., aged

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, April 30; Rev. W. McMurray; Rev. A. H. Burwell; Miss Rice, rem. For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free vol. 10; H. Burwell Esq., rem. Rev. C. P. Reid, rem.; Rev. R. V. Lynes; Rev. S. Givins.

439-tf ANTIPA'S next week.