An act to empower the Seigniors of the Fiefs Nazareth Saint Augustin and Saint Joseph, in the City of Montreal, or either of them, to invest the monies arising from any Commutation of Tenure granted by them, in Real Property and other securities.
An act to extend the benefit of a certain Act of Upper Canada therein mentioned to the Clergymen or Ministers of the Evangelical Association.
An act to Incorporate the Quebec School of Medicine.
An act to revive and continue for a limited term, a certain Ordinance therein mentioned, for regulating the Militia in Lower Canada, and to suspend for a like time a certain provision of the Militia Law of Upper Canada.
An act to amend a certain Ordinance therein mentioned relative to the Turnpike Roads near Quebec.
An act to render permanent two certain Acts therein mentioned, incorporating the Boards of Trade of Montreal and Quebec.
An act to authorize the charge of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, advanced from the Treasury of the Province by the Executive Government thereof, without the authority of the Provincial Parliament, for defraying during a period therein specified, certain necessary and indispensable expenses of the Civil Government of the Province and Public Works therein, upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund thereof, and of indemnity therefor to all concerned.
An act to make provision for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of this Province, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.
An act to repeal and reduce into one Act the several laws now in force for the preservation of Salmon in that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
An act to amend the Ordinances incorporating the City of Quebec.
An act for the incorporation of certain Individuals under the name and style of the Montreal Building Society.
An act to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the President, Directors and Company of the Humber Harbour and Road.
An act the better to facilitate optional commutation of the tenure in lands *en roture*, in the seigniories and fiefs in Lower Canada, into that of *franc-aleu roturier*.
An act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the City of Toronto Gas-light and Water Company.
An act for ascertaining the liabilities of the several Municipal Districts in Lower Canada, and their means of discharging the same.
An act for the limitation of actions; for avoiding suits at law; and for rendering a written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements, in that part of the Province which heretofore constituted the Province of Lower Canada.
An act to regulate the Fees of certain District Officers in that part of this Province called Upper Canada.
An act to authorize the conveyance of certain real estates to the College of Regiopolis, and to enable the said College to acquire and hold real property to a certain amount.
An act to amend the Act for purchasing the Stock in the Welland Canal held by private Shareholders.
An act to provide for the improvement and enlargement of the Harbour of Montreal to authorize the Commissioners to borrow a further sum of money for that purpose, to consolidate the laws now in force relating to the same, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
An act to revive certain provisions of the Act incorporating the *Great Western Railway Company*, and to enable them to carry on that work.
An act to make better provision for Elementary Instruction in Lower Canada.
An act to repeal certain Ordinances therein mentioned, and to make better provision for the establishment of Local or Municipal authorities in Lower Canada.
An act to Incorporate the Quebec Medical School.
An act to repeal two certain Ordinances therein mentioned, relating to Winter Roads in that part of the Province heretofore Lower Canada, in so far as regards the District of Quebec, the District of Gaspé, and that part of the District of Three Rivers which is or was in the Municipal District of Portneuf.
An act to authorize certain sums of money therein mentioned, advanced and applied towards defraying certain necessary and indispensible expenses of the Government for the years one thousand eight hundred and forty-three and one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, not otherwise provided for, to be charged upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province.
An act to make provision for the levying of Tolls on certain Public Works, and for the proper use of the said Works.
An act for granting a sum of money for the Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council.
An act to declare certain Lands in Upper Canada liable to assessment and oblige the owners of such Lands to make returns thereof to the District Treasurer.
An act to amend the Act and Ordinance therein mentioned relative to the Registration of Titles to and Incumbrances upon Real Property in Lower Canada.
An act to continue for a limited time the several Acts therein mentioned.
An act to repeal an Act of the present Session relative to the duties on Stills and to make further provision on the same Subject.
An act to provide for the collection of arrears of Taxes in the District of Johnstown and for other purposes.

His Excellency was pleased to reserve the following Bills for the further signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, viz:
An act to dissolve the Marriage of Henry William Harris, Esquire, with Eliza Walker, otherwise called Eliza Lock Walker, his now wife, and to enable him to marry again, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
An act to authorize to a certain extent, the seizure and attachment of Official Salaries towards payment of the Incumbents' Debts.
An act to provide a legal recourse to Her Majesty's subjects in this Province having legal or just claims upon the Executive Government thereof, and to enable Her Majesty the more effectually to do justice in such cases.
An act to establish the boundaries of the Lots and Gores of Lands in the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth concessions of the Township of Beverly in the County of Halton.
An act to explain and amend part of an Act passed in the seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled. *An act for vesting in the Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance the Estates and Property therein described, for granting certain powers to the said Officers and for other purposes therein mentioned.*
An act to quiet the title to Lands of persons naturalized under the Statute of Lower Canada passed in the first year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
An act to make further provisions regarding Aliens.

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to close the First Session of the Second Provincial Parliament with the following

SPEECH:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

I thank you for your indefatigable attention to the laborious duties which you have had to perform during this unusually long Session. I trust that the Acts which have been passed will prove beneficial to the Province, and I consider myself justified in especially congratulating you on those for improving the Administration of Justice in Upper Canada, and those relating to Education and Municipal Institutions in Lower Canada, all of which are of the highest value and promise to render essential service to the community. I regret at the same time to notice that several important measures have been unavoidably postponed. On this account I am reluctant to part with you, for I am loth to lose your assistance while any thing remains to be done which the good of the Country requires. Nevertheless I am sensible that your presence is much required at your homes, and that it would be unreasonable to expect your longer attendance at the present period. Whatever has been left incomplete will I hope be accomplished at our next meeting.

I have had the satisfaction of assenting in Her Majesty's name to nearly all of the Enactments which you have passed, and the few reserved for the decision of Her Majesty's Government have been so dealt with under circumstances, which from positive instructions or otherwise, have rendered it imperative on me to pursue that course. The Act to amend the Ordnance Act of the last Session of the late Parliament comes necessarily under that description as it affects the property of the Crown.

I have received authentic information of the passing of an Act by the Legislature of the United States which may seriously affect the Commercial interests of this Province. I will not fail to submit the subject to the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and I am sure that it will receive the most earnest consideration.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I return you my hearty thanks for the liberality with which you have provided the requisite means for the due administration of our Affairs. I shall anxiously co-operate with you in every measure of economy consistent with the efficiency of the Public Service. It is satisfactory to observe that the prosperous condition of our Revenue enables us after providing for a reduction of the Public Debt by commencing the establishment of a Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Guaranteed Loan, to apply a considerable sum to additional Public Works calculated to produce great advantage.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

You are about to return to your homes to resume those occupations which in most cases are indispensable for the support of your families, and which are unavoidably interrupted with some degree of injury to yourselves by your attendance on Parliamentary Duties. I earnestly hope that you may be successful in your undertakings, and I beg you to convey to your several constituencies the assurance that Her Majesty's Government ardently desires the welfare of this Province, and is anxious that the whole of its Inhabitants without distinction and with perfect equality, may enjoy all the rights and privileges of a Free People, and experience the prosperity, contentment and happiness which are naturally derived from unfettered industry, prudent enterprize, good fellowship and brotherly love. And now Gentlemen, with the heartfelt wish that you may be partakers in these blessings, I will say farewell until we meet again. I cannot, however, conclude without expressing my warmest thanks for the aid and support which you have afforded to Her Majesty's Government by your loyal, zealous and patriotic labours.

The following Bills were assented to by His Excellency the Governor General, in Her Majesty's name in the course of the Session, viz:

On the 21st December, 1844.

An act to continue for a limited time the Act imposing Duties on Agricultural Produce and Live Stock imported into this Province.
An act to amend the Laws now in force imposing a Duty upon Distilleries in any part of the Province of Canada.
An act to reinvest in John Montgomery and Thomas Ewart the the property forfeited to the Crown by the attainder of the said John Montgomery.

On the 10th February, 1845.

An act to provide more effectually for the collection of certain arrears of Taxes on Lands in the District of Wellington and other Districts, and better to define the limits of the said District of Wellington.
An act to approve and confirm an Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland relating to the Gaspè Fishery and Coal Mining Company.
An act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned and to make better provision for the relief of parties claiming Lands in Upper Canada, for which no Patent hath issued as representing the original nominees of the Crown.
An act to enable the Trustees holding a certain Lot in the Town of Simcoe, for the use of a Church, to sell and convey the same or any portion thereof, and to appropriate the proceeds to a like use.
An act to indemnify Clergymen and others who have voted at the last General Election in ignorance of the Law.
An act for the relief of Shipwrecked and destitute Mariners in certain cases therein mentioned.
An act to repeal a certain part of an Act of Upper Canada relating to Macadamized Roads, and to revive with reference to such Roads part of a certain other Act relative to Public Highways and Roads in Upper Canada.
An act to extend to the Town of Sherbrooke, the provisions of a certain Ordinance therein mentioned relating to the appointment of Peace Officers and Constables, and also to explain the Jurisdiction of the General Sessions of the Peace for the District of St Francis.
An act to Incorporate the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto.
An act for better defining the limits of the Counties and Districts in Upper Canada, for erecting new Townships, for detaching Townships from some Counties and attaching them to others, and for other purposes relative to the division of Upper Canada into Townships, Counties and Districts.

On the 17th of March, 1845.

An act to extend the provisions of two certain Acts of the Parliament of the Province of Upper Canada, to other denominations of Christians than those therein enumerated.
An act to incorporate the High School of Montreal.
An act to incorporate the Members of the Quebec Library Association.
An act to authorize the community of Ladies called *Les Sœurs de la Congrégation Notre Dame de Montréal*, to acquire and hold additional real or personal property to a certain amount.
An act to incorporate *Le Petit Séminaire de Ste. Thérèse de Blainville*, in the District of Montreal.
An act to incorporate *La Communauté des Sœurs des Sts. Noms de Jésus et Marie*, of the Parish of St. Antoine de Longueuil in the District of Montreal, for the purposes of Education.
An act to incorporate the Canada Baptist Missionary Society.
An act to authorize the Nuns of the Ursuline Convent at Three-Rivers to acquire and hold additional real and immoveable property to a certain amount.
An act to repeal an Act therein mentioned, and to provide for the regulation of Line Fences and Water Courses in Upper Canada.
An act to abolish the office of Surveyor General, and to provide for the performance of the duties of that office by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.
An act to provide for the management of the Customs and of matters relative to the collection of the Provincial Revenue.
An act to incorporate the High School of Quebec.
An act to repeal that portion of the Act therein mentioned which prevents Members of the Clergy from voting at elections of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of this Province.
An act to afford relief to Insolvent Debtors.
An act to detach the Parish of Saint Sylvester from the county of Lotbinière, and to annex it to the county of Megantic for the purposes of registration only.
An act for the preservation of the peace, and the prevention of Riots and violent outrages at and near Public Works, while in the progress of construction.
An Act to make provision for the Geological Survey of this Province.
An act to amend and extend certain provisions of an Act made and passed in the seventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An act for incorporating and granting certain powers to the Upper Canada Trust and Loan Company."
An act to secure the right of property in British Plantation Vessels navigating the inland waters of this Province, and not registered under the Act of the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom, passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An act for the Registering of British Vessels," and to facilitate transfers of the same, and to prevent the fraudulent assignment of any property in such vessels.
An act to afford relief to a certain Religious Congregation at Montreal denominated Christian Unitarians.
An act to make further regulation for holding the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in Upper Canada, and to provide for the Trial of Prisoners under certain circumstances.
An act to amend, consolidate, and reduce into one Act, the several Laws now in force, establishing or regulating the practice of District Courts in the several Districts of that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada.
An act to incorporate the Saint Lawrence and Atlantic Rail Road Company.
An act for granting Provincial Duties of Customs.

The Honourable the SPEAKER of the Legislative Council then declared that it was the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor General, that the Parliament should stand prorogued to Thursday the 8th day of May next.

BILLS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY DURING THE PAST SESSION, AND THE FINAL DECISION THEREON.

Bills introduced (of which 49 were Ministerial, or introduced by members of the Administration)	195
Of these there were rejected or dropped in the Assembly	70
Passed by the Assembly	125
Of those passed by the Assembly, there were rejected by the Council	8
Amended by the Council so as to cause their rejection by the Assembly	3
Passed both Houses	114
	125
Of those passed both Houses, there received the Royal Assent	107
And were reserved	7
	114

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT.—We must not omit to remark upon a new feature in the Prorogation, which we do not recollect to have noticed on any previous occasion—it is this: The Speaker of the Assembly, in presenting the Money Bills for the Governor's sanction, prefaced the act by an address praying His Excellency's assent to these Bills. The Hon. Speaker at the same time took occasion to say that he had the gratification to announce to His Excellency that the House had voted a sum to indemnify certain of Her Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada who had incurred losses during the late Rebellion, and that the appropriation had been carried by the votes of Members differing in origin as well as politics. He also stated that in voting the Supplies, the House fully adhered to "Responsible Government," which had been so graciously conceded by Her Majesty's Government, and that it was upon that principle that the Civil List had been granted.

We rather like this; and as it is said to be in accordance with British practice, there can be no reason why it should not be adopted here.—*Montreal Courier.*

RETURN OF THE MEMBERS.—Hardly had our newspaper gone to press on Tuesday, when the little steam Ferry Boat of Ogdensburgh, arrived at Kingston, with ten of the members returning home, who had chartered the vessel for their own accommodation. These gentlemen left Montreal on Saturday morning, prior to the Prorogation. On Wednesday evening the steamer *Albion* came up with a large instalment of members, and yesterday the remainder made their appearance.—The Lake Steamer *Sovereign*, came down from Toronto on Wednesday, as did the *Prince Edward*, from the head of the Bay, both of which left the following day with the returning members.

We regret to add, that the Hon John Hamilton's Steamer *Canada*, on her journey upwards on Tuesday, with the members from Dickenson's Landing, grounded on a sunken rock in Alexandria Bay, which occasioned the *Albion*'s being sent for from Brockville to take off the passengers. The *Sovereign* Capt. Sutherland, in the handsomest manner went down to her assistance on Thursday morning, but after attempting for several hours to release her from her perilous situation, had to give up the task. The American steamer *Oneida*, also very kindly endeavoured to pull her off, but with no better success. The *Sovereign* proceeded up last evening, with the members for the West.—*British Whig.*

THE LAST THREE ADMINISTRATIONS.—*First.*—LORD SYDENHAM'S ADMINISTRATION. The *first Session* after the Union, was held under the auspices of the late Lord Sydenham; it commenced on the 16th of June 1841, and closed on the 18th of September following, being just 3 months and 2 days. The Hon. S. B. Harrison conducted the chief Government measures through this Session, ably assisted by the Honorables W. H. Draper and C. D. Day. The fruits of the Session were as follows: 162 Bills were introduced, of which 24 were Ministerial; 22 became law, and 2 miscarried.

The *second Session* after the Union, may be termed the ADMINISTRATION OF SIR CHARLES BAGOT. It was the advent of the Hon. R. Baldwin to power. It commenced on the 8th of September, 1842, and closed on the 12th of October; its duration being exactly 1 month and 4 days. During this Session, 48 Bills were introduced; of which 9 were Ministerial; 5 became law, and 4 *miscarried.*

After a lapse of nearly 12 months, during all of which time, "the strongest Government we have ever had in Canada" were preparing their measures, the ADMINISTRATION OF SIR CHAS. METCALFE opened the *third Session* on the 28th of September 1843, and closed it on the 9th of December following, being 2 months and 19 days. The principal measures of the administration were introduced by Mr. Baldwin, ably supported by the Honorables L. H. Lafontaine and F. Hincks. 114 Bills were introduced during the Session; of which 34 were Ministerial, 17 became law, and 17 *miscarried!*

Thus ended the administrations of Lord Sydenham, of Sir Charles Bagot, and of Sir Charles Metcalfe; and of their chief Ministers, Messieurs Harrison, Lafontaine, Baldwin and Hincks; and with them terminated also, the first Parliament of United Canada.

Now for the New Parliament, and the New Ministers.

The *first Session* of the second Parliament, may be termed the ADMINISTRATION OF LORD METCALFE. It commenced on the 28th of November 1844, and closed on the 29th of March 1845, being just 4 months and 1 day. From this time is to be deducted 17 days of vacation, for the Christmas Holydays, leaving the Session 3 months and 14 days. The chief measures of the Government during this Session were conducted through the Legislative Council, by the Hon. W. Morris, and through the Assembly by the Hon. W. H. Draper, ably assisted by the Honorables J. Smith and H. Sherwood. The fruits of the Session were as follows: 195 Bills were introduced, of which 49 were Ministerial; 125 passed the Legislative Assembly; 114 passed both Houses, 107 received the Royal assent, and 7 were reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure. 70 of the Bills introduced, were lost in the House of Assembly; 8 were lost in the Legislative Council; 2 were so amended in the Council, as to cause their rejection in the Assembly; and 1 being amended by the Council, and the amendments being further amended by the Assembly, the Bill was ultimately rejected by the Council.

Thus then, it appears that, notwithstanding the great Parliamentary tact and experience of the late Lord Sydenham, aided too, by the elaborate industry of Mr. Harrison, the present Ministers introduced 25 Bills more than the Ministry of that Nobleman, and carried 17 more to maturity.

In respect to the late Sir Charles Bagot and his Ministry, (upon which so much eulogy has been expended,) the present Ministers have introduced 40 Bills more than were introduced during the administration of the "lamented Bagot," and carried 35 more to maturity.

As regards Mr. Baldwin's administration under Sir Charles Metcalfe, it appears that the present Ministers introduced 15 more Bills than that Gentleman's, and succeeded in carrying 22 more to maturity.—*Brockville Statesman.*

UNIVERSITY BILL.—The effects produced by the Council of King's College at the Bar of the House, are just what we expected. They must have swept away the least scruple which ever existed in the breast of any reasonable member of the Parliament, as to the justice or even propriety of Mr. Draper's pet Bill. They must have shown that the measure was fraught with evil—that it contained a bad precedent—could not long be popular, even admitting (which with reasonable men we deny) that it were even now popular—trampled upon vested rights—contained the seeds of unparalleled discord—paved the way to "an Infidel institution"—opened the road to legislation and parliamentary interference with all incorporate societies, and even individual rights—disregarded all principle, and also descended to lower depths of spoliation than were ever reached by modern Republican enactments relative to endowments and Royal Charters. Yet notwithstanding all these convictions, what were the *discernible*—the tangible effects of the sound arguments and energetic appeals of the aforementioned Council upon the members of the House? Why that, despite of all this, the second reading of the Bill was passed by a majority of eleven! and what can the reason of all this be? it is answered in three words, WANT OF PRINCIPLE. The emolument of office was more highly esteemed than the approbation of conscience, or the dictates of truth—the noisy clamour of a restless few more earnestly attended to than the real interests of the country at large. The measure under consideration needed but proper explanation, to convince every honest mind of the wickedness and danger of parliamentary interference with the rights of incorporate bodies and separate individuals. There is clearly exhibited in the whole affair a disposition to fawn upon political agitators, to pander to a few noisy clamourers, and to gain if possible a momentary applause from an unduly excited populace.

Had Mr. Draper introduced his measure with some degree of diffidence—had he done so in accordance with the wishes of those who clamoured for it, yet with the determination of yielding to the force of truth, justice and consistency, should they be brought to bear against it—had he introduced it, we say, under less positive and dictatorial terms, and not as a measure upon which he and his colleagues were determined to stand or fall, he would have pursued a course which, in the end, would have produced greater popularity for himself, and lasting good to the community. There is not only a miserable want of principle in this determined course of procedure, but also a great want of penetration. The measure is not and will not be, if properly considered, a popular one. Mr. Baldwin—the HONEST ROBERT BALDWIN—has always tried to stand upon the side of an excited popularity; yet as it regards this Bill, he hesitates not to oppose it in every possible way. We look upon the whole as a decidedly unfortunate concern—as calculated to lower the ministry in the eyes of the world and as leading, without great tact and good management, to a total disruption of the cabinet. Two honest members of that cabinet have already resigned, and their course will be approved of by all thinking men.

It will be seen that the further treatment of the Bill is reserved to the next session; and the only palliative which can be offered for several whose character and general conduct promised a different course of procedure is, that they voted for the second reading under this distinct understanding. Their common sense pointed out to them the certainty of the withdrawal, or total alteration of this measure, after calm investigation and protracted reflection shall be brought to bear upon it.

We cannot help dwelling, too, upon the perverse and unprincipled opposition of the Baldwin faction. What inducement had they to oppose a Bill which, in many of its features, is almost a fac simile of their own? what but that honest Robert looked with amiable desire at the helm of affairs, and experienced an earnest wish for a reinstatement on the ministerial benches? The Roman Catholic members who joined him against the Bill did so under very different motives. They, no doubt, regarded it as a spoliation scheme, and justly dreaded the effects of such a course as it regards their own rich institutions.

The Bill is now laid aside for the present, and we earnestly wish that some plan shall be hit upon to set it hereafter forever at rest, upon a basis of justice, principle, and honesty. The remarks which we have made are not to be considered as drawn forth merely because the Institution in question is Episcopal, much as we venerate that ancient and respectable Church, but simply on the ground of vested rights and privileges which are common to all. We should have been equally severe had the property belonged to any other denomination; and we hold it as a principle upon which we ever hope to act, that the *express terms of a testamentary document are those alone by which possessors of estate are to be guided*, be that estate ordinary property or governmental endowments.—*Brantford Courier.*

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE UNICORN.—We observe in the *Quebec Mercury* that an application was made by Captain Douglas of the *Unicorn*, to the Legislature of Nova Scotia for aid to keep up a steam communication between that Province and Quebec. We understand that the sum of £1,000 has been voted for that object, and that Capt. Douglas, if not now in Montreal, will soon be so, to wait upon the Governor General, and gentlemen connected with the Government, to see if Canada will unite in promoting the scheme. It is to be regretted that Capt. Douglas will arrive too late to do anything with the Parliament, as it will be prorogued to day, in all probability.

We must confess, that we are not sufficiently acquainted with details, to give any opinion whether a steamer plying between Picton and Quebec, as an independent route, would pay. But it occurs to us that it would not at the present time.—We rather suspect that the proprietors of the Cunard line must have found the *Unicorn* a very losing concern Had it not been so, they would not have been anxious to give it up. Lord Stanley says in his dispatch, on the subject of the discontinuance of the *Unicorn*, that the contractors had offered to accept "such discontinuance as an equivalent for a *very considerable reduction* from the sum they received from her Majesty's Government." Lord Stanley cannot have been ignorant, that during the summer months—the only season in which the *Unicorn* can be used,—that vessel used to bring English letters as quickly to Quebec as the mail by the United States did, and frequently sooner. Letters were, in fact, often received at Montreal *per* the *Unicorn*, in advance of the Southern mail, and had there been a steamer always despatched from Quebec, upon the arrival of the *Unicorn*, they would have been so received still oftener. Now we strongly believe, that her Majesty's Government would have been very desirous of keeping up a direct communication between Canada and the Province below, if it could have been done without incurring a great loss. They would not have hesitated at a slight loss. But when Lord Stanley says that the discontinuance is an equivalent for a *considerable* deduction, we have reason to infer that if an Imperial authority says that, the sum which induces the Imperial Government to stop so desirable a means of communication, is a considerable one, the Colonial authorities will look upon it as a very considerable one. To the Imperial Government, ten-thousand pounds are of less consideration than one thousand would be to us.

We are speaking only from supposition,—and in entire ignorance of data on which to base an opinion as to the profit or loss of the project. We are very sure that if any Captain could make it pay, it would be Captain Douglas. His attention to travellers, and gentlemanly demeanour made him popular on the river, and he lost nothing of his popularity in the *Unicorn.* And we are equally sure, that there is no one in Canada, at least in Lower Canada, who would not desire to keep open a route, which so much facilitates correspondence with the Lower Provinces, and affords such inducements to travellers to make their tour by the river and gulf, instead of returning again to the South by Montreal. If a moderate encouragement would secure such a desirable result, we think that the Assembly of this Province would not have objected to give it, if the matter had been properly laid before them.—*Montreal Herald.*

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD METCALFE has exhibited another trait of his indefatigable munificence, in presenting twenty pounds to the subscription fund on behalf of Theophilus Hamel, a Canadian student in painting, at Rome. This young man is a native French Canadian, born of respectable but not wealthy parents, at St. Foy, near Quebec. Having at an early age shown remarkable indications of genius, in the arts of design, he was, in due course of time, sent to Rome for the completion of his studies where he is distinguishing himself in a manner that promises to bring honour upon himself eventually and the country which has given him birth. His means falling short, an appeal was made to the Legislative Assembly for a grant of money, but without the consent of the Head of the Government the House had no power to entertain the application, and this consent not having been given, His Excellency, the Members of the Executive Council, the Speakers and leading Members of both Houses, have opened a subscription for an object that ought to be patronized by every refined mind, viz.: the promotion of the Fine Arts. After the useful occupations, something is due to the elegancies of life, and as much money is expended in what are called articles of taste, it is good policy even in a mercantile point of view, to cultivate the growth of correct principles of art. We shall willingly hereafter publish the names and amount of subscriptions in favour of young Hamel, and will also gladly receive subscriptions on his behalf.—*Montreal Courier.*

DISTRESSING CALAMITY.—SEVEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.—The following heart-rending account has been furnished us by a correspondent:—

The Township of Verulam, in the District of Colborne, has lately been the scene of a most melancholy occurrence. On the night of Saturday the 22nd ult., John Bently, farmer of that Township, was awoke by a sense of suffocation, and finding the room full of smoke, he sprang out of bed, and awoke his eldest son, who being much frightened also got out of bed, shouting "murder" "murder." The father by this time thought of knocking out the window of his bed-room and throwing out those of the children that were there, but thinking that he might hurt them, told his wife, who by that time was awake, that he would go *out side* and *receive* them from *her*: he then with some difficulty made his way out of the house by the only outside door. He broke in the window and repeatedly called to his wife to hand out the children, but receiving no answer he went to the window of the bed room in which was the son whom he had awoke, and breaking it also, he called upon the children there but all was silent! There was an answer in that silence more awful than words could have uttered. The father now attempted to get in by the door, but was burned and repulsed by the flames, and (most heart-rending to relate) seven persons fell victims to the devouring element, viz, Mrs. Bently and six children. Though they all slept on the lower floor escape had been impossible. The eldest was a fine young man about 20 years of age, and the youngest about 1 year old. After the fire had subsided it was discovered that the mother with one of the children in her arms had followed her husband to within three feet of the door and there perished.—An inquest was held on the 21st inst., on the remains of the unfortunate sufferers, before C. Knowlson, Esq., Coroner, and a respectable Jury, and a verdict in accordance with the circumstances of the case, was returned.—*Port Hope Gazette.*

FIRE.—We regret to learn that "Stamford Cottage," the residence of Sir Peregrine Maitland when he was Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, and at the time of the accident in the occupation of Capt. Boyd, R. N., was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. The catastrophe was occasioned by the chimney taking fire, the flame from which was forced upon the roof by a furious gale which was raging at the time, and the roof being composed of shingles it soon ignited. Capt. Boyd saved the greater part of his furniture. The house was insured.—*Niag. Chronicle.*

We have seldom known a more melancholy case of frost-bite than is now in the Marine Hospital. The sufferer in question is a farmer, and a resident of Inverness. He had left home during the late severe frost to fetch a load from the mill in the neighbourhood, and had completed the loading of his sleigh, when during a momentary return to the mill the ox started on his homeward return. Seeing that the animal had started he set off at a quick pace in pursuit,—but was unable to overtake it. Becoming over-heated and exhausted from exertion he paused, and sat down to rest himself on the summit of a fatiguing ascent, where he fell asleep. His wife becoming alarmed at his protracted stay came to meet him, and discovered him, fast asleep, where he had seated himself to rest. During his slumber he had become frozen, and that most severely; the result of which will be that he will lose both hands from the wrist, and a portion of each foot.—*Quebec Mercury, 20th inst.*

It is rumoured in Military circles that a probability exists that the 46th regiment, recently arrived at Halifax, will be ordered to Quebec this ensuing spring to relieve the 43rd Light Infantry. Should this change take place the latter mentioned regiment will proceed to Halifax.—*Ibid.*

On Wednesday April 2, it blew a heavy gale from the north-west, and there being immense masses of ice descending from Lake Erie, the mouth of the Niagara became completely jammed up, and we regret to add that very serious damage has ensued. The wharf of the Dock Company is completely wrecked—many of the heavy piles supporting it are thrown down, and a portion of it is lifted several feet above the level. Great fears were at one time entertained that most of the Company's valuable works would be carried away, and the Steamers in dock, namely, the *City of Toronto, Transit*, and *Queen*, with several smaller craft, were considered in great jeopardy. Happily the damage thus far sustained on the Company's property is confined to that above mentioned. The mill at Youngstown and a store house near it have, as can be seen from this side the river, sustained considerable damage, and we learn that the wharves and store houses at both Queenston and Lewiston have all been swept away.

The water, last night, rose four or five feet above the usual level, and Mr. Frazer, who lives on the wharf, removed his family and furniture to a place of safety, and all the goods were taken from the Company's warehouse without damage. This morning the water has fallen to about its usual level.

So compact is the ice that persons have crossed from hence to Youngstown upon it, and last night a bonfire was lighted twenty feet above the surface of the water, and on the very spot where the *Chief Justice Robinson* was moored the previous day.

The *Chief Justice* came over yesterday but was unable to enter the harbour, and anchored off the Fort. The violence of the gale, however, soon drove her off, and she returned to Toronto without landing either passengers or mails.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

THE "LONDON."—This elegant new steamer made a trial trip to Port Robinson yesterday, and we have great satisfaction in announcing that her power and speed are fully equal to the most sanguine expectations of her builders and owners. We shall give further particulars after she has made a trip to Buffalo, which is intended to take place shortly.—*Niagara Chron.*

The Steamer *Prince Edward* left this for Kingston, on the 1st April; the earliest trip ever made on the Bay of Quinty. There is much produce to be shipped, but little or none will leave for a month, as the wise forwarders in Kingston have resolved to charge a heavy warehouse charge upon all goods received previous to the 1st of May. It may be a good policy, but we question it.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

LUMBER.—It is gratifying to perceive that there is every probability of lumber doing well this season. It cannot go down lower than it is. There is none to signify on hand here in Canada, the market is bare in England, and a large fleet is expected out. Would it not be well for our people not to be too eager or hasty to close their bargains?—*Ibid.*

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.—We are glad to find that a sum of £2,500 has been voted to erect a Custom House at the Port of Toronto.—*Patriot.*

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF PETRIFACTION.—One of the most extraordinary natural phenomena that it has been our lot to record, has been lately accidentally discovered in the village of Berthier. It is the petrifaction of a human corpse, whereby a statue of solid stone has been formed. It was discovered during some repairs to the foundation of the Church at Berthier, when, in making the necessary excavation, the coffin, in which an aged female named Morrison had been interred about fourteen years ago, was broken, and the body of the deceased came to view. Its perfect preservation attracted attention, and, upon examination, it was found to have undergone a siliceous transformation. The figure is that of a showy full-fleshed woman, of a rather advanced age; the toes are wanting, either from having decayed, or from having been accidentally broken; the nose has also been injured by the rude blow of an incredulous individual, who would not be satisfied of the conversion.—So perfectly is the outline of the body preserved, that the indentation produced by a string which confined the grave-clothes round the body, is well defined. An attempt having been made to obtain the body for the purpose of exhibition, it has been taken possession of by a relation of the deceased.—*Communicated to the Montreal Transcript.*

COUNTERFEIT MEXICAN DOLLARS.—On Saturday, the 22d ult., one George M'Kee, who stated himself to be a teamster on the Beauharnois Canal, was brought before Mr. Brown, the magistrate at Beauharnois, charged with uttering spurious Mexican dollars. He was detected in the store of Messrs. Larocque & Symonds, at Larocqueville, tendering two pieces of the above coin in payment of goods, when he was at the same time recognized as the person who, a month before, had passed a counterfeit of the same description to the clerk of these gentlemen. On searching M'Kee's sleigh, there were found concealed two old socks containing seventy-seven pieces of these dollars. The magistrate, after a long and minute examination, committed the offender to jail for trial. It appears that he has for some time past been practising his nefarious trade with considerable art and success—as the quantity of base coin in circulation in that part of the country unfortunately proves. He admitted his connection with persons at Missisquoi Bay, whence he drew his supplies. The spurious dollars, when compared with a genuine, can easily be detected. On the obverse, the bill of the eagle is more open; on the reverse, the word *Liberated* on the cap and the radiation round it, are very clumsily and indistinctly cut. The date on all the pieces, is that of 1838. The public is much indebted to Mr. Symonds for his exertions in detecting and apprehending this depredator.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE NEW FORT AT BARRIEFIELD.—There is some prospect, and we hail it with great satisfaction, of the Government Works on the Point, being recommenced almost immediately. The first labor will be the erection of a strong redoubt, like Fort Henry, on the brow of the hill, adjoining Mr. Marks' farm. This alone will occupy half a dozen years—glorious times for the village of Barriefield.—*British Whig.*

FROM BERMUDAS.

The Mail-boat *Roseway*, arrived from Bermuda on Sunday last. From the papers brought by her we have compiled the following items of intelligence:—

The Bishop of the Diocese held a Visitation of his Clergy at St. Mary's Church, Warwick, on the 24th ult., and a large concourse of persons assembled to witness the solemn and interesting service. His Lordship administered the rite of Confirmation at St. John's Church, Pembroke, on the 3rd inst. to about 30 candidates, and at Christ Church, Devonshire, to 25 persons.

The people of Bermuda are beginning to turn their attention to the cultivation of oranges as an article of export. The papers mention in favourable terms the liberality of Mr. Cunard, who has allowed them to be brought to Halifax free of charge, in the mailboats.—*Halifax Times.*

TEXAS.—By the steam-ship *New York*, which arrived at New Orleans on the 13th ult. we have news from Galveston to the 8th inst.

The annexation project, it will be seen, is looked on very coldly by the Texans, and it is doubtful whether they will agree to it at all. Ex-President Houston, it is confidently stated, has pledged himself to the British Charge d'Affaires to "exert himself to the utmost to prevent Annexation." President Jones is said to be quite obnoxious to the project also.—*British Whig, (Kingston.)*

COBOURG BAZAAR.

THE BAZAAR in aid of the funds for the enlargement and improvement of ST. PETER'S CHURCH, in this Town, will be held in the NEW HOTEL, in King Street, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SECOND of MAY next, commencing at ELEVEN o'clock.

It is requested that contributions of articles for sale may be transmitted, on or before MONDAY, the 18th May next, to the following Ladies, who are to preside at Tables:—

MRS. THROOP & MRS. G. BOULTON.
MRS. J. V. BOSWELL & MRS. C. MORGAN.
MISS LODGE & MRS. CHATTERTON.
MRS. B. CLARK & MRS. H. JONES.

or to the undersigned,

E. BOULTON, *Secretary.*

Cobourg, April 10th, 1845. 404 6

BANK STOCK WANTED.

A FEW SHARES in the Upper Canada, Commercial, and Gore Banks. Apply to box 115, Hamilton, Gore District

April, 1845. 404-8

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRIVATE DEVOTIONS FOR SCHOOL-BOYS,

TOGETHER with some RULES OF CONDUCT, given by a Father to his Son, on his going to School;

COMPILED BY JAMES BEAVEN, D. D.

ALSO:

PRIVATE DEVOTIONS AND RULES OF CONDUCT FOR YOUNG LADIES

AT SCHOOL, OR UNDER PRIVATE INSTRUCTION;

BY MRS. BEAVEN.

Price 7½d. each.

For sale by Ramsay, Armour & Co, and at the Depository of the Church Society, Kingston; A. Davidson, Niagara; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; and at the Publishers',

H. & W. ROWSELL,
King Street, Toronto

April 9, 1845. 404 tf

Upper Canada College.

THE THIRD QUARTER will commence on Wednesday, the 26th March, when the College will re assemble after the Easter Vacation.

J. P. DE LA HAYE,
Collector pro. tem.

402-4

A CARD.

MRS. HUDSPETH intends opening PRIVATE CLASSES for YOUNG LADIES, on the 1st April next, for the French and Italian Languages.

Cobourg, March 26, 1845. 402 4

A YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the English branches and Piano, is desirous of obtaining a situation as GOVERNESS to Young Children in a respectable family in Town or Country.

For reference, apply to Mr. THOMAS CHAMPION, 144, King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, Jan. 17, 1845. 399-6

GOVERNESS.

A LADY, accustomed to TUITION, wishes to obtain a situation as DAILY GOVERNESS to young children in a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr. THOS. CHAMPION, 144, King Street, Toronto.

December 18, 1844. 388-tf

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

	£	s.	d.
TUITION in the following Branches of Education, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework	2	0	0
Music	1	10	0
Italian	1	0	0
Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age—In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and Needlework	1	5	0
Board and Washing (paid quarterly, and in advance)	8	0	0

Masters for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the usual Terms.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Towels; all of which will be returned.

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

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

35, Newgate Street, Toronto,
August 12, 1844. 372

N.B.—School re-opens September 2nd, 1844.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT
Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company have ordered, that an Assessment of, from 5½d. to 1s. 9½d. in the Pound, be called in, on the Premium Notes liable to be assessed, for paying off the losses the Company have sustained during the last 15 months; which Assessment is required to be paid to the Treasurer, at his office, within THIRTY DAYS of this date, in terms of the Statute,—and of which all concerned will please to take due notice.

By order. DAVID BRODIE,
Sec'y. and Treasurer.

Newcastle Dist. M. F. I. Co's. Office,
Cobourg, March 26, 1845. 402-5

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE,

ON YONGE STREET, six and a half miles from Toronto a LOT, consisting of One Acre, on which is a substantial and well-finished raw-brick HOUSE, with Cellar, Wood Shed, Granary, Stable, Pump house, and other out-houses; the whole Lot planted with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds; and good water; within two hundred yards of an Episcopalian Church and Post Office; a Presbyterian and Baptist Churches and three Grist Mills, within half-a-mile—a desirable residence for a genteel private family. To be sold cheap for Cash, or short Credit; or will be exchanged for a small Farm with improvements. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises, (if by letter, *post paid*, addressed to York Mills Post Office.)

HENRY J. FYFE.

Yonge Street, March 4th, 1845. 402-13

TRENT CHURCH.

THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respective Subscriptions to BENJAMIN CLARK, Esq., who holds a list of their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY,
Treasurer to the Building Committee.

February 20, 1845. 397-tf

MR. MEREDITH,
SURGEON DENTIST,

FROM ENGLAND,

239, KING STREET, NEAR CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,
TORONTO. 402

G. & T. BILTON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,
TORONTO,
[LATE T. J. PRESTON.] 397

REMOVAL.

H. & W. ROWSELL,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Have removed from No. 163 King St. to
No. 1, Adelaide Buildings, King St.,
a few doors West of their former Store.

Toronto, March 17, 1845. 403-tf

NOTICE.

AS the LACHINE CANAL will not be navigable until after 1st May, the undersigned give notice that all Property sent to their Warehouses at Kingston or elsewhere, previous to that date, for transmission to Montreal or Quebec, will only be received on the express stipulation and understanding hereby conveyed, that it will be at the Owner's risk, and subject to the Undersigned as *Warehousemen*, for the following rates of Storage, viz:—

FLOUR,	per barrel	3d.
PORK and BEEF,	do.	4d.
ASHES,	do.	6d.
WHEAT, or other GRAIN,	per bushel	½d.

Other things in proportion.

MACPHERSON, CRANE & Co.
HOOKER, HENDERSON & Co.
MURRAY & SANDERSON,
QUEBEC FORWARDING CO'Y,
per ALEX. FERGUSON, AGT.
L. HILLIARD, AGT. PIONEER S. B. Co.
H. JONES & Co.
RALPH JONES,
For the People's Forwarding Line.

18th March, 1845. 403-3

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

RICHARD SCORE would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches, with a complete Stock of the best WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c., fitting for the coming Season, and hopes, by strict attention to business, first-rate workmanship, and moderate prices, to merit a share of public patronage.

R. S. would further intimate, that by a long experience in England, and also conducting the business of Mr. R. HAWKE for the last seven years in this city, hopes that he will be able to satisfy the most fashionable who may favour him with a trial.

N.B.—Having had considerable experience in UNIVERSITY WORK, he is prepared to make every description of *Gown, Hood*, and *Cap.* Also, *Judges, Queen's Counsel*, and *Barristers' Robes*, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms.

Toronto, 1st April, 1845. 403-13

WANTS A SITUATION,

AS a Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gentleman who, from more than twenty years' experience in Mercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office. The most unexceptionable references as to character and ability can be given.

Apply (if by letter, pre-paid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooksville, or to A. B., Cobourg.

November 8th, 1844. 382-tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same.

New York, February 14, 1845. 398 tf

FOR SALE,
BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c.

BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,
CHURCH STREET,
TORONTO.

☞ *Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.*

January, 1844. 339-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

THE TRIAL OF THE

RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, D.D.,
BISHOP OF NEW YORK,
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT,
334 pages, price 3s. 1½d.

—ALSO:—

BISHOP ONDERDONK'S STATEMENT
Of Facts and Circumstances connected with the Trial.
Price 9d.

H. & W. ROWSELL, *King Street.*

Toronto, February 10, 1845. 396-tf

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

THE Subscribers will shortly be sending off their first Orders for the season, for BOOKS &c., to be procured from England by the early Spring vessels; and will feel obliged to such of their friends and customers as may be desirous of getting Books, or any other article connected with the business, if they will forward them their Orders with as little delay as possible. Having a near relative in London, who devotes himself exclusively to their business, they can depend upon their orders being executed with care and precision.

H. & W. ROWSELL,
163 *King Street.*

Toronto, Dec. 24, 1844. 391-tf

BRITISH MAGAZINES,
REVIEWS, &c.

PARTIES desirous of procuring any of the following publications for 1845, are requested to give their orders without delay, as no greater number of copies will be imported than are actually subscribed for. The publications are received regularly by the Halifax Steamers, and are delivered by the undersigned *in Toronto*, at the annexed prices, free of postage. It is hoped that this attempt to supply the original British editions, at prices even less than the United States re-prints, will meet with extensive encouragement, and especially as the past year's experience has shewn the regularity with which the Importers, Messrs. ARMOUR & RAMSAY, of Montreal, have fulfilled their engagements respecting them:—

	£	s.	d.	
London Quarterly Review	1	2	0	per annum.
Edinburgh "	1	2	0	"
British and Foreign "	1	2	0	"
Foreign and Colonial "	1	2	0	"
Westminster "	1	2	0	"
Foreign "	1	2	0	"
Bentley's Miscellany (Monthly)	1	10	0	"
Colburn's New Monthly Magazine	1	16	0	"
United Service Journal (Monthly)	1	16	0	"
Dublin University Magazine "	1	10	0	"
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine "	1	7	0	"
Ainsworth's Magazine "	1	7	0	"
The London Lancet, a weekly Medical Journal	1	12	6	"
Bell's World of Fashion, (Monthly)	1	16	0	"

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

H. & W. ROWSELL,
King Street, Toronto.

January 8, 1845. 392-tf

THE STEAMER SOVEREIGN,
CAPT. SUTHERLAND,

WILL, until further notice, leave *Toronto* for *Kingston*, touching at the intermediate Ports, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, commencing on TUESDAY, the 1st April; and will leave *Kingston* for *Toronto*, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

Toronto, March 24, 1845. 402

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,
CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

WILL, until further notice, leave *Toronto* for *Wellington Square*, at NINE o'clock every morning, (Sundays excepted) and return the same afternoon,—commencing on Wednesday next, the 19th March.

Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office,
Toronto, March 13, 1845. 401

THE STEAMER AMERICA,

WILL, until further notice, leave *Toronto* for *Port Windsor, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, Cobourg*, and *Rochester*, (weather permitting) every MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock; and will leave *Rochester Landing*, on her return, touching at the above Ports, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock.

Toronto, March 13, 1845. 401

BIRTHS.

In Toronto, on Friday the 28th ult., the lady of Samuel Sherwood, Esq., of a son.

In Toronto, on Thursday the 3rd inst., the lady of A. B. Townley, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In the Church at Grafton, on 3rd inst., by the Rev. J. Wilson, Charles Butler, Jr., Esq., to Elizabeth Constance, daughter of Charles Hammond, Esq., R.N.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, April 10:
R. Garrett, Esq. (No. 2) rem.; G. L. Beardmore, Esq.; J. Stevenson, Esq. bal. of Vol. 8; Rev. Js. Pyke; Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay; Rev. E. J. Boswell, rem.; Rev. J. Abbott; Rev. W. H. Ripley; Rev. H. Scadding; T. Champion, Esq.; Rev. W. M. Shaw.
A. C. in our next.