that the Red Sea at Suez being 32 feet higher than the Mediterranean at Pelusium, the water let into the canal would form a perpetual current flowing with great velocity; and that a break-water or pier might be constructed on the bar formed at the embouchure of the canal in the Mediterranean, to shelter vessels anchoring off its entrance.—*Times.*

[The value of the traffic between Europe and the east by this route is estimated at 26 millions sterling per annum, and a canal would be the best speculation in which the old Pasha could embark.]

PORTSMOUTH, January 1.—The Firebrand steam frigate is to be commissioned immediately. She is likely to prove one of the fastest steamers in the service. During her passage from the river to this port she beat the Cyclops three miles an hour. The Cyclops, however, had all her stores on board, and, consequently, had a deeper immersion in the water than the other, and her engines are only of 320 horse power, whereas those of the Firebrand are of 430 horse power, although both vessels are of the same class. The first and one of the most important improvements in marine steam-engines was made by Messrs. Seaward & Co., in the introduction of the Gorgon, or direct action engine, into the Cyclops, as that vessel has now engines of 320 horse power and 350 tons of coal in a space that was formerly occupied by engines of only 220 horse power and 250 tons of coal. In fitting the engines of the Firebrand they have effected a further improvement, by which she can carry engines of 430 horse power, and 450 tons of coal, in a space eighteen feet less than that originally required for engines of 220 horse power and 250 tons of coal. This is in consequence of the introduction of tubular boilers, which are not half the weight, and do not require half the space of the boilers upon the old plan, and therefore allow of a considerable reduction of the engine-room, with an additional quantity of fuel and an increase of power. Another important advantage gained by this improvement is in the reduction of the consumption of the fuel, as the Firebrand's engines do not require very little more than half per horse power than the smaller engines of 220 horse power in the Medea, Salamander, Phœnix, &c. When these vessels undergo a repair there will be no difficulty in the adaptation of the tubular boilers to the old engines, which the Admiralty will, no doubt, cause to be done, for the experiment has already been made in the Promethus, by which a space of nine feet has been added to her accommodation.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet-ship *Montezuma*, Captain Lowber, arrived at New York, on the 5th instant, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of January, bringing London files to the 7th, and Liverpool to the 8th of January inclusive.

ACCIDENT TO HER MAJESTY.—Windsor, Friday, Jan. 5.—A slight accident, which, happily, proved of no consequence, happened to her Majesty, who was being driven in a pony carriage with the Marchioness of Douro. The postilions took too short a turn from one road into another, and the left wheel of the carriage went into a broad ditch, which threw the vehicle against the hedge.

Her Majesty and Lady Douro were speedily rescued from their perilous position, and returned to the Castle in a small pony car, driven by Colonel Arbuthnot, which was kindly given up by a lady who was driving close by, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert accompanied the car on horseback.

We are gratified to learn that her Majesty had not experienced any inconvenience from this accident.

THE STATE TRIALS.—On the 4th of January the law agents commenced the process of "striking the Jury,"—that is to say, of drawing from the whole number on the panel the names of 48, which number was then to be further reduced to 24, and finally, from these 24 the 12 composing the jury are to be taken.

The Attorneys for the traversers handed in a protest against the panel generally, on the ground that a number of qualified persons, including sixteen Roman Catholics, had not been placed upon it.

The result of the drawing is thus announced:—The list is composed of twelve radicals and repealers, and thirty six Whigs and Tories. Supposing the radicals to be struck off by the traversers, the jury will then be composed of twenty-four Tories and Whigs.

The striking of the twenty-four was to be performed on the 5th.

THE REVENUE.—The official statement for the quarter and year ending January 5, is published in the London papers of the 6th.

Total income of the year, ending Jan. 5, 1844...	£50,071,943
The previous year...	44,329,865
Increase for this year...	£ 5,742,078
This increase arises principally from—	
Excise ...	£ 387,503
Property Tax...	4,678,204
Miscellaneous...	1,055,440
From which deduct a decrease in—	
Stamps ...	£64,945
Taxes...	83,106
Post Office...	13,000
Crown Lands...	15,500
Total Income of quarter just ended ...	£12,211,777
Corresponding quarter of last year...	11,486,107
Exhibiting an increase for this quarter of...	£752,670
This increase has chiefly proceeded from the—	
Customs...	£551,879
Property Tax...	197,203
The principal decrease has been in—	
Stamps ...	£38,101
Taxes...	17,306
Crown Lands...	10,000

The increased receipts from the Excise, for the quarter, amount only to £8,763. The Post Office shows an improvement of £2,000; but the deficiency of the latter on the year is £13,000. This deficiency is, however, attributed to items being now charged under this, which were formerly placed to another account.

CHINA.

The news from China extends to the beginning of October. The most important intelligence was the arrangement of a supplementary treaty between the Chinese and the British Governments; one clause of which is for the purpose of guaranteeing to all foreign nations the same privileges of trade as to the British themselves. This will have the effect of rendering unnecessary all negociations between the Chinese Emperor and the other powers. The Chinese government is said to be sincere now in its determination to abide by the regulations of the treaty, which will prevent all discussions with other foreigners.

The treaty is looked upon in the East as the most signal triumph of the British plenipotentiary, for it renders nugatory all the attempts of the French and American diplomatic missions lately sent with such pomp to the Chinese Court.—Laughter has already begun at the appearance of two ambassadors sent thither before it was known whether they would be received, in order to gain a purpose which was granted before it appeared. They now have no grounds for negociation, and must return to their own country, in order to be laughed at, at home and abroad.—*London Times.*

Still Later.

The ship *Republic*, Captain Luce, arrived at Boston on Tuesday afternoon, the 6th instant, in twenty-six days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th ult. The following are the only items of interest brought by this arrival:—

It was said that the Government was really in earnest, in its proceedings against the Repeal agitators in Ireland. The trials were to commence on Monday, January 15th, the day originally appointed. Juries had been empannelled at Dublin for that purpose.

FRANCE.

On Monday, the 8th of January, the Duke de Broglie read to the Chamber of Deputies an address, in reply to the King's speech, which is very flattering to Louis Philippe. It concludes by saying, "The King, on ascending the throne, promised to devote to us his entire existence, to do every thing to promote the glory and welfare of France. France promised to be faithful to him. The King has observed his oath. Where is the Frenchman who could forget or betray his allegiance?" At the conclusion of the address, the Duke de Richelieu rose and explained respecting his late visit to the Duke de Bordeaux in London. At the last accounts, the Chambers were left sitting, the three first paragraphs of the address only having been adopted. The others were under discussion, and would, without doubt, be adopted.

[Since the above was in type we have further accounts by the Packet Ship *Roscius*, bringing London papers to the 12th, and Liverpool to the 13th ultimo. There is no additional news of any importance.]

Colonial.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—We extract from a spirited letter subscribed "Laicus,' in the *Hamilton Gazette*, the following lucid statement of the Constitutional rights of the Church of England,—rights which are the birthright of every loyal Colonist, and of which he can never be deprived without a subversion of the whole fabric of the British Constitution:—

Amidst all the political defects with which the revolution of 1688 was attended, considerable care was nevertheless taken of the Church. Witness that part of the Statute I. Will. cap. 6—whereby it was enacted that "the following oath shall be administered to every King or Queen who shall succeed to the Imperial Crown of this realm at their respective Coronations"—

"*Archbishop or Bishop* · Will you, to the utmost of your power, maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion *established by law?*

"The *King* or *Queen* shall answer:—'All this I promise to do—After this, laying his, or her, hand upon the Holy Gospels, he, or she, shall say,—'the things which I have here before promised I will perform and keep, *so help me God*'—and shall then kiss the book.'"

But even this security, this BOND, was not deemed *sufficient*; a flaw, tantamount to a *trap door*, was still supposed to remain. The Church of England might possibly in after times, be so remodelled, *by the joint authority of the three estates* as to be no longer the same identical Church that it was before; and yet by being remodelled on the authority aforesaid, might still be literally "the *religion established by law.*" This *trap door* required effectual stopping up, and effectually stopped up it was *by the Act which united England and Scotland into one Kingdom*—5. ANN C. 8. This celebrated Statute enacts—

"After the demise of Her Majesty Queen Ann, the Sovereign next succeeding, AND SO FOR EVER AFTERWARDS, every King or Queen succeeding, and coming to the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Great Britain, at his, or her, coronation, shall, in the presence of all persons who shall be attending, assisting or otherwise be then and there present, take and subscribe *an oath to maintain and preserve inviolably* the settlement of the Church of England and the *doctrines, worship, discipline*, and GOVERNMENT thereof as by law established in these the Kingdoms of England and Ireland, the dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, AND THE TERRITORIES THEREUNTO BELONGING."

That is the BOND, the NATIONAL BOND which constitutes FOR EVER the Church of England as the Church of the Empire!!!—But is there yet no *trap door* for a Mr. Isaac Buchanan to creep through? We have heard it frequently said that the words "*the territories thereunto belonging*" necessarily limited the meaning of the oath to the "*territories*" in the possession of England *at the time of the union with Scotland*, and that therefore *Canada*, to wit, was excluded from the meaning of the oath. A child, of course, would be prepared to answer such miserable sophistry. The oath is a *present oath* for "every King, or Queen, succeeding to the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Great Britain to maintain and preserve INVIOLABLY the Church of England, &c. in the territories thereto belonging" AT THE MOMENT when the oath is administered to him, or her.

If further documentary evidence were considered necessary to establish our assertion that the Church of England is the *Established Church of the British Colonies generally, and of Canada in particular*, we might refer to many Acts of the British Ministry. We content ourselves with the following sections of the "King's Instructions" sent to the Governor General of the Canadas in the year 1818.

§ 41. Whereas the establishment of proper regulations on matters of ecclesiastical concerns is an object of very great importance, it will be your indispensable duty to take care that no arrangements in regard thereto be made, but such as may give full satisfaction to our new subjects in every point in which they have a right to any *indulgence* on that head, always remembering that it is *toleration* of the free exercise of the religion of the Church of Rome only to which they are entitled, but *not to the powers and privileges of it as an Established Church.* THAT BEING A PREFERENCE WHICH BELONGS TO THE PROTESTANT CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

§ 44. It is our will and pleasure to reserve to you the granting of licenses for marriage, letters of administration, and probate of wills, as heretofore exercised by you and your predecessors, and also to preserve to you and all others to whom it may lawfully belong, the patronage and right of presentation to benefices; but it is our will and pleasure that the person so presented shall be instituted by the Bishop or his Commissary duly authorised by him.

§ 45. You are to take especial care that God Almighty be devoutly and duly served throughout your government—that the Lord's Day be duly kept, and the services and prayers appointed by and according to the Book of Common Prayer be publicly and solemnly performed throughout the year.

§ 52. You are not to present any Protestant Minister to any ecclesiastical benefice within our said Province by virtue of the said Act, passed in the 31st year of our reign, and of our commission to you without a proper certificate from the Bishop of Quebec, or his Commissary, of his being conformable to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England.

§ 53. And you are to take especial care that the table of marriages established by the canons of the Church of England be hung up in all places of public worship, according to the rites of the Church of England.

In the above five sections of the King's instructions there is contained a direct and explicit recognition of the Establishment of the Church of England. Very strong supplementary proof of the same position may be gathered from the seventh, ninth, and tenth paragraphs of the 42nd Section, and from Sections 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, &c. &c.—They go to the full extent of proving that the British Sovereign in 1818 *considered the powers and privileges of an Established Church, within the Province of Canada, a preference belonging ONLY to the Protestant Church of England.*

THE COLONIAL CONSTITUTION OF CANADA NOT A "TRANSCRIPT OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION."—The truth is, the well arranged, truly fitting, beautifully organized, and admirably working machine, seen in England, *cannot be seen here;* for the simple reason that the machine cannot be made here. The stuff to make it with, is not in Canada.

In England, there is an aristocracy, whose branches, like the limbs of an ancient oak, are massive as the gigantic trunk. In England, there is an Established Church, whose influence and power is felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. And both aristocracy and Church support the Crown. In England, there is a democracy which venerates the throne: the King's name is a tower of strength; there exists a society whose mind has been fashioned by the hand of time, into reverence for *established* authority.

In England, the constitution may be likened to the superb Corinthian column. The elaborate capital, the Crown: the beautiful shaft, the Aristocracy and Church; the basis—the Democracy.

Now, is there in Canada, anything like that Corinthian column? I pause for a reply.

There can be but one reply to my question. There is no column of that kind to be seen here. Yet the most clamorous for "Responsible Government," will absolutely have it, that it was to be seen here last year when Sir Charles Bagot held the reins of Government, and that it would be seen here this fine month of January, 1844, had not "Old Squaretoes" said to the late Cabinet, "thus far shall you go, but no farther."

In Canada, we have the Crown, and we have the Democracy. The head and the base of the column. But where is the shaft? Where the column itself? Again I pause for a reply. There can be but one reply. There is no such column here. Where is our Aristocracy, like an ancient oak defying the storm? Where is the Church whose power and influence is felt throughout the length and breadth of the land? There is no aristocracy in Canada. John Gubbins is as good a man as John Hobbs; Tim O'Leary much the same as Paddy Murphy. There is no "Church" of great influence, or power political, in Canada. We have almost as many differing interpreters of the Divine Volume as there are leaves in that volume; and each one protesting that his Church alone, is the real Simon Pure. The result is—clerical weakness.

Notwithstanding these facts which stare us in the face, and which are just as visible, (to a man who is not blind,) as the Parish Church to any one crossing the Place d'Armes, these "Reformers" will have it, that "Responsible Government" in Canada, as they define it, is the "British Constitution, the whole British Constitution, and nothing but the British Constitution."—*Correspondent of Montreal Gazette.*

CANADA "RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT" RESOLUTIONS.—There is no doubt but the Resolutions proposed by Mr. Harrison, had the assent of the then Governor, Lord Sydenham, but they appear only on the Journals as moved by the member for Kingston, without any message or any thing to *shew* that he was authorized "by the representative of the Sovereign," "under orders, instructions or directions of Her Majesty." So far as the House is concerned, they are binding, and no further. The idea that they have the force of law, or form a "Constitution," as sometimes expressed, is an absurdity. As if resolutions passed by, and recorded in the Journal of *one* branch of the Legislature, under the British Government, could have the force of law, affect the lawful prerogatives of the Crown or the liberties of the subject. No law passed by the Legislature of Canada, could alter the 59th clause of the Union Act, which declares that "all powers and authorities," under the Act, "shall be exercised by the Governor, in conformity with and subject to such orders, instructions and directions as Her Majesty shall, from time to time, see fit to issue," or the 45th clause which expressly refers to cases in which the Governor may exercise his "powers authorities and functions," individually and alone."—*Quebec Gazette.*

THE CANADA COMPANY.—Elswhere will be found a notice from the active Commissioners of the Canada Company to the effect that they are prepared to afford every facility to persons desirous of sending remittances to their friends in Europe. A very pleasing fact appears in this notice viz., that during the year 1843, nearly *three thousand pounds* have been sent from this Colony to the old country through the Canada Company, in remittances so varied in amount, as to reach the number of three hundred and twenty-nine: averaging about *nine pounds* each remittance.

Nearly all, if not all of the money thus sent home, was for the purpose of enabling friends or relations to join the remitters in this rising country—and it is a fact speaking strongly for the success of a large class of people, who, by active and untiring industry in the Canadian forests, have been enabled not merely to support themselves but to contribute from their earnings towards enabling others to join them in their new home.

A set of returns made about a year since by the Company, exhibited in a very powerful light the general prosperity of that portion of the Emigrant settlers in this Colony, who began life with little capital save their own strong frames and patient industry. Canada is essentially the country where personal labour at Agricultural pursuits is generally rewarded with advantageous returns too often denied to a lavish expenditure of money on the same objects. The Canada Company have within the last few years by a course of intelligent and praiseworthy exertions, attracted to our shores very large numbers of hard-working Agriculturists, generally furnished with a small stock of cash just sufficient to start them in life. The newly adopted system of leasing lands, by which the settler is not called on to pay an instalment down, is found, we are told, to work very favourably to the lessees—as they are by its operation enabled to devote toward the purchase of farming implements, house-building, &c., &c., the money which would otherwise be absorbed in making the first payment on the land, leaving them naked to begin the world and face the rough labors of a forest life.

The stock of the company is in good order, and must ultimately be of great profit to the holders.

They would have a far different tale to tell did the costs of collection and of sales bear such a terrible proportion to the actual receipts as in the Crown Land office at Kingston.—Private individuals, it has often been said, generally manage their affairs far better and more profitably than the best managed Governments. Wise men have remarked that were the East Indies transferred from the active care of the "Honorable Company" to the "management" of the British Government, the country would soon be wholly lost, or at least terribly deteriorated in value. We would venture to say that if the splendid estate of the Canada Company in this Province, were to be transferred from the judicious care of its present Managers, to the tender mercies of the "Crown Land Office," the shares instead of six or eight above par, would soon be down to zero in the stock market.

We are much gratified at hearing that the Company's "*Complete Travelling Map of Canada West*," which created so much interest amongst those who had an opportunity of inspecting the beautiful original—may be expected in a few weeks—the delay that has taken place in its publication being entirely owing to the pressure of many important works of H. M. Government upon Mr. Arrowsmith. We are glad to hear that the map has been committed to the care of Mr. Arrowsmith, who ranks amongst the most eminent Map Engravers in Europe.—*Toronto Patriot.*

HYDROPHOBIA.—It is our painful duty to record the melancholy death of a fine boy, eight or nine years of age, the son of Mr. McMurray, watchmaker, residing in King-street, Toronto, who fell a victim to the dreadful effects of this terrific malady, on Tuesday last. It appears that the child was bitten severely in the ear, by a dog, about Christmas. The wound bled freely at the time: but no idea of the dreadful result that might probable ensue, seems ever to have flashed across the minds of the parents. The dog we believe was killed, and the circumstance apparently thought of no serious consequence. On Saturday last, however, the child complained. Symptoms of an alarming nature soon began to exhibit themselves—and in spite of medical aid, the poor little sufferer expired on the Tuesday following in the most agonizing convulsions.—*British Colonist.*

[The keeping of useless dogs in every town and village of Canada, is a daily-increasing nuisance, and calls loudly for a legislative remedy in the shape of a dog-tax.]

CURING PORK.—We copy the following valuable suggestion from the correspondence of a cotemporary, under the date of St Therese de Blainville.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Some time past the Board of Trade at Montreal published a circular, wherein was stated the different descriptions of provisions which were in request in the British market, shewing also the favour the British Government had granted to the Province by permitting its productions to enter her ports almost duty free. I may observe that heretofore the business of packing of Pork for commercial purposes, has been chiefly confined from the month of December to that of March, therefore it lies on hand until the navigation opens, which is not until May, and perhaps does not arrive at a market before the close of June, thus making no return for six months. Referring to the recommendation of the Board of Trade, that young pigs weighing from 150 to 200 lbs. weight were preferred in the British market, and not being aware that any steps have been taken to meet that recommendation, I may state that there is reason to believe that were there a certainty of a market, large supplies could be obtained of spring pigs to approach these weights, fit to slaughter in the month of October, which might be packed and shipped, and arrive in a British market two months from the period of being killed. This would be an article similar to the English pickled pork, which is in demand at the season it would arrive at the market, and make a quick return of the outlay. The packing of small pork taking place in October, leaves the farmer sufficient time to prepare his large hogs for winter package. As these observations will require a different practice to which some farmers may not have attended, I may remark, that the Berkshire breed of hogs are the likeliest to answer the purpose, as they arrive at early maturity, and are easy to fatten. Care must be taken to provide warm styes, and to have the sows to litter in March and April. The young pigs to be removed from the sow when five weeks old, and fed on boiled or stewed potatoes, bruised, mixed with ground oats, Indian corn, barley, buckwheat, or pease-meal mixed with milk or water. By attending to this practice, the above object may be accomplished, and a new article of commerce be introduced to augment our exports and increase the resources of the Province.

FIRES.—Several fires, during the last week, have occurred in Hamilton. We regret to see it stated that there is a strong suspicion of their having been the work of incendiaries. A fire of some extent has also taken place in Toronto. The premises of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers, on King Street, have been to a great extent consumed.

SYSTEMATIC COLONIZATION.

(*From the Montreal Transcript.*)

This is a subject which is now engaging the serious attention of political writers and statesmen in the Mother Country.—The position in which Great Britain finds herself placed in respect to other countries, and the pressing wants of her own population, have forced on her public men the necessity of more extensive plans for emigration than have ever yet been carried out. With the more attentive consideration that has been given to the subject also, the errors and prejudices which formerly prevailed have given way, and whilst the commercial position of the country is better understood, the wants of the people run a better chance of being attended to.

An article which appears in the January number of the *Foreign Colonial Review* enters deeply into the consideration of the question of the "causes of distress," and the remedy—"Systematic Colonization."

The author of this article is stated to be Mr. Gladstone, and there is evidence of its being done by an able hand. The following extracts, which we make from it, will shew what are the views of the writer in respect to Emigration, as a means of alleviating national distress:—

When we contemplate the severity and extent of the distress which continues to prevail, even after the subsidence of the paroxysm of suffering brought on by temporary causes,—when we look at the very large proportion of our rapidly increasing population, which is dependent upon foreign trade for the means of supporting existence,—and when we estimate the force of the permanent and concurring causes, which are reducing the value of British labour and its products,—it is impossible to regard the future prospects of the country without solicitude and alarm, or to avoid the conclusion, that a state of things has been brought on, rendering it imperative upon those who have the guidance of public affairs, to adopt timely and comprehensive measures of relief and precaution. On this all-important subject, Mr. Charles Buller has raised a warning voice, which has vibrated through the land; and deep and awful would be the responsibility of those by whom that warning voice should be disregarded.

By what measures, at once safe and efficacious, can the pending evils be averted? In constitutional debility, the tampering of the empiric aggravates the disease. In the actual condition of England, danger is to be apprehended, not only from the predisposing and deeply-seated causes of decline, but also from the violent remedies which pseudo-practitioners, in the rashness of ignorance, clamour to apply. The canker has struck so deep, that the operation which extracts it, unless performed by an instructed, a dexterous, and a cautious hand, may touch a vital part. Whether with respect to physical or to economical health, a too sudden transition, even from a bad to a good system, is attended with suffering and with danger. When a deviation from the course to which we have habitually conformed has become necessary—

"Slow should the change arrive, and stage by stage;
Slow as the shadow o'er the dial moves.—
Slow as the stealing progress of the year."

If there be in the science of commercial legislation any one maxim to which it is imperative upon a statesman to conform, it is—AVOID SUDDEN CHANGES in the Channels of Industry. National industry, like the human constitution, adapts itself to the circumstances in which it has long been placed. Capital and labour cannot be diverted from their accustomed channels, without extensive loss and extensive suffering. With respect to the commerce of a country, change even from a bad to a good system cannot be effected, however cautiously conducted, without producing some degree of counterpoising evil. Steadiness is the one thing needful. Steadiness, even in a bad system, is better than oscillation between bad and good.

After some further remarks, the writer proceeds to say:—

The establishment throughout the British dominions of an Imperial Home Trade, as free and unrestricted as is the intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, would prove more effectual in removing the predisposing causes of distress, than any other measure of commercial policy which, under existing circumstances, it would be practicable to effect. The exports from the United Kingdom to the foreign possessions of the crown are already nearly equal to one-half of our exports to all the other countries of the world. That the extension of this trade, under a system of perfect freedom, would prove an appropriate means of increasing the rewards of industry in the Mother Country, the following considerations will be sufficient to establish.

Increased efficacy of labour in the foreign dominions of the crown possessing undeveloped agricultural resources, would produce effects directly opposite to those produced by the increasing efficacy of labour in countries seeking to rival us in manufacturing industry. In the former case we should have increased supplies of raw produce, at values reduced in relation to our finished goods; in the latter case we should have a greater intensity of foreign competition, reducing the value of our finished goods in relation to raw produce; on the one hand an augmentation, on the other a diminution, in the amount of the funds from which profits and wages are derived.

An extension of the colonial trade, while exempt from the depressing influences of foreign competition and of hostile tariffs, would have the further important effect of mitigating home competition, and preventing that disproportionate production which reduces the value of fabrics in relation to the elements of their cost. Extended colonial trade is the appropriate remedy for that intensity of home competition which, independently of all other causes, has depressed, and is depressing, the rewards of industry. Every extension of the colonial trade gives occasion to a transference of labour and capital from the Mother Country to the Colonies; and every such transference enlarges the field of employment and checks disproportionate production, by keeping down the supply of labour, while augmenting the demand for it.

From the views which we have now presented, it seems to follow, as a necessary inference, that the most appropriate and effectual remedy for the existing derangement in our economical system, would be a progressive transference of capital and labour from the United Kingdom to the colonies. The paramount, the vital importance of the subject requires a more detailed consideration, as regards the nature of the proposed remedy, and the practicability of applying it on a scale sufficiently extensive to insure a decisive result.

Mr. Ricardo has justly observed, that—

"In one and the same country profits are, generally speaking, always on the same level; or differ only as the employment of capital may be more or less secure or agreeable. It is not so between different countries. If the profits of capital employed in Yorkshire, should exceed those of capital employed in London, capital would speedily move from London to Yorkshire, and an equality of profits would be effected; but if profits should fall in England, it would not follow that capital and population would necessarily move from England to Holland, or Spain, or Russia, where profits might be higher."

Now it is the great, the almost insuperable difficulty of transferring any considerable quantity of labour and capital to foreign countries, which occasions, in a country which has advanced beyond her neighbours in wealth and population, a gradual decline in wages and in profits, which decline, foreign trade, however free or however extended, cannot by possibility arrest. It cannot be too often repeated, that while the labour and capital employed in England in preparing finished goods for foreign markets, continues to increase more rapidly than the labour and capital employed in foreign countries in raising raw materials, to be exchanged for finished goods, the fund from which wages and profits are derived must continue to contract, though our import duties should be totally abolished, and all hostile tariffs swept away. But with respect to the colonial trade the case is altogether different. The transference of labour and capital from England to her colonies is far less difficult than their transference to foreign countries. Now, in proportion to the facility with which labour and capital can be transferred, the tendency to disproportionate production will be diminished. If labour and capital could be transferred from England to the colonies, as easily as from London to Yorkshire, the due proportion between the supply of manufactured goods, and the supply of raw produce, would be generally maintained; the value of the finished fabric would have no tendency to fall in relation to the elementary cost of its production; and the main cause of the depression of the industrious classes would be thus effectually removed. Let us endeavour to trace the process by which this most desirable result might be realized.

Were the means of transport between England and the colonies as easy as between one part of England and another, a considerable portion of the increasing labour and capital, now seeking investment in the manufacturing districts, where it must create an increased supply of finished goods, and an increased demand for raw produce, would be transferred to our colonial wastes, and create an increased supply of raw produce, and an increased demand for wrought goods. This alteration in the relations of demand and supply would raise the value of wrought goods, in relation to their elementary cost; the fund from which wages and profits are derived would be increased; disproportionate production would be prevented; and the transference of labour and capital from districts in which they were in relative excess, to regions in which they were deficient, would not only create a new field of employment in the colonies, but would enlarge the original field of employment from which the excess had been withdrawn. This important result has been happily illustrated by Mr. Buller.

"The emigrant gets good employment; after providing himself with food in abundance, he finds that he has wherewithal to buy him a good coat, instead of the smock-frock he used to wear, and to supply his children with decent clothing, instead of allowing them to run about in rags. He sends home an order for a good quantity of broad cloth: and his order actually sets the loom of his fellow pauper to work, and takes him, or helps to take him, out of the workhouse. Thus the emigration of one man relieves the parish of two paupers, and furnishes employment not only for one man, but for two men. It seems a paradox to assert that removing a portion of your population enables a country to support more inhabitants than it could before; and that the place of every man who quits the country, because he cannot get a subsistence, may speedily be filled up by another whom that removal will enable to subsist there in comfort. But the assertion is as true as it is strange. Nay, the history of colonies will show, that this theoretical inference suggests results which fall inconceivably short of the wonders which have been realized in fact; and that we may fairly say, that the emigration of Englishmen to our colonies has, in the course of time, enabled hundreds to exist in comfort for every one who was formerly compelled to quit the country."

The following are the writer's suggestions as to the means to be taken to remove the difficulties which at present stand in the way of an extensive system of emigration:—

The difficulties which prevent our redundant labour and capital from flowing as freely from the United Kingdom to the colonies, as they flow from one part of England to another, are, the loss and privations which must be encountered in effecting a settlement upon unreclaimed and forest lands, destitute of roads, and distant from markets; and the expense and inconvenience of a long sea voyage. Now it will appear that the first of these difficulties may be almost altogether surmounted; and that the second is susceptible of very considerable diminution.

Lord Sydenham has represented that the western forests of Upper Canada comprise parts of the highest fertility, capable of affording employment for millions of agricultural settlers. It cannot be doubted that lands of this quality, in the most salubrious climate of North America, might be rendered attractive to both the capitalists and labourers of the United Kingdom. Let the forest be accurately surveyed, intersected by convenient roads communicating with markets; let it be laid out in allotments, partially cleared for homesteads, and fit for immediate occupation; and let churches and inns, and some public buildings, be erected on the sites of intended towns and villages. Let the wilderness be thus rendered a fit and appropriate abode for an industrious and Christian community, and the hardships and the privations which have hitherto been encountered in effecting a settlement in new countries, and which are the main obstacles to the transference of labour and capital from the over-crowded lands of the United Kingdom, to the unoccupied and more fertile lands of Canada, would be almost if not altogether removed.

The difficulty in the way of a free circulation of capital and labour between England and the colonies, arising from the expense and inconvenience of a long sea voyage, though not susceptible of complete removal, might be diminished in a very considerable degree. The dismantled navy of England, idle, and gradually mouldering away, might be made to bridge the ocean. If capitalists, purchasing land in the colonies, were given a free cabin passage in a government vessel; and if voluntary emigrants of the labouring class were given a free steerage passage, under a guarantee that they should have employment, at adequate wages, upon the public works, for a fixed period; and that at the expiration of that period they should have, if they so desired, a free passage back to their former homes:—if arrangements such as these were carried into practical effect, can there exist a doubt, but that the tide of emigration from the United Kingdom to the Colonies would flow in a full and still increasing stream; and that throughout broad England, the misery and the shame of an able-bodied pauper supported in a union workhouse would disappear!

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dear Brethren,—You are hereby respectfully reminded, that the next meeting of the Association is appointed to be held, (D.V.) at Cornwall, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 6th and 7th, next.

HENRY PATTON, Secretary.

Rectory, Kemptville, Feb'y. 9, 1844.

THE EAST DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this association will be held (D.V.) in Trinity Church, Cornwall, on Wednesday, 6th March, immediately after Morning Prayer. A meeting of the Managing Committee will also be held at the Parsonage, Cornwall, on Tuesday Evening, 5th March, at 7 o'clock, at which the Clergy of the District are expected to present their respective Parochial Reports.

J. G. BEEK LINDSAY,
Secretary.

Parsonage, Williamsburgh, 3rd February, 1844.

REMITTANCE OF MONEY,
By Settlers and others, to their Friends.

THE CANADA COMPANY,

WITH a view to afford every facility for promoting settlement in Canada, will *remit* any sum of money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, or Europe.

The Commissioners will, at the *option* of the Settlers or other parties, *either* grant Bills of Exchange upon the Company in London, payable at *Three Days Sight*, which are readily cashed in any part of the United Kingdom,—*or*, the Commissioners will place the monies into the *hands of the parties for whom they are intended.*

During last year the Company sent to the United Kingdom and Germany, in 329 Remittances, the sum of £2990. 13s. 4d. averaging about £9 each remittance, viz.:

£1438	3s.	7d.	in 185	Remittances	to Ireland.	
1075	12	2	in 85	do	to England & Wales.	
441	14	5	in 58	do	to Scotland.	
35	3	2	in 1	do	to Germany.	
£2990	13	4	in 329	Remittances.		

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,
Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th Feb'y. 1844. 344-6m

THE SUBSCRIBERS, grateful for the extensive patronage hitherto bestowed upon them, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will, on the opening of the Navigation, be fully prepared, as usual, with efficient means to carry on their business as

Forwarders, Warehousemen, &c. &c.

and trust, by perseverance and strict attention to the interests of all who may yet patronize them, still to retain the good-will and support of their former friends and the Commercial Public at large.

SANDERSON & MURRAY,
Kingston and Brockville.
MURRAY & SANDERSON,
Montreal.
Kingston, January 30, 1844. 344-4

DR. C. F. KNOWER,
DENTIST,
ALBION HOTEL, COBOURG. 340

JUST PUBLISHED,
A PAMPHLET CONTAINING
DIRECTIONS AND FORMS FOR DEEDS,
TO BE TAKEN UNDER THE
CHURCH TEMPORALITIES ACT,
3RD VIC. CH. 74.
Price—One Shilling and Three Pence.
For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King Street, Toronto.
February, 1844.

FORMS OF TITLE DEEDS,
FOR THE
CONVEYANCE OF LANDS
UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE
CHURCH TEMPORALITIES ACT.
1. To the Bishop, upon Trust, with Bar of Dower.
2. Do. do. do. without Bar of Dower.
3. To any Rector, or other Incumbent, with Bar of Dower.
4. Do. do. do. do. without Bar of Dower.
PRINTED ON PARCHMENT:
May be had on application to the Secretary of the Lay Committee of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto.
They may be ordered by the numbers prefixed.
February, 1844.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. A. COWLES would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Cobourg, that he has opened an Office in Town, for the reception of calls from all those who may require the services of a Dentist, where he may at all times be found, except as business may call him to the country or some of the neighbouring Villages, which he intends occasionally to visit, of which absence notice will be given in the *Star* and *Church* newspapers.
Office on Division Street, directly opposite the *Star* Office.
☞ ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.
Office hours, from 8, A. M. to 5, P. M.
Cobourg, Feb. 12, 1844. 344-tf

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

REGULATIONS
RELATIVE TO
THE PAYMENT OF THE COLLEGE DUES.

1. The Dues of the Pupils, whether Boarders or Day-Scholars, shall be payable Quarterly, either in advance or, at farthest, before the end of each quarter.
2. The names of the Pupils who shall not have paid their Dues in accordance with the above Regulation, shall be taken off the Roll, and such Pupils shall not be re-admitted until all arrears shall have been paid.
3. The custom hitherto pursued by the College, of assuming responsibility for the payment of the Books and Stationery required by the Pupils, shall for the future be discontinued.
4. The above Regulations shall take effect from the commencement of the year 1844.
H. BOYS, *Bursar.*
King's College Office, Dec. 27, 1843. 343-6

Upper Canada College.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the Candidates for the Exhibitions founded by the Council of King's College, will commence on Thursday, September 26th, 1844.

Number of Vacancies, September, 1844.

FOUR: tenable for *three* years—to two of which (3d & 4th) is attached exemption from College Dues for Tuition;—to one (2nd) in addition to the above, the annual stipend of £10;—and to one (1st) exemption from College Dues for both Board and Tuition, with liberty to commute the privilege of Boarding for an annual stipend of £20.

Subjects of Examination, September 26, 1844.

Greek.—Valpy's Delectus.
Latin.—Extracts from Tibullus in "Electa ex Ovidio et Tibullo." Eton, 1840,—between p. 60 and p. 216. These are to be considered as text-books, on which questions in *Grammar, Prosody, History*, &c. will be founded.
Euclid's Elements.—Book I.
Algebra—to Simple Equations inclusive (Bridge.)
Arithmetic.

Extract from the Regulations.

1. All Candidates to be eligible who shall produce testimonials of good conduct and qualifications from the Principal or Head Master of any Institution for Education in Canada.
2. The above testimonials to be lodged with the Collector of Upper Canada College, one month before the first day of Examination.
3. The names of the successful Candidates to be published, specifying the School at which they were educated.
F. W. BARRON,
340-6 *Principal, U. C. Col.*

PARKER SOCIETY.

THE Members of the Parker Society, and others wishing to become members, are requested to pay the amount of their subscription to Thos. Champion Esq., 144 King Street, Toronto, on or before the 16th February, in order that they may insure the delivery of the books that shall be published during this year.
The annual Subscription is One Pound Sterling,—Twenty-five Shillings Currency,—and must be paid at the time of subscribing. There will be a small additional charge to cover the expense of freight, insurance, &c., which must be paid on delivery of the books.
January, 1844. 341

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

THE Subscribers will, during the Season of Navigation, be constantly receiving Shipments from England. Orders for Books, &c. forwarded to them, will be included in the lists they send home from time to time, and be executed without delay. They will make up their lists, to go by the next Halifax Steamer, on February 20.
H. & W. ROWSELL,
163, *King Street.*
Toronto