it does not become us to speak; but we may say that if the rest of our Bishops come up to the standard of Bishop McCoskry's commanding manner and style of elocution, the Church may well compare in the present day, in this, as in other respects, with her condition in her best and palmiest days.

The Bishop returning to the chancel, proceeded with the Communion Service. The alms at the offertory were received by the building committee, and are to be appropriated to the highly important object of sustaining naries in our own diocese, in such feeble parishe where the ministration of God's Word cannot be secured to the members of our communion, without some aid from the missionary committee.

The Rev. Drs. Lyell, Creighton, Burroughs, Wain-

wright, Whitehouse, and Higbee, assisted the Bishop in the administration of the holy Communion, of the which there were at least four or five hundred recipients.

The present Trinity Church is the third erected upon the same site. In the spring of 1839, certain indications of decay in the former edifice, which was not more than fifty years old, led to an examination of that building, and to a determination to build a new one in its place.— This is now done, and from the nature of its superstructure, there is every reason to believe that it will be more The style of architecture is what is called "the perpen-

dicular Gothic," of which the mullions and ornam panellings all run in perpendicular lines. The arches are pointed, and are struck from two centres on the line of their base. The "History of the City Churches," published by H. M. Onderdonk, & Co., 25 John Street, contains different views of Trinity Church, remarkably well finished, with suitable illustrations, and to this we would refer our readers for a fuller account.

The full length of the nave, from the organ screen to the great altar window, is 137 feet. The nave is 36 feet wide, and rises 67 feet 6 inches to its extreme height.— The entire length of the church is 192 feet—exclusive o the tower, as stated, 137 feet. Breadth of the church outside, 84 feet—inside, 72 feet. Height of the tower, 204 feet. The altar-window is distant from the ground, 20 feet—rises to the apex 65 feet, and is 25 feet in width. It is divided into 7 bays, containing representations, in stained glass, of our blessed Saviour, the four Evangelists, and the Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, all which, together with the devices of a suitable character through out the windows in the church, are as fair specimens of the art of painting on glass, as can be seen in this country. The artist is Abner Stevenson.

The succession of incumbency in this parish has been

 The Rev. William Vesey, from 1696 to 1746.
 Henry Barelsy, D.D., 1746 to 1764.
 Samuel Achmuty, D.D., 1764 to 1777. Charles Inglis, D.D., 1777 to 1783. Rt. Rev. Samuel Provoost, D.D., 1783 to 1800.
 Benjamin Moore, D.D., 1800 to 1816.
 John H. Hobart, D.D., 1816 to 1830.

8. Reverend William Berrian, D. D., 1830—the present Rector, a Christian and a gentleman, who is beloved and respected by all, and whom all delight to honour.

The Church, as well as the organ, is yet incomplete, in several respects; the chancel remains to be ornamented, which will greatly enliven its appearance. The sedilia are not in their places; niches are to be introduced into the end walls over the doors of the vestry, &c., and a canopy to be placed over the pulpit. The bishop's chairs on either side of the altar are superb, and the mats, carpets and cushions, all correspond, and are in good keeping.

The pavement around the altar is tessellated with divers colours of marble—that in the chancel with black and white—the steps are beautiful specimens of statuary marble, and the aisles are laid in brown free stone.

The Church will be closed until Trinity Sunday, June 8th, on and after which, divine service will be regularly performed every Lord's day, at the usual hours, and prayers read daily, at 9 a.m., and 3½ p.m., throughout the

All of the organ yet in a condition to be used, is as follows: the whole of the small choir organ, (placed in front) with the exception of a half stop; and seven-thirteenths of the swell organ; together with the dulciana bass of the swell. Not a piece of the main organ, nor one of the heavy pedal pipes, which will hereafter contribute to the glory of the instrument, is at present in a condition to be used. Dr. Hodges, nevertheless, most ably sus-tained his high reputation throughout the performances of the day, and it is right that we should mention, that not only was the specification of the organ drawn up by him, but that the instrument has hitherto proceeded under his inspection. The major part of the music used at the consecration, was composed by him for the occasion.— Dr. Hodges has likewise achieved what hitherto has never been attempted, the tuning of the bells, which now are in the most perfect order.

Trinity Church, which is now consecrated to the service of Almighty God, is to be, in fact, a free church, open to all. No pews are to be sold or let, and only such persons as owned pews in the former edifice, are to have nows of right in this.

The whole service occupied five hours, and the Bishop left town in the evening for his own diocese, where, we

hope, he will arrive in safety.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, the hospitality of the Rector's house was extended freely to all the Clergy and Laity who honoured the Vestry by their attendance. And so ended a day which will be long remembered as one of peculiar interest to the Church.

From our Files by the Hibernia. Our last number, in which the arrival of the Hibernia was announced, contained no more than Commercial intelligence, which was all that had been telegraphed to Rochester

publish the following particulars of general news.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Friday, May 15. THE CANADAS. Lord Geo. Bentinck said, in bringing forward the motion of which he had given notice, it was not his wish to promote a discussion on the question of the Canadas, in the present alarmment of the canadas ing state of their colonial dependencies. Considering that the trade with Canada amounted to three-eighths of the entire trade with the United States of America, and that the exports from this country to Canada were three-eighths of our whole colomial export trade—and considering that the shipping interests engaged in the trade with the North American Colonies equalled one-sixth of the whole shipping engaged in the foreign trade of this country—considering these facts, he should at any time regard a question which concerned the prosperity of the Canadas as one well deserving the attention of that House. But, under present circumstances, seeing that news arrived only yesterday of the rejection by the Legislative Assembly of the Canadas of the commercial policy of Her Majesty's Ministers —(Protection cheers)—seeing that, by that policy, a majority in the Legislative Assembly, of sixteen, had been converted into a minority of seven, upon a question connected with those before the House-the Corn Bill and Tariff Bill-it was most desirable that attention should be attracted to the situation of

the Canadas before the final discussion upon the Corn Impor-tation Bill (hear.) \* \* \* It was generally known that a despatch had been addressed by Mr. Gladstone to the Governor-General of the Canadas, Earl Cathcart, intimating the nature of the measure to be introduced by Her Majesty's Ministers; but it appeared, from Lord Catheart's speech to the Legislative Assembly, that he lad addressed to Mr. Gladstone a strong remoustrance against that commercial policy. It also appeared that in the sentiments which Lord Cathcart had expressed, he was in hearty co-operation with the Legislative Assembly. There had also been indications of the greatest dis-

Ministers. Large sums of money had been voted by the Parliament of this country, and expended in improving the means of commercial communication in Canada entirely upon the faith of the maintenance of the law-of protection upon the faith of the maintenance of the lave-of protection which the interests of the colony required. The entire trade of Western Canada both to England, and from England, would, from henceforth, be conveyed by way of New York, consequently the colony would lose the trade of the mother country. Let it be recollected that, in going through New the country would be the conveyed (hear, hear.) By the last York, we should lose the carrying trade (hear, hear.) By the last return made to the House on this subject, it appeared that the number of British seamen engaged in the Canada timber trade alone amounted to 36,000, whilst in the entire trade to the United States there were only between 8,000 and 9,000. So that in our trade, with a population of only 1,600,000 souls, we had more than four times the number of seamen engaged than we had in our trade with a country the population of which was 20,000,000. Our exports, too, to those 1,600,000 which was 20,000,000. Our exports, too, to the colonists amounted to 3,000,000 sterling; those to the 20,-000,000 of the United States at the most amounted to only 7,000,000. The advantage, then, was decidedly in favour of the colony. the Secretary for the Colonies, from gentlemen interested in the timber and shipping trade in Canada, and they stated that they viewed with alarm and anxiety the proposed measure of the right honourable baronet, as calculated to be highly prejudicial to the shipping interest of Canada. was the relative state of our trade with Canada and the United States? It appeared that every person in our Canadian colonies took 37 shillings' worth of our manufactures annually, whilst every person in the United States consumed annually 7s. 11d. worth of our manufactures. The exports of manufactured cotton goods to British North America were, in 1841, 7,000,000 yards, and they had increased in 1845 to 11,000,000 yards, whilst of printed calicoes the exports which, in 1841, were 10,000,000 yards, in 1843 it had increased to 13,000,000

yards. The argument was, that by opening our trade with the U. States of America, we should compel them to take more of our manufactures; but the experience of the last few years af-

forded no just ground for such an argument; for be found,

from an account of the imports and exports, taking the imports at the lowest possible calculation—at not above half of the of-

ficial value given in the returns of the Board of Trade—that the imports of the United States of America exceeded, by more

than three millions sterling, the exports of that country. The

nmercial policy of the United States, from the first establishment of that country, had been to protect native industry; and the language held by the greatest men in America, amongst others by Washington, Adams, Maddison, and Jefferson, had always been in accordance with that principle. Surely, then, when there was no desire on the part of America to accept our imports, when they refused to relax their tariff in our behalf, it could not be wise realize for this country when their account to could not be wise policy for this country upon their account, to risk the allegiance and connection of our Canadian Colonies [hear, hear]. The result of the measures now before Parliament must be to alienate the affections of our Canadian Colonies Colonies, and to deprive us not only of our maritime supremacy, but of our manufacturing wealth. Upon this account he had thought it his duty to bring the present motion before the House. He should conclude, therefore, by moving for the papers of which he had given notice, enlarged so as to include any fresh information which it was likely might have been communicated to Her Majesty's ministers in consequence of the present state of the Canadian colonies. The noble lord then sent state of the Canadian colonies. The noble lord then moved, "that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty may be pleased to direct that copies be laid before this House—1. Of the Governor General, Earl Catheart's, speech to the Legislative Assembly of the Canadas.

2. Of the despatch, or despatches, referred to in the Governor General's speech as having been addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, remonstrating against certain searched access in the impossible commercial notice. tain presumed changes in the imperial commercial policy. Of any petition from the Quebec Board of Trade, addressed Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the course of the present year, on the subject of apprehen-ded changes in the imperial tariff affecting the produce of the

The motion was seconded by Mr. ROEBUCK, and agreed to.

O'CONNELL never received a happier retort than he did on Wednesday from Lord R. Grosvenor. In the course of the debate upon Mr. Watson's Roman Catholic Relief Bill, Mr. debate upon Mr. Watson's Roman Catholic Relief Bill, Mr. Colquhoun paid a compliment to M. Thiers as a statesman, chiefly with reference to his conduct on the subject of the Jesuits. Daniel snarled at this compliment. "The hon. member," he said, "had cited M. Thiers as an example, and had cause nim a great statesman. He could not quite agree in that description of M. Thiers. Had he not endeavoured to stimulate the state of the said of late the anti-Anglican feeling in France in order to raise himself to power. Could he be a good man or a great statesman who condescended to minister to the bad passions of his fellow

Lord R GROSVENOR said he did not rise to make any ob servations either in attack upon or defence of the order of Jesuits; but to notice some expressions that had fallen from the Hon. and Learned Gentleman near him, the Member for Cork That Hon, and Learned Gentleman (Mr. O'Connell) had de-nied to M. Thiers the character of a statesman, and even of a good man, because he had availed himself of the anti-Anglican prejudices of his countrymen to excite feelings of hostility between this country and his own. (Hear, hear.) He (Lord R. Grosvenor) trusted he might, without offence, tell the Hon. and Learned Gentleman that he hoped he (Mr. O'Connell) would not forget the accusation he had so justly made against M. Thiers—(hear, hear)—but that the words he had used would at all times and under all circumstances be engraven on the memory of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman

Truth is truth, come from what lips it may. O'Connell id not attempt to shuffle out of his dilemma. "Can he be a did not attempt to shuffle out of his dilemma. "Can he be a good man who condescends to minister to the bad passions of his fellow-countrymen?" Certainly not, Mr. O'Connell; and therefore what are you? Your whole life has been spent in teaching your fellow-countrymen to hate the English with far more bitterness and malignity than can be charged upon M. Thiers in "stimulating the anti-Anglican feeling in France?

LORDS HARDING AND GOUGH .- It is, we are informed, the intention of the East India Company to confer a signal mark of the high esteem in which they hold the services of Lord Hardinge and Lord Gough, by a grant either of pensions for life or of gross sums of money. Which of these two methods will be adopted, it is not yet decided; but on the precedent of Warren Hastings, it will most probably be the latter. able man, than whom no Indian viceroy before or since his time has more contributed to extend and consolidate the British power in the east, received a specific grant of £60,000, instead of an annuity of £5000, as was originally proposed.— The same proposition, with respect to the annuity, has been in contemplation for the present Governor General; and a sion of £2000 has been named for the Commander-in-In reference to the latter, the reward, though less in amount, is perhaps greater in degree, because it has not hitherto been the custom of the company to confer pecuniary rewards on the officers of the Queen's army. These are properly left to the gracious consideration of the Sovereign whose immediate servants they are. But in the instance of Lord Gough, it has been remembered that he commands in chief the compapany's forces as well as the Queen's; and this consideration supported doubtless by his distinguished services, has induced an exception in his favour. When these munificent intentions conquest of the Punjaub will have carned for Sir Henry Hardinge a Viscounty and £10,000 a-year for life, and for Sir Hugh Gough £7000 a-year for life, with a Barony .- Morning

Some of the American papers, we perceive, still cling to the belief that Mexico is acting in concert with, or rather under the direction of, France and England The probability or im-probability of this persuasion we will not discuss; but one thing is certain; neither England nor France recognises Mr. Polk's theory of international law, which lays down the maxim that Europe has no right to interfere with America unless where some special interests of her own are concerned. These two Powers have already practically repudiated this theory by their combined operations in the river Plate. If the United States should declare war against Mexico, it would then be for other States to judge of the justice or of the objects of such de-claration, and to deal with it accordingly. Neutrals have a right to inquire into the differences which have caused a war between two friendly Powers. - John Bull.

the America had left that place. Our English Files have since come to hand; and from these, with other sources, we LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.—The proposed reduction on the duty of foreign timber will again be brought under the con-sideration of the House of Commons in the course of the pre-

The disagreement between the masters and their workmen, to be gaining ground by the trade, under the hope that an adjustment of the misunderstanding, which has now lasted for nearly eight weeks, is not far off, because, when that shall arrive, a considerable demand will take place; besides, it is confidently stated, that this market will not be so largely supplied by fresh importations as was at one time apprehended, because, by the last advices from the Colonies, under the date of the 27th ult., it appears that a large portion of the intended supplies of timber, which had been prepared in the upper country for the purpose of being sent to the shipping ports for exporta tion, will be detained there until the next season, the state of

the rivers not admitting of its being transported.

On the 14th inst. the undermentioned timber and deals were offered for sale by Auction, with the following result:— 1630 logs of Quebec yellow pine, of which only 250 logs of fair quality were sold, at from 15d. to  $15\frac{3}{4}$ d. per

Of St. John's yellow pine, of fair size and quality, were put up at 18d. per foot, but no offer was

220 "Of St. John's birch, for which no offer was made. 1690 pieces St. John's spruce deals, of which 500 were sold, at 2d. 7-16ths per foot, and the remainder at 2½d.

The sales by private have been to a limited extent. A good cargo of Quebec yellow pine has been sold at 15d. per foot, and it is reported that one or two cargoes have changed hands at something under that rate. For spruce deals there is an improved demand; and good qualities may now be quoted at 21d per foot. No alterations to notice in other descriptions.

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, June 2. Mr. WATTS' amended Address came up for concurrence and Mr. Moffatt moved an amendment in addition thereto, that the House disclaim all intention of attempting to increase the Provincial Revenue by imposts on provisions imported for the use of Her Majesty's troops." The amendment was unani-mously adopted. Another verbal alteration was made and the

The Report of the Committee on Lake St. Peter was brought up by Mr. Williams. They regretted that the Chairman of the Board of Works had not accompanied them on their expedition to the Lake, that he had not thought proper to furnish them with copies of correspondence with certain Engineers who they believed had been induced to give opinions in favour of

the new channel under mis-apprehension.

The committee considered the works now going on as a useless expenditure of money, to make a channel, which will be impracticable; and reported in favour of the old route.

The Report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Warrs' celebrated Address was again brought before the House yesterday morning, when that gentleman, most heartily ashamed of the figure he had made of himself—(See Mr. Draper's speech of Saturday) - asked and obtained leave to withdraw it, and substituted another in its place, setting forth the reasons why the omission of the exemption clause was considered of such advantage to Canada, and praying the continuance of the experiment for twelve months, and praying the continuance of the experiment for twelve months, and promising if the effect was disadvantageous to Her Majesty, to reimburse the duties levied on supplies intended for the use of the troops.

Mr. Draper withdrew his objections on this alteration be increased and saked that the continuation is the state of the troops. ng made, and asked that the consideration of the question

right be postponed until the afternoon, that such other alteraons as were necessary might be made therein We do not agree in the course taken by Mr. Draper in this matter, and consider his argument as untenable. The princi-

that Mr. Draper of all men in the world should have admitted it, and that too, merely because the House last year voted for it.

House of Assembly .- Last evening a motion was made HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Last evening a motion was made that the amendment of Mr. Boutillier, passed on Thursday, be rescinded, and that the £500 appropriated by the Government to the McGill College, be devoted solely to them, and not divided between them and the School of Medicine. After some debate this motion was put to the vote and passed unanimously. An Amendment was proposed by Mr. Petrie, and carried nanimously, after a long debate, which decided that the sum of £9,800 appropriated by the Government towards the com-pletion of the new channel in Lake St. Peter, be placed in the hands of the Government without reference either to the old be new channel, leaving it to the option of the Government, which channel should be completed .- Herald.

LORD METCALFE'S HEALTH .- The letters which have been received by this mail, says the Montreal Times, announce the health of Lord Metcalfe to be improved. His spirits, the heath of Lord meterate to be important, and his appetitie is better. It is, however, feared that it is only a temporary alleviation of his sufferings, for the disease itself has hitherto defied medical skill. We trust that it may not be the case; and we are sure that in Canada there is but one hope existing, and we are sure that in Canada there is but one hope classing, and that is, that his lordship may yet survive the malady.—
Lord Metcasse is still in London, attended by the first physicians, and it is some consolation to know that every effort of uman skill is given to arrest the progress of the disease.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY .- At the recent eeting of Stockholders held at London, (C. W.) the followa were elected Directors of this Company :-

Sir Allan Napier Macnab, of Dundurn. George S. Tiffany, of Hamilton. John O. Hatt, of Hamilton. Peter Carroll of Hamilton Robert W. Harris, of Hamilton.

Henry McKinstry, of Hamilton.

The stock of the Great Western Railway maintains, we are happy to perceive, an upward tendency, the last quotation exhibiting another advance of  $\frac{1}{8}$ . It now stands  $4\frac{1}{8}$ .—News. WARLIKE .- We understand that orders have been received t the Naval Yard here to fit up H. M. steamer Cherokee, and put her in commission. The roofing which protected her from the weather was removed this morning The Cherokee is a large and powerful vessel; her engines are of 200 horse power. was launched in the summer of 1844, but owing to a provision of the Ashburton treaty, was allowed to remain in an

THE ELECTION FOR CARLETON .- Mr. Sheriff Fraser being appointed Returning Officer at the ensuing election for this County, has given notice that the nomination of the candidates will take place at the Cross, at Brown and Bell's Corners, in the Township of Nepean, on Friday the 12th inst., at 12

Another candidate, Mr. Malloch, lately Sheriff of this District, has come forward for the representation of this County. Mr. Malloch professes principles "strictly Conservative. The electors have now three Conservative candidates to choose from
—no Radical has been even mentioned as coming forward.— Indeed, the cause of Radicalism is hopeless in this County. Mr. Johnston, we are told by a gentleman who saw Friday, fully intends coming forward again as a candidate for the representation of Carleton, and will, it is said, explain to

the Electors his recent mysterious, but as it would now appear, temporary retirement.—Bytown Gazette. PRINCE EDWARD ELECTION. - We are authorised to announce that D. B. Stevenson, Esq., will offer as candidate for Representative at the ensuing election for this District, the which may be daily expected. The opposing condidate is understood to be Roger B. Conger, Esq., of Conger's Mills. We must impress upon the Conservatives the necessity of active and vigilant exertions immediately. Our opponents are not idle, but with that persevering industry so characteristic of them, are busy rallying their forces, and secretly preparing for the coming contest. Let the same degree of ac-

tivity distinguish us .- Picton Gazette. SPRING WHEAT .- We fear that spring wheat will be a failure in this District; whole fields are turning yellow, but in some the disease is confined to large patches. The cause of this was attributed to heavy spring rains and flat lands, but we are informed that a small worm is found at the root of the stalk, eating into every fibre, thus destroying the young plant. In Hillier, and parts of Hallowell and Ameliasburgh we hear of the greatest complaints, although every Township in the District is more or less affected. Ploughed sod lauds appear of the greatest complaints, although every Township in the fet company shall be carried into effect, and the pensions of £5000 a year, which are to be proposed in the House of Company and the state of the greatest complaints, although every Township in the District is more or less affected. Ploughed sod lauds appear to be the most injured. The other crops look remarkably pro-

> ISAAC BUCHANAN AND THE FREE CHURCH .- We copy the following from the Kingston Chronicle:—
> In the second letter, dated 28th March, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Candlish, of the Free Church, Edinburgh, Mr. Bucn complains of the Witness and the Guardian newspapers refusing to insert his articles against free trade. He takes this occasion to say, that—although Free Churchmen should en-deavour to get themselves represented in Parliament by men of their own independent principles, yet he deprecates the idea of the Free Church or its acknowledged organs advocating the claims of any politician or public man, upon any other ground than his Free Church principles. In consequence of the Free Church organs having an opposite view of the Free Trade ques-tion, to that entertained by himself, and others of the same way of thinking, Mr. Buchanan declares his intention of breaking off all co-operation with the supporters of that Church, both in Scotland and in this Colony, in their efforts to advance its interests .- as he considers that measure calculated to "cu the throat of every Canadian interest, and break the Canadian Scotsman's connection with the land of his birth, and his

> > United States.

OREGON. (From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.)

We learn from very good authority, that Mr. Packenham as received instructions from his Government by the steame Hibernia, to make a final overture for the amicable adjustment of the Oregon question. He is to offer substantially the propositions suggested some time since by Mr. McLean, our Minister in London, to Lord Aberdeen, latitude 49 as the basis -leaving to great Britain the whole of Vancouver's Island, and the free navigation of the Columbia.

MEXICO.—The same paper contains an account of the eva-cuation of Matamoras by the Mexicans, and its occupation by the American force under the command of Genl. Taylor.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH .- ROCHESTER AND ALBANY UNITED!

The Magnetic Telegraph, it is expected, will go into opera tion between Rochester and Albany to-day, thereby establishing an INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION between the two cities. The station in this city will be under the charge of Dr. Tichenor, a gentleman well qualified for the discharge of duties

requiring such great coolness, accuracy and precision. The room occupied will be in the basement of Congress Hall.

The scientific facts upon which Prof. Morse, the originator, based his invention, were that a current of electricity will pass to any distance along a conductor connecting the two poles of a voltaic battery, producing visible effects at any desired point, and that magnetism is produced in a piece of soft iron (around which the conductor is made to pass) when the electric current is made to flow. This current of electricity is created and destroyed by breaking and closing the galvanic current at the pleasure of the operator, who in this manner directs the action of a simple piece of mechanism, styled the Register, which rethe characters fixed upon to represent the alphabet, on a scroll of paper which is put in operation at the same time with

e writing instrument.

The machine resembles the key-board of a piano, each key representing a letter or figure, so that by a single touch of the key the entire letter is made.

The machine which produces the characters is moved by a weight like a clock, the slip of paper being wound around a cylinder, and carried under an instrument which records the characters. To this style or pen is attached a piece of iron, resting just above a mass of soft iron, which last is instantly rendered a magnet by the transmission of the electric current. Suppose Mr. Tichenor, the agent at the station in Rochester, wishes to transmit the price of breadstuffs to Albany, the instant by stant he brings the two extremities of the wires together, the soft iron mass at Albany becomes a magnet; the iron abo drawn towards it, and the pen is pressed upon the paper, which is carried forward by machinery, and thus the intelligence is recorded. As soon as the two wires are separated, the soft iron is no longer a magnet, and the whole machinery of course is

When the Telegraph was first put in operation between Washington and Baltimore, if we recollect right, only from 12 to 20 characters could be transmitted in a minute; now, however, many more can be registered. By recent experiments it has been ascertained that intelligence may be jotted down in as many different places along the line of the telegraph, as there are registers, it being recorded at every place the same instant, without the without the trouble of re-writing or disconnecting the wires.

Abridged from the Rochester Daily Advertiser of 1st June.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR ON THE RIO

opposition.

It was reported that General Taylor was to cross the Rio Grande on the 18th and invest Matamoras. Two thousand | Cobourg, January, 1846.

ple involved is a most important one, being neither more nor nor less than the power of a colony to tax the Crown; this dangerous precedent once established, and none can tell the next step, or the future consequences. Might not Quebec levy a decent rate for the Citadel; surely if the food of the levy a decen levy a decent rate for the Citadel; surely if the 100d of the toward should have a decent rate for the Citadel; surely if the 100d of the toward should the toward should have a decent rate for the Citadel; surely if the 100d of the the toward should the toward should have a decent rate for the Citadel; surely if the 100d of the Mexicans of the Mexi ful. More harm was done to the armies of Napoleon in Spain by the different partiala corps, than by any regular troops the Spaniards could ever assemble together. Their regular armies defeated the French but in one battle, that of Baylen, their

nucrillus were almost always successful.

The Americans are circulating a story that the Mexicans fired at them with copper balls, and that this has occasioned a great mortality among their wounded, the copper balls having pois-oned the flesh. We don't believe a word of this tale. Copper too expensive to be used for amunition, and is more half so efficient as either iron or lead. Just the same story was circulated in Paris during the three day's revolution. It was said that brass balls were fired by the royal troops, and some balls evidently prepared for the purpose, were handed about for the purpose of inflaming the mob. It is an old dodge, but too gross for belief. The state of the climate is quite sufficient to account for the mortality among the wounded without attributing such atrocities to the Mexicans. - Mont.

THE CRUSADES AND OTHER POEMS. RV JOHN RREAKENRIDGE.

HE Subscribers to this Volume are hereby notified that ing places. Subscriptions payable on delivery. Montreal,..... Armour & Ramsay.

Niagara, ..... Davidson's Bookstore.
St. Catherines, ..... John G. Stevenson, Esq. Cobourg, ..... "The Church" Office. Sandwich, ..... A. O. McLean, Esq.

The lists sent to Bytown and Hamilton not having been eturned, no copies have as yet been forwarded to those places A few extra copies are on sale at Toronto, Kingston and Kingston, June 2nd, 1846.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

J. HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER, HAS just received a large and choice assortment of SUM-MER GOODS, to which he respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally. They consist

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, Plain and Figured Cassimeres,

Doeskins, Drills, Mixed Silk-Warp Tweed, Olive and Gold do., Black Cassmerett, &c. ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Washing Satin and Figured Vestings, Caps, Gloves, Cravats, Stocks, Ties, Linen Collars, Suspenders, Drawers, Lambswool Vests, &c.

All of which he is prepared to dispose of on unusually favourable terms Cobourg, June 10, 1846. 465-tf

TO BE LET.

HOSE EXTENSIVE BUILDINGS for one year, separate, or the whole Premises to one Tenant, so well situated for business, opposite to the Stores of J. V. Boswell & Co., and lately occupied by Thomas Eyre, Merchant, viz.: The Dwelling House is commodious for a large family under good repair, has 10 Rooms, 2 Kitchens, and with a good Well, spacious Yard and Stabling, Sheds, Out-buildings, &c

The SHOP has Counters, Shelves, Fixtures, &c. &c. Back Store is fitted up to hold several hundred bushels of Grain, &c. Good Cellars under the whole depth of the Shop and Store, and for a family are 6 apartments, kitchen, &c. &c. above the Shop Possession can immediately be given.
SHAW ARMOUR,

Agent for the property.
465-4 Cobourg, 1st June, 1846. BURN'S BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY. JUST PUBLISHED,

PART SECOND, containing an application to real business of the Principles of Book-keeping, as explained in the elementary course already published. With Explanatory Notes, and hints as to the best method of teaching Bookkeeping to large classes,

PRICE 3s. 9D.

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Parts 1 and 2 can be had bound in one volume, price 6s. 3d. For sale by Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; Armour & Ramsay, J. Walton, and R. W. S. Mackay, Montreal; and at the Publishers',

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto 464-6 June 1, 1846. JUST PUBLISHED, BY MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER

Music Sellers and Publishers, King Street, Toronto: "Blessed be the Man," (Ps LM xii. v. 1, 2, & 3,) A VERSE ANTHEM

COMPOSED BY THE REV. DR. M'CAUL, With Symphonies and Accompaniment for the Organ, BY J. P. CLARKE. 463-4 PORTRAIT

OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

T is proposed to publish an Engraving of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. Berthon. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, recently published. The Painting has been seen by numerous of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally pro-nounced to be a most correct and admirable likeness. Persons

desirous of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested t forward their names without delay. The price will be Proofs, ..... £1 0 0 The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received the Store of

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto

September 10th, 1845. Upper Canada College. THE FOURTH QUARTER will commence on THURSDAY,

June 4th, 1846 J. P. DE LA HAY, Coll. pro. tem. 463-4

U. C. College, May 15, 1846. TO BUILDERS.

DLANS and specifications for a Church to be erected at GORE'S LANDING, Rice Lake, will be ready for inspec-tion at Harris's Inn, on Monday the 8th June, and tenders for the same will be received on or before Monday 15th June, 1846. It is the intention of the Committee to build the walls of Cobb

GEORGE LEY, Secretary. Rice Lake, May 25th MASONIC ARMS INN. THE Subscriber begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and supporters that he has re-opened the above house,

where every attention will be paid to the comfort of those who JOHN T. SMITH. Toronto, March 19th, 1846. St. JOHN'S LODGE

Free and Accepted Masons.

THE Brethren of St. John's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, intend celebrating the Festival of St. John the
Baptist, at Cobourg, on Wednesday, 24th June next.

The Brethren will form a Procession, and attend Divise

W. half 10, 4th " Mono, 100 " Service, after which there will be a dinner.

By order of the W. M.

T. LEE, Secretary. Cobourg, May 20th, 1846. uested to attend.

TO LET,

THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a com-nodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store un-GRANDE.

We have intelligence from the seat of war up to the 19th ult., the steamer Alabama having left Brazos de Santiago on that day, and arrived at New Orleans on the 22d.

The Mexican town of Barita, a small place near Point Isabel, had been taken by a few companies of American troops without opposition.

It was reported that General Taylor was to cross the Big.

PETER MORGAN.

No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

(SUCCESSOR TO T. J. PRESTON,) RATEFUL to the Gentry of Canada West, for the dis-tinguished patronage which he continues to receive, begs respectfully to intimate, that he has received, per Great Britain and other vessels, a very superior assortment of the best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., of the best possible styles and qualities; and would particularly ask the attention of Gentlemen to his very complete assortment of Patent Cachmeres, French Elastic Cloths, &c., for Summer Clothing, in qualities which cannot be surpassed.

The want of an Establishment where Gentlemen can at all times depend upon being supplied with a first-rate article, in Scarfs, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Collars, Pocket Handker-chiefs, &c. &c., has induced the Subscriber to be particular in carfs, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Collars, Pocket Handkerniefs, &c. &c., has induced the Subscriber to be particular in
is selection of Goods for that branch of his business.

The Tailoring Department will continue to be conducted on
nose principles which are calculated to give satisfaction to a his selection of Goods for that branch of his business.

those principles which are calculated to give satisfaction to a scerning public. N.B.—Clergymen and Barrister's Gowns, &c. &c., made in Toronto, May 18, 1846.

HATS! HATS!! JUST OPENED, 3 Cases CHRISTY'S best Black and Drab Beaver, Satin Velvet Nab, French Silk and Gossomer.

HATS, imported expressly for the SPRING TRADE. ALWAYS ON HAND, a large assortment of best West of England C L O T H S, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds and Cashmeretts, Linen Drills; Silk, Satin & Fancy VESTINGS; Gentlemen's Linen, Cotton, Lambswool, and Merino Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, Socks, Satin Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Suspenders, and every article necessary for Gentlemen's wear, of the best qualities, and reasonable

PETER M'CALLUM.

Cobourg, 2d April, 1846.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: District. Township. Lot. Western....Brooke....Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26

Do. do. ... E. half 11 ... E. half 11 19 W. § 17, W. § 27 Simcoe ..... Collingwood .. Do. do. ...
Eastern .... Cornwall .....
Newcastle ... Cramahe .... E. half 14 ... Dawn ..... Essa ..... Fredericksburgh do. Part N. half 2 ... 20
Georgina ... 13 ... 3
Glanford ... 10 & 11 ... 8
do. Broken lots 10 & 11 ... 9
Hamilton, 5 , 6 , 7 & 12, Block No. 2 TORONTO, NIAGARA, QUEENSTON & LEWISTON. 14 & 15, " " 16 8 & 4, " W. half lot 2. 6, 8, 23, 28 feont \( \frac{1}{2} \) 33 12, 17, 18 & 34 18. & W. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 19 15, & E. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 25 W. half 19 do. .... 32 & 34 do. .... N. 17, W. half 12 16 do. .... 2 North Crosby

N. half

Part

South half 14

.... 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14

E. half 35 For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free FRANCIS M. HILL.

City of the Falls 2 & 5, N. E. side St. Mary Street Lot bounded by Division & St. Mary

Prince Edward Picton [Town]

Midland ..... Pittsburgh

Do

Victoria ..... Sidney Prince Edward Sophias

Kingston, 1st December, 1845. LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentl in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the understand Lot. 7 11 & 12 N. half Camden East .... Part 2 14, 17, 22 14, 16 7, 11 W. half 11 W. half W. half 23 Sombra ..... For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter free of FRANCIS M. HILL.

Kingston, 1st December, 1845. LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe Western District. E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 "

25, 8th Con...... Dawn, 200 Victoria District. W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con...... Madoc. 200 Midland District.

S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con ..... Richmond 200 " Lot 1, 6th Con..... ......Camden East 200 " The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE and commodious Brick Dwelling-House, in the Town of Cobourg, in an eligible situation, commanding a most delightful view, with an excellent Garden, Cosch-house, Stables, Outhouses, &c. &c., attached. Particulars may be known on application to
D. E. BOULTON, Esq.

27th May, 1846. RESIDENT GOVERNESS.

YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education, wants a situation in a respectable family where the children are young Address (post-paid) J. C., Office of this Paper. Cobourg, 1st April, 1846.

EDUCATION. MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches sound and lady-like Education.

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Eso., of Kingston, GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg.

JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any peron who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER; MUITION in the following Branches of Educa- & s. d.

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

Masters will be procured, if desired, for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the usual Terms. Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.—
Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 15th of February.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust

their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentleme. Bay Street, (between King Street and ) Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

WANTED, A MASTER for the Napanee Grammar School. Applications, (pre-paid) addressed to ALEX'R. CAMPBELL, Esq., Postmaster, Napanee. 20th April, 1846.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The Royal Mail Steamers CITY OF TORONTO, PRINCESS ROYAL. AND SOVEREIGN,

WILL, on their arrival from Kingston, leave Toronto, for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston, every afternoon, (Sunday's excepted) at 3 o'clock.

RETURNING—Will-leave Lewiston every morning, at 7 clock, for Queenston and Niagara; and will leave Niagara at 8 o'clock, for Toronto and Kingston. Toronto, 4th May, 1846. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

WILL leave TORONTO for PORT HOPE, COBOURG and KINGSTON, daily (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock, noon, on the arrival of the Steamer Eclipse from Hamilton; commencing on Monday the 13th instant. FARE. From Toronto to Kingston-Cabin .....

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

Toronto, April 9, 1846. 457 Toronto, Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON,

HAS resumed her trips between Toronto and the above Ports, leaving Toronto every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, for Ningara, Queenston, and Lewiston; and Lewiston, on her return, on the arrival of the Cars from Buffalo Toronto, May 7, 1846.

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

Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and internediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg.

Toronto, April 9, 1846.

THE STEAMER DESPATCH, CAPT. EDWARD HARRISON, WILL leave Toronto for Hamilton (touching at intermediate Ports, weether V diate Ports, weather permitting) every Morning (Sundays excepted) at Half-past Seven o'clock; will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Afternoon, at Two o'clock.

465 Toronto, May 4, 1846. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPT, JOHN GORDON, WILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, (touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at balf-past Two o'clock.

Toronto, April 9, 1846. BIRTH. In Cobourg, on the 5th inst. Mrs. Wm. Graveley of a son.

MARRIED. At St. James' Cathedral, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev H. J. Grasett, Charles Unwin, Esq., late of Mansfield, Notringhamshire, England, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Col. C. L. L. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General to the For-

On the 4th inst., at St. George's Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, Thomas Ross, Esq., of the Pro-vincial Secretary's Office, to Maria Sarah, eldest daughter of the late George Macaulay, Esq., of Bath.
On the 22nd uit., in Stratford by the Rev. John Hickie, Mr.

Matthew Elgie, to Miss Catherine Kennedy.

In the same place by the same on the 25th ult., Mr. John Noice, of Downie, to Miss Mary Dickie, of the Township of Blanchard. At Wickham Falls, Eastern Townships, on the 3rd inst., by

the Rev. C. B. Fleming, Campbell Sweeny, Captain the Montreal Cavalry, Esq., to Mrs. Brady, relict of the late Captain Brady, late of H. M. 21st Fusileers. At Waterloo, Shefford, on Tuesday the 2nd inst., by the Rev. A. Balfour, Jonathan Robinson, Esq., of the firm of Robinson & Co., Waterloo, to Emma Jane, second and youngest daughter of Wm. Dampier, Esq., of Shefford.

At Christ Church, Montreal, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Wm. A. Adamson, Wm. Hewitson, Esq , Depy. Ass. Com. Gen., eldest son of Com. Gen. Hewitson, to Elizabeth daugh

ter of William Poyntz Patrick, Esq., Depy. Clk. Legislative Assembly, DIED. At Toronto, on Sunday morning, the 7th inst., Mary the beloved wife of Mr. Richard Dalton (of Terauly street), aged At Clark's Mills, Camden, on Wednesday May 27th, in the 48th year of his age, J. B. Lockwood, Esq.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, June 11: Rev. P. V. Mayerhoffer, rem; Rev. J. Hickie, rem. (Mr. R. will still owe 10s to date); Rev. W. Laurie; Rev. A. H. Burwell; Rev. W. McMurray, add. sub.; Rev. S. S. Wood; Rev. Dr. Bethune; J. Hall, Esq. (much obliged); J. Rosa-The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL.

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