SPEECH OF SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[Concluded from our last.] Taking together the four heads that he had mentionedmilitary, naval, civil, and extraordinary—the total expenditure on account of the colonies would amount to at least £4,000,000 a-year; but he believed that the actual expenditure would be

"The declared value of British produce and manufactures exported to the colonies in the year 1844 was nine millions sterling, including one million's worth of exports to Gibraltar, which are seut to Gibraltar to be smuggled into Spain. Therefore the expenditure of Great Britain on account of the colonies amounts to nine shillings in every pound sterling of its exports; or, in other words, for every pound's worth of goods that our merchants send to the colonies, the nation pays nine shillings; in fact a large portion of our colonial trade consists of goods which are sent to defray the expenses of our establish-

Now what are the advantages that we derive from our colonial possessions? Colonies are to be divided into two classes—those useful for political purposes, as military stations; and colonies properly so called, valuable for commercial purposes—"Our military stations are Heligoland, Gibraltar, Malta, the

Ionian Islands, Bermuda, the stations on the West coast of Africa, St. Helens, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, Hong Kong, Labuan, and the Falkland Islands. What do these cost us—of what use are they to this country? They are called the outposts of the British Empire, and they are supposed to be useful in periods of war, for purposes of aggression. But, so far removed from the centre of the empire, they would be sources of weakness rather than of attention in weakness rather than of attention in weakness rather than of attention in weakness rather than of attention. about £500,000. The Bermudas have a garrison of 1,200 men, at a cost of £90,000; besides £600,000 spent in naval and ordnance works, which will take £260,000 more to complete them. St. Helena costs £40,000 a year; the West African settlements, £52,000; besides half a million spent annually on the vain attempt to suppress the slave-trade—but he excluded that from the colonial expenditure. To abandon the fleet and the colony of Sierra Leone would save the country at least £450,000 a year." The Cape of Good Hope is not of much importance as a

"The declared value of our exports to it was £458,000, of our imports from it only £258, 000; the military expenditure of 1843-4, £294,000, or fifty per cent. on exports. In 1843, the troops numbered 2,651 rank and file; last year, at one time, they numbered 5,470 rank and file. This increase was in consequence of the Kaffir war, and for the same reason the fleet on this station was increased to nine ships, with a compliment of 1,700 men; which fleet must have cost this country at the rate of £170,000 a year. For that war we have already paid £1,100,000, and in all probability (500,000) £1,100,000, and in all probability £800,000 or £900,000 more will be required to close the account. The House will not be astonished at this expenditure, when it is informed, in the words of Sir H. Smith, 'that in the last bit of a brush with a Kaffir chief, called Sandilla, £56,000 were expended in wag-

fend themselves, and pay the cost of such defence. Then they will have the strongest motives to prevent the commencement and to hasten the termination of a Kaffir war. In return for so doing, they should receive free institutions, and have complete control over their own expenditure. Then a thousand troops would be a sofficient garrison for Cape Town, and in ordinary years there might be a saving at the Cape, in military ordinary years there might be a saving at the Cape, in military expenditure alone, to the amount of at least £200,000 a year. If public money must be spent, it had better be spent in emigration. Emigrants can be sent to the Cape at £10 a head; that if our military force were reduced by 1,500, we might send out 9,000 emigrants each year, with such rapid increase of the population as would enable the colonists to defend the frontier against the Kaffirs. To Mauritius the declared value of our exports is £285,000. The annual cost is at least £92,000; and we are going to spend £150,000 in improved defences. What is all this military expense for? To keep down the justly discontented planters! Ceylon is properly not a colony, but part of our subjugated Indian possessions; our exports to it are £240,000; it costs us £110,000; but the import trade, especially of coffee, is rapidly increasing. Hono exports to it are £240,000; it costs us £110,000; but the import trade, especially of coffee, is rapidly increasing. Hong Kong figures in the estimates for £94,514, besides 40,000. for troops, and 45,000. for naval and military expenditure in the China seas. Labuan makes its first appearance in the estimates this year for 9,8271; of which 2,000. is the salary of his Excellency Rajah Brooke of Sarrawak. The desolate Falkland Islands, once wisely abandoned, now resumed, cost 5,000 a year. Thus, the twelve military stations and Ceylon or a Kaffir war that an outcry is raised and the Colonial Office cost 1,300,000. a year: exclusively of extraordinary expenditure in the colonial affairs. It is no wonder that the colonials are discontented, and that they are badly and expensively governed."

He doubted whether the system could be amended. The colonists must be better judges of their own affairs than men in Downing-street; and in Parliament they have something to be seides studying colonial affairs.—

"It is only when we have to pay for a Canadian insurrection or a Kaffir war that an outcry is raised and the Colonial Office and the properties." cost 1,300,000.0. a year; exclusively of extraordinary expenditure for Kaffir wars, &c., which may be set down at an average the Mediterranean, African, Cape, and Chinese stations, which must cost 1,500,000. What I propose to the house is this: to withdraw our military protection from the Ionian States, to discuss with our effections, and fleet on the West coast of A. I. The state of the stat dispense with our stations and fleet on the West coast of Africa, to reduce our establishments at the Cape and the Mauritius, and to bestow upon those colonies free institutions; to transfer Ceylon to the East Iodia Company; to keep a sharp watch over the expenditure for Hong. Kong, Labuan, and Sarawak, and to acknowledge the claim of Buenos Ayres to the Falkland Islands. Then 10,000 men, instead of 22,000, would be sufficient to garrison the military stations in the following. manner: 6,000 for Malta and Gibraltar; 4,000 for Bermuda, the Cape, the Mauritius, and Hong-Kong. If this were done, there would be a reduction in military and naval expenditure, to the amount of at least a million a year for the military stations alone.

the inconceivable delays in auditing the colonial accounts .-Accounts of four or five years' date from several colonies are still lying in the Audit-office, unaudited—of six years' date from Ceylon, of eight years' from the Cape of Good Hope, and of ten years' from Mauritius. Sir William entered into calculations to show that the rate of expenditure in the colonies with representative institutions is less than half what it is in the colonies without representative institutions. The total expenditure by all the colonies, with some exceptions, for a population of 3,400,000, is 3,350,000; the annual expenditure being 19s. 8d. per head. The colonies be excepted are—Ceylon, which is not properly a colony; the settlements on the the colonization, in 1843; when he showed lon, which is not properly a colony; the settlements on the

peopled as the Ionian Islands, pays 16s. 6d.; the Ionian Islands only 14s. 3d. In Ceylon, the expenditure is no more lands only 14s. 3d. In Ceylon, the expenditure of the population in all, 1,673,803. Emigration has varied considerably in sive. In New South Wales, the expenditure in 1841 was 350,000l. or 3l. 4s. a head. After the grant of a representative assembly, in 1843, the expenditure was reduced, by 1846, with a greatly increased population, to 254,000l., or only 1l.8s. a head. In Van Diemen's Land, in 1844, the expenditure was 4l. 6s. a head. In South Australia, which became bankrupt through the extravagance of Governor Gawler, the expenditure was at one time 10l. a head. In Western Australia, the expenditure exceeds the income; and New Zealand receives 20,000l. or 30,000l. a year for its city government; evel we was at the composition of the colonies all powers of local legislation and administration which are not absolutely inconsistent with the sovereignty of this country, I believe that our colonial empire

Hope, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, Western Australia, South Australia, New Zealand, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, and Malta. All the petitions but one have been rejected: New South Wales has obtained a sort of mongrel form of representative government, which will soon have to be smended. Sir William did not mean to speak with disrespect of past or present Secretaries of State for the Colonies; but he did condemn the system, and would quote very high authorities on his own side of the house; amongst others his hon, friend the member for Liskeard, the hon, gentleman the member for Sheffield, and the noble Earl at the head of the Colonial Office, before he became Secretary of State for the Colonies. So long as the system exists, the majority of the

colonies must be ill-governed, and their inhabitants discontented; for the Colonial Office undertakes an impossible task judicial, and ecclesiastical, of some forty different communi assemblies. It would be difficult enough to discharge all these functions in a single office, if all the colonies were close together when a wrong is redressed. In other cases, the instructions of the Colonial Office are wisely disregarded by the governors, or rejected with derision by the Colonial Assemblies, who marvel at the gross ignorance of their transatlantic rulers. In addition to its other arduous functions, the Colonial Office is required to assist in the vain attempt to suppress the slave-trade

with Africa; and it has likewise the difficult task of administering secondary punishment in a penal colony at the Auti-podes. Now, if it were possible for any mortal man to dis-charge the duties of such an office, it is evident that he ought charge the duties of such an office, it is evident that he ought to possess, not merely great mental powers, but a long and intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the colonies; he should be brought up to the business; it should be the study of his life; and he should be appointed on account of special aptitude to conduct such business. Is this the rule for selecting Secretaries of State for the Colonies? Nothing of the kind. They are generally chosen haphazard from the chiefs of the two great political parties in this or the other large of the said political parties in this or the other House of Parliament; and political parties in this or the other House of Parliament; and they retain their office, on the average, some eighteen months or so. During the last nine years there have been no fewer than six Colonial Secretaries—namely, Lord Glenelg, Lord Normanby, Lord John Russell, Lord Stanley, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Grey; all of them, I acknowledge, men of great

ability; all of them, I believe, most anxious to use their abilities for the benefit of their country and of the colonies; but I feel persuaded that one-third of them had little or no acquaintance with colonial affairs prior to their acceptance of office; just, therefore, as they were probably beginning to learn the wants and interests of the more important colonies, and to acquire the first rudiments of colonial lore, they were succeeded by some other statesman, who had to commence his lessons of Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to try his hand in the description and irrepresentation. despotic and irresponsible government of some score or so of dependent states. In fact, the colonial government of this country is an ever-changing, frequently well-intentioned, but invariably weak and ignorant despotism. Its policy varies incessantly, swayed about by opposite influences; at one time directed perhaps by the West India body, the next instant by the Anti-Slavery Society: then by Canadian merchants or by a New perhaps by the West India body, the next instant by the AntiBut, so far removed from the centre of the empire, they would
be sources of weakness rather than of strength in war, and in
the event of a really serious struggle, like all outposts, would
be abandoned. He stated the cost of the stations that he had
named. The Mediterranean Colonies, Gibraltar, Malta, and
Ionia, with garrisons of 8,000 troops, cost about £500,000;
about £500,000. The Bermudes have a garrison of 1,200
the pseudo-systematic colonization and rescaled constitution of the pseudo-systematic colonization and revoked constitution of New Zealand. Such a Government might suit serfs and other

Wales, to New Zealand, and your other Australian Colonies; from all of them you will receive the same answer, and the same prayer to be freed from the control of the Colonial Office.

Even the Canadas are not content, though they have responsi-Even the Canadas are not content, though they have responsible government, and though in most respects they are rirtually independent of the Colonial Office; yet every now and then the Colonial Office contrives to produce irritation by stupid interference in some question of minor importance, such as the interference in some question of minor importance, such as the purposes of colonization. They might find them going out for the purposes of wealth and slave labour—they might find them purposes of wealth and slave labour—they might find them going out simply for the purposes of gain—but certainly not also colors. Though the colonies have ample reason to complain of the manner in which their affairs are administered by the Colonial Office of this country, they have still greater reason to com-Office of this country, they have still greater reason to com-plain of the Governors and other functionaries who are sent by the Colonial Office to the colonies; for, generally speaking, they are chosen not on account of any special aptitude for, or knowledge of the business which they will have to perform, but

sir William attached no blame to Lord Grey or his predecessor for this war—he believed no one was more surprised by the bill for it than Lord Grey: it was owing to the system; but, with seven hundred miles of savage frontier, war must inevitably occur:—

"There is but one means of securing our purses for the future—namely, by withdrawing our troops from the frontier, and letting the colonists distinctly understand that they must defend themselves, and pay the cost of such defence. Then they will have the strongest motives to prevent the commencement the colonial factions; whence perpetual jeanusses an never-ending feuds. The governors, the judges, and other high func-tionaries, are generally on hostile terms. The governors remove the judges, the judges appeal to us for redress; every year a petition or two of this kind comes under the consideraeach soldier landed in the colony costs about £60 a year; so that if our military force were reduced by 1,500, we might of the colonial of two of this kind comes under the consideration of Parliament. To settle such questions the Colonial Office has just created a new tribunal, composed of an ex-Indian

cost 1,300,000l. a year; exclusively of extraordinary expendiles called to an account; and then there is not above a score of

An effectual check over colonial expenditure is prevented by The Colonial Office labours under a similar difficulty from partial accounts, and the distance which impedes explan

lation of 3,400,000, is 3,350,000; the annual expenditure being 19s. 8d. per head. The colonies be excepted are—Ceylon, which is not properly a colony; the settlements on the West coast of Africa, which have no trustworthy population returns: and the Ionian Islands, whose expenditure is not included in the return from which he quoted—

"In the West Indies, the colonies with representative assemblies expend at the rate of 12s. 10d. per head; those without representative assemblies at the rate of 1l. 9s. The Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius, crown colonies, are grievously taxed, and pay about 1l. 7s. per head. Malta, twice as thickly peopled as the Ionian Islands, pays 16s. 6d; the Ionian Islands. is shown in the reports of the Emigrant Commissioners, who state that in the last twenty years 825,564 persons went to the United States; 702,101 to the North American Colonies; is analogous to that of India, the expenditure is exces-In New South Wales, the expenditure in 1841 was ed, from the minimum of 26,092 persons in 1828, to 258,270 the expenditure exceeds the income; and New Zealand receives 20,000l. or 30,000l. a year for its civil government; exclusively of the bill that will have to be paid for the Maori war, the loon to the New Zealand Company, &c."

In the course of the last ten years petitions against the administration of the Colonial Office, and praying for representative government have been presented from the Cape of Good to be possible to people this desert with active and thriving the company of the cape of Good to be possible to people this desert with active and thriving the company of the cape of Good to be possible to people this desert with active and thriving the company of the cape of Good to be possible to people this desert with active and thriving the company of the cape of the cap Englishmen?—to cover it with communities composed of men with wants, habits, and feelings similar to our own, anxious to carry on with us a mutual beneficial trade?"

He believed that funds for the purpose might be found, according to the well known plan of Mr. Wakefield, in systematic emigration, and the sale of waste lands. But he would assume that funds must be obtained, for the present, from some other

" Now, I ask the House to consider, first, that we spend four millions sterling a year on the colonies, in army, navy, ord-nance, commissariat, Kaffir wars, Canadian rebellions, and the like; secondly, that for half four millions, (the sum which I propose to save by a reduction of colonial expenditure,) we olonies must be ill governed, and their inhabitants discontened; for the Colonial Office undertakes an impossible task—

"It undertakes the administration, civil, military, financial, addicial, and ecclesiastical, of some forty different communities, pending the public money would the nation derive the greater with various institutions, languages, laws, customs, wents, and interests. It undertakes to legislate more or less for all these colonies, and altogether for those which have no representative in 1835, when their force was ample for the defence of the assemblies. It would be difficult enough to discharge all these functions in a single office, if all the colonies were close together and close to England; but they are scattered over the surface of the globe from the Arctic to the Antarctic pole. To most of them several months must elapse, to some of them a whole year must elapse, before an answer to a letter can be received, before a petition can be complied with, or a grievance redressed.—

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b compliance of expenditure? A Canadian insurrection suppressed, a Kaffir war terminated, barren trophies in India—the gates of Somnauth—Hong Kong, Labusan, and the Falkland Islands.

What have we to show in return for this enormous increase of expenditure? A Canadian insurrection suppressed, a Kaffir war terminated, barren trophies in India—the gates of Somnauth—Hong Kong, Labusan, and the Falkland Islands.

What should we have had to show for it had only a portion of its complex to the canadian insurrection suppressed, a Kaffir war terminated, barren trophies in India—the gates of Somnauth—Hong Kong, Labusan, and the Falkl What have we to show in return for this enormo must elapse, before an answer to a letter can be received, before a petition can be complied with, or a grievance redressed.—
Therefore, orders which are issued from the Colonial Office in accordance with the last advices from a colony are, in innumerable instances, wholly unsuited to the state of the colony when the orders arrive; in some cases, questions which time has settled are re-opened, forgotten disputes revived, and the tardy interference of the Colonial Office is felt to be a curse even interference of the Colonial Office is felt to be a curse even the colonial office is felt to be a curse even the colonial office in the product of the colonial office is felt to be a curse even the colonial office is felt to be a curse even the colonial office is felt to be a curse even the colonial office in accordance with the last advices from a colonial office in accordance with the last advices from a colonial office in accordance with the last advices from a colonial office in the product of the colonial office in accordance with the last advices from a colonial office in accordance with the last advices from a colonial office in the product of the colonial office in accordance with the last advices from a colonial office in the product of the colonial office in accordance with the last advices from a colonial office in the product of the product of the product of the colonial office in the product of the pro

boast about. Again, the same sum of two millions sterling a year would in ten years have conveyed to North America some three millions—say, of Irishmen. With that sum I believe you might have created beyond the Atlantic a new and happy you might have created beyond the Atlantic a new and happy Ireland, so attractive to the Celtic race that they would have migrated in shoals from the old and unhappy Ireland, and thus, perhaps, have enabled you to solve that fearful problem which neither gagging bills, nor coercion bills, nor alien bills, nor even a repeal of the union, will ever solve. That would have been a feat for a great statesman to accomplish, and would have covered his name with incorrect because "

red his name with immortal renown."

But to colonize beneficially it is necessary that the higher But to colonize beneficially it is necessary that the higher and richer, as well as the poorer classes, the employers of labour as well as the employed—all classes of society—should migrate together; forming new communities analogous to that of the parent state. On such principles were they colonies of Greece and of New England founded. Sir William abstained from proposing any particular plan of colonizing: his object was merely to show that a great and noble career lies open for any estatemen processed of the power and vigour to central the any statesman possessed of the power and vigour to curtail the expenditure, reform the system of government, and promote systematic colonization. He concluded by moving the following resolution; intimating, that if Government acceded to it, he should next session follow up the subject by moving for a

"That it is the opinion of this House that the colonial expenditure of the British empire demands inquiry, with a view to its reduction; and that to accomplish this object, and to secure greater contentment and prosperity to the colonists, they ought to be invested with large powers for the administration of their local affairs."

Mr. Hutt seconded the motion. Mr. Hawes agreed as to the importance of the debate; be-spoke the kindness and indulgence of the House while he drew somewhat largely on its attention; and humbly begged to take a share of the reproaches which had been heaped upon the Colonial Office, and upon his noble friend now at the head of

"It was not for him to presume to defend all the arrars and defects which might in past time have characterised that system; but this he did say, that our colonial policy, taken as a whole, was the most successful and the most beneficial which the world had ever witnessed. He asked hon, members who thought otherwise to point to any foreign possessions, either now or in past times, where there had been the same success and the same progress—the same establishment of free institu-It was not for him to presume to defend all the err New Zealand. Such a Government might suit serfs and other barbarians; but to men of our race—intelligent and energetic. Englishmen, accustomed to freedom and to local self-government—it is one of the most hateful and odious Governments that can be well imagined. It is difficult to express the deepseated hatred and contempt which is felt for the Coloniel Office by almost every dependent subject to its sway. If you doubt this fact, put the question to the West Indies and the Marritius; put the same question to Van Diemen's Land, to New South Welles to New Zealand, and the same from the most successful and the most beneficial which the world had ever witnessed. He asked hon. members who thought otherwise to point to any foreign possessions, either now or in past times, where there had been the same success and the same progress—the same establishment of free institutions, British law, a free press, and trial by jury—as we had to the old colonial system; a phrase which conveyed to his mind no very definite ideas. It was said that the old colonies of America were the three had been the same success and the same progress—the same establishment of free institutions, British law, a free press, and trial by jury—as we had to the old colonial system; a phrase which conveyed to his mind no very definite ideas. It was said that the old colonies posed to the direst vicissitudes and misfortunes; and when hon gentlemen talked of various colonies composed of every grade of society, he asked them to tell him when and where ing out simply for the purposes of gain—but certainly not recolonization. He believed there was not one modern colony to which we might not point as a triumphant contrast to the old American colonies. Whether we look to New Zealand, or South Australia, or Port Phillip, or any other place where we had attempted to found a colony, everywhere the most marked success has attended their efforts; and it ought to encourage us to continue in the course which contrasted so beneficially with the older colonies to which reference had been made. Not one of the old American colonies had succeeded so rapidly, for instance, as South Australia—not one. He, therefore, was not disposed to recur to the colonial system, when he remembered that it comprehended monopoly and sla-

> Mr. Scott moved the adjournment of the debate, and, after some conversation, it was adjourned for a fortnight.

Advertisements.

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 74d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines. 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion.

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From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER AND WITH DESPATCH, AT THE OFFICE OF "THE CHURCH,"

NO. 3, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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HUGH PAYNE SAVIGNY, Provincial Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, YONGE STREET.

ADDRESS, TORONTO POST OFFICE.

DR. DERRY Has Removed to 101, Bishop's Buildings, ADELAIDE STREET.

Toronto, May, 1848. DOCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street, SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET,

Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847. JAMES BICKET, ACCOUNTANT,

No. 2, City Buildings, King Street East, Toronto. Mr. ROBERT COOPER,

SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY. Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov., 1846.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey,

CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS,

FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C.

PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR. Residence, Sumach Cottage, Ann Street. Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

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MORPHY & BROTHERS, TCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

CITY BUILDINGS, (Opposite Saint James's Cathedral,) AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

TMPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Accordeons, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted. Accordeons and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old Gold and Silver bought.

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.

BAZAAR.

BAZAAR will be held in the Town HALL, NIAGARA on the 11th and 12th of September next, for the purpose of procuring funds to repair and complete the Tower of St. Mark's Church, and to purchase a new Organ.

Contributions of Fancy and other Work will be thankfully received by the undermentioned Ladies, who have kindly con sented to preside at the Tables :-

Mrs. Kingsmill, Mrs. Boulton, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Boomer, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Boomer,
Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Sampson,
Mrs. W. H. Dickson, Mrs. Powell,
Niagara, April 20th, 1848. Mrs. F. Tench, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Creen.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

A FAIR for the Exhibition of Samples of Workmanship by Mechanics and Artisans of Canada, will be held in the SOCIETY'S HALL, on or about the FIRST MONDAY is OCTOBER next. OCTOBER next.

Due Notice will be given of the Day appointed for the reception of Subjects for Exhibition. By Order,

WM. EDWARDS, Mechanics' Institute, (

June 14th, 1848. N.B.—Editors of Newspapers interested in the advancement of the Mechanical and Fine Arts in this Province, are requested to give publicity to the above.

SITUATION WANTED,

S SALESMAN in a Grocery or Dry Good Store; a Man who can be well recommended. Reference to the Rev.

NOTICE.

MATTHEW MACFARLANE, Stone Mason, parish of Capagh, county of Tyrone, came out in the Rose, from Liverpool, in April, 1847, with his father and mother. His mother, who lives on Lot 3, Sixth Concession, Township of Toronto, would be very glad to hear from him.

TORONTO BATHS.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the Gentry and Inhabitants of Toronto, that the TORONTO BATHS have been re-opened and are now ready to receive the Public every day, from Seven in the Morning to TEN o'clock in the Evening, during which hours every attention will be paid to Visitors. ANGUS BLUE.

ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

FOR SALE IN CANADA WEST. THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal about 1,500,000 Acres of Land, in blocks varying from 1000 to 10,000 Acres, dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada. Nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the Huron Tract, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province; it has trebled its population in five years, and now

contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. The Lands are offered by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS; or for SALE, CASH DOWN—the plan of one fifth Cash and Balance in Instalments, being done away with.

Balance in Instalments, being done away with.

The Rents, payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest, at 6 per cent, upon the cash price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when Leased, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN; whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years' Rent must be paid in advance, but these payments will FREE the Settler from Further calls until the second, third or fourth year of his term of Lease. The Settler has secured to him the right of converting his Lease into a Freehold, and of course stopping payment of fur-ther Rents, before the expiration of the term, upon paying the Purchase Money specified in the Lease.

The Lessee has thus guaranteed to him the entire benefit of his improvements and increased value of the Land he occupies, should he wish to purchase. But he may, if he pleases, refuse to call for the Freehold: the option being completely with the

A discount, after the rate of two per cent., will be allowed for anticipated payment of the Purchase Money, for every unexpired year of Lease before entering the tenth year.

Settlers' or Savings Bank Account.

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