Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, May 1. The Bill to amend the Judicature Act of Lower Canada.

Mr. Attorney General SMITH moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Bankrupt Law. Mr. Attorney General Smith said a Bankrupt Law was of the utmost importance in a commercial country, where it was necessary that the Law should afford relief to persons who were unfortunate in their commercial transactions As the Bankrupt Law which had heretofore existed was about to expire it was the duty of the government to bring the subject be-fore the House, and propose any amendments to it which they might think necessary. He added that some of the members might think necessary. He added that some of the members might object to the law being in force in Upper, as well as in Lower Canada. This he considered would be productive of much and serious inconvenience, as most of the business in Upper Canada was transacted in Moutreal. He said it would be better to throw out the Bill than to limit its force upon one section of the Province. He would move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to propose amend-

Mr. DE WITT thought the law could be modified so as to afford a protection to the creditor, as well as to the debtor.

Mr. Attorney General Smith would state that the Bill should receive the most careful consideration; and he was

dote: A short time since, a young man of good address obtained goods on credit from different Montreal merchants, to the amount of £2,500. He went to a country village and opened a store. The payment for those goods were made, and he obtained a store. tained a renewal upon similar terms of credit. On the expiration of the period when the money was due, this young person called upon the merchants and said he should be unable to pay his debts, unless he obtained four years credit. This was naturally objected to; and a friend of this young man (to whom he owed about £50, but which was no doubt well secured to him) placed him in the Bankrupt Court. His assets were made out: he had no goods, but a few debts, which were sold at auction for about £15. He shortly after obtained his discharge, and, within two months after, opened in the same place a larger shop, and was supposed to possess property to the amount of £3000. This evil, he contended, the present Bankrupt Law could not prevent. He should therefore oppose the second reading of the Bill, unless the hon. mover would consent that, on being referred to a select committee, protection should be given to the creditor, and some measure introduced to remove e evils which he (Mr. Drummond) complained of. He believed the Board of Trade was opposed to the present Bank-

Mr. Attorney General SMITH said some of the members of the Board of Trade had suggested to him certain amendments; and from this he had understood, that in the event of those amendments being made, they would be estisfied with the Bill. Mr. M'DONALD (Cornwall) did not consider that the country was in a fit state for a bankrupt law, especially in Upper

Mr. Attorney General DRAPER said that the Bankrupt Law had been a subject of discussion in many countries. As far back as the reign of Elizabeth, and again during the reign at condense the reign of Elizabeth, and again during the reign of Charles the First, it was found necessary to provide means which would prevent any fictitious conveyance on the part of the debtor. He believed that the Bankrupt act protected the creditor, and not, as had been asserted, encouraged fraud. It fraud could be shewn, there were means in that act to punish the highest processing the proposed transfer of the Rankrupter it. could be no argument against the utility of the act. Another principle before a Bankrupt Law existed was, that he who principle before a Bankrupt Law existed was, that he who came first, had, perhaps, twenty shillings in the pound, and frequently, he who came after, had nothing but a bill of costs to pay. The bankrupt act, on the contrary, equally divided the property of the Bankrupt amongst his creditors. He resollected, while in the Legislative Consollected, while in the Legislative Consollected in the Legislative Consollected while in the Consollected while in the Consollected while in the Consollected while in the Legislative Consollected while in the Co collected, while in the Legislative Council in 1841, his attention was directed to this subject and he devised measures to obviate the laws between debtor and creditor in Upper Canada, that many legal gentlemen said, "If you pass that Bill, you'll ruin our profession." And from official returns he could show, that since the passing of the Bankrupt Act in Upper Canada, litigation had decreased but he was not prepared to

show that it arose from that cause.

Mr. Moffart did not like the present Bankrupt act, but should have no objection to its being referred to a special Com-

Mr. MERRITT made some remarks upon the evil of impris-

Mr. Attorney General SMITH said, from the remarks made Mr. Attorney General SMITH said, from the remarks have by some hon, members, he considered the necessity of a Bankrupt act established. Under the former system or before the passing of the Bankrupt act, he contended that there were means by which a Bankrupt could hold his property in defiance of his creditors. He recollected a creditor having expensions led one hundred pounds to obtain an estate held unjustly by a Bankrupt, but was unable to do it. This difficulty was also removed by the Bankrupt act.

Mr. LAFONTAINE said he was opposed to the principle of the Mr. Munko considered that it required many amendments Mr. Drummond said he would move in amendment that the second reading of the Bill be deferred to that six months.

Mr. M'DONALD (Cornwall) said, as the Attorney General Mr. M'Donald (Cornwall) said, as the Attorney General had consented to amending the Bill at a select Committee, he should not oppose its second reading, with the proviso, that should the Committee not make the amendments he considered necessary, he would oppose the third reading.

Mr. Ermatinger said, under those considerations, he should also vote for the second reading.

The amendment was put to the vote—Yeas, 18; Nays, 40.

Mr. Attorney General Smith moved that the Committee

composed of Messrs. Moffatt, Drummond, Leslie, De Witt, and Macdonald (Kingston). Passed.

Mr. CAYLEY moved the House in Committee relative to the duties on stills. He stated that it was the intention of Government to impose a duty of 2d per gallon on the whiskey

The proceeds to be devoted to the administration of The clause was carried without a division, and the various additions to the Bill gone through without debate.

The committee reported progress.

Mr. Macdonald (Kingston,) moved the House in Committee, on the Bill to incorporate the Town of Kingston.

NOTICE OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WILLIAMS gives notice, that when the Resolutions proposed by Mr. Merritt, in relation to the Agriculture and Com-merce of the country, are taken into consideration by this House, he will move in amendment, that the following be substituted in lieu thereof :-

Resolved, -That this House view with the most serious apprehension and alarm, and as detrimental to the future peace and prosperity of this Colony, the adoption of that proposed principle of Commercial intercourse, now under the con

Resolved,—That this House has seen with unmingled satisfaction, the happiness and prosperity of the people of this Province, advancing in steady and successful progression, under that moderate system of protection on her staple productions (Grain and Lumber,) which the fostering hand of the Parent

State so wisely conceded.

Resolved,—That this House is of opinion that the abandonment of this protective principle, is not only calculated materially to diminish our productions but seriously to impair our ability to purchase the manufactured goods of the Kingdom; inevitably tending to results, alike prejudicial to this Colony and the Parent State.

Resolved,-That this House, grateful for the liberality of the Imperial Government in guaranteeing the repayment of a loan of £1,500,000, to be expended in improving our internal communications, did cause the same to be appropriated to Works of greater magnitude and stability on the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals, and otherwise to facilitate the transit on the St. Lawrence, with the well founded and reasonable expecta-tion of conveying (en route,) to the Market of the United Kingdom, a large amount of the surplus Produce of this Province, and a much larger amount of the productions of the North Western States of America, in consequence of the inducement afforded, by the exemption of the payment of the

Foreign duty on the latter production, so imported into Britain. Resolved,-As the opinion of this House, that this well grounded and reasonable expectation can no longer be entertained; if the discriminating duties on Foreign and Colonial productions entering the United Kingdom, are approximated as the measure contemplates, and an apprehension is thereby created, that the Colonial Agriculturist, will be deprived of a fair remunerative price for his surplus Produce, leaving him little inducement for exertion, and the Channel of the St. Law rence will no longer transmit any large amount of the agricul-tural productions of the rich Prairies of the West.

serves, and by such means these lands, instead of falling into the hands of speculators at prices very far below their present value, might be made to afford a lasting provision, and to a consideration of the exigency, be called upon to make great sacrifices for the peace and prosperity of the Kingdom, whenever the general interests of the Empire demand it, nevertheless, our ready actions of it is recommended by the second of the such as the serves, and by such means these lands, instead of falling into the hands of speculators at prices very far below their present value, might be made to afford a lasting provision, and to a consideration to such peace and prosperity of the Kingdom, whenever the general interests of the Empire demand it, nevertheless, our ready acquiescence in thus yielding to Imperial policy, must only be taken as an additional proof of our dutiful devotion to the Bri
It has, indeed, been suggested that inconvenience

them, in any Commercial Treaty to be made or concluded be-tween the Imperial Government, and the Government of the United States, a perfect reciprocity or interchange of Commodities between the Colony and the neighbouring Republic.

CLERGY RESERVES.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of The Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of George Roe and others, praying that the Clergy Reserves may not be divided among the several Churches in Canada, but retained under the management of the Provincial Government, and sold according to the present law; and to whom also were referred other Petitions signed by upwards of seven thousand inhabitance of the Previous on the same subject. nhabitants of the Province, on the same subject, - beg leave Report :-

That they find with great regret, from the numerous Petitions laid before Your Honourable House, that the long agitated question of the Clergy Reserves, has again become a subeet of discussion and contention in this Province. The excitement which so unhappily existed on this subject

for many years, and which produced such disastrous consequences to the peace and prosperity of the Province, was at length set at rest by the Imperial Statute, 3rd and 4th Victoria The Imperial Legislature Intended that Statute to be a final settlement of the question, and, notwithstanding the inequality of the division, it was accepted by the inhabitants of this Pro-

ince as such. Under these circumstances, it is deeply to be regretted, that should receive the most careful consideration; and he was anxious that it should be referred immediately to a select committee to be amended.

Mr. Duggan said the principle of the Baukrupt Law he liked, and he believed with some amendments it would afford general satisfaction.

Mr. McConnell was opposed to the Bill.

Mr. Drumond thought it would be advisable for the House to consider well before passing the Bill. He would is lustrate the evils of the present system by the following anecasing the absolute and uncontrolled conveyance to the Church of England of a share of Clergy Reserves, according to Church of England of a share of Clergy Reserves, according to the proportion of funds assigned by the Imperial Act for the Select Committee on the same subject, which was presented to this House during the last Session, as conveying in concise, yet forcible language, the objections which after the presents to the consider well before passing the Bill. the Church Societies of the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto

lustrate the evils of the present system by the following anec- forcible language, the objections which offer themselves to the

the disadvantages are very certain and obvious.

"In the first place, it will be difficult, if not impracticable, to make a satisfactory division;—in order to approximate to a fair division, an enormous expence must be incurred in valuing each lot separately, and even then there will be a rivalry as to choice and location, and suspicions will, (with or without reason,) be created of favouritism towords some particular sect or

" According to the present law, the management and disposal of the lands are in the hands of a Government responsible for the same, and over which the Legislature can exercise an active

supervision.

"Should the proposed distribution take place, they would be placed beyond the control of Parliament, and vested in Eccle-siastical Corporations, responsible to no one, and which would dispose of them to their own advantage, and without reference to the general good.

"The progress of improvement in Canada has, it is generally believed, been greatly impeded by the accumulation of its uncultivated land in the hands of owners who will not bring their property to sale, but retain it as a matter of speculation, and in expectation of a future increase in value, not from any ex-penditure of Capital, but from the industry and skill of the neighbouring sgriculturists,
"The conveyance of such a large quantity of land to Cor-

porations, not desirous of disposing of them at their present prices, and which intend not to sell, but to lease, would in Your ommittee's opinion, greatly increase this evil, and would have a tendency to substitute an inferior order of Tenantry, for an

it; but if the fraud was independent of the Bankruptcy it pants every opportunity of earning the purchase-money from the could be no argument against the utility of the act. Another the cultivation of the land itself, and thus enables many an in-

"Your Committee, therefore, carnestly recommend, that the interests of all parties now occupying those lands should be fully protected and provided for in any arrangement that may Your Committee beg to express their entire concurrence

the above extract, and would further suggest that the late Order in Council allowing an extended time to the purchaser of der in Council allowing an extended time to the purchaser of Clergy Reserve Lands—an extension conducive alike to the settlement of the Country, the prosperity of the occupant, and the advantageous sale of the lands—is an additional proof of the benefits to be derived from leaving the management of those

manner, they are at the same time of opinion, that the expense said to be incurred have been much exaggerated, for although the charges for valuation have been large, these charges can only be considered as an advance by the Crown Lands Department, to be repaid by the purchasers when making their pay-

Your Committee are therefore unanimously of opinion that the division sought for by one out of the many denomination interested in the said lands, is inadvisable, and they strongly recommend that no change or deviation from the present sys-tem should be sanctioned by the Legislature.

All which is nevertheless respectfully submitted. ARCHIBALD PETRIE, Committee Room. Chairman. 29th April, 1846.

REPORT Of the Select Committee of the Legislative Conneil, to whon

were referred the several Petitions presented to this House, praying that the sale of the Clergy Reserves may be no further proceeded with, but that the proportion belonging to the United Church of England and Ireland may be vested in the respective Church Societies of Quebeo and Toronto, for the use and benefit of the said Church. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, COMMITTEE ROOM,

Friday, May 8, 1846. The select Committee to whom were referred the Petitions of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, of the Lord Bishop of Montreal and others, and many other Petitions, all praying that a share of the Clergy Reserves, equal in proportion to the share of the proceeds of the sales of such Reserves which Quebec and Toronto, to be managed or disposed of as may appear to them expedient for the benefit of the said Church, have onsidered the subject referred to them, and beg leave to report that the Petitioners appear to be well aware that the object which they desire can only be obtained through an Act of the Imperial Parliament, and they request that the Legislative Council will assist their application by addressing Her Majesty

in its favour. Your Committee is of opinion that the prayer of the Petitioners is reasonable and just, and that the injury which they wish to avoid is one which all who feel a sincere concern for the relious instruction and character of the people should be equally anxious to prevent. It is a matter too well known to be denied or doubted by any person, that the Reserves, if they should continue to be sold as they have hitherto been, will be in a very great measure sacrifaced, and will utterly fail in providing a fund at all adequate to the all adequate to the support of religion and the maintenance of public worship. It appears to your Committee that it will be a matter of perpetual reproach to this Legislature, if the improvident sacrifice of a provision intended for such objects is allowed to proceed. If the petitioners were desiring some expensions of their Church clusive advantage for themselves, or even for their Church, which they wished to be withheld from others, your Committee would not be disposed to recommend a compliance with their prayer, but they expressly disclaim any such, although it must of course rest with the Legislature and with the other religious nmunities concerned, to consider what course would be most

beneficial and acceptable to the latter and in what manner it

build be most conveniently carried into effect.

The Church of England having in each division of the Province a Society open and not exclusive in its composition, in-corporated by an Act of the Legislature, with the necessary power of holding and disposing of real estate, the object desired, so far as that class of our population is concerned, can be conveniently provided for through the instrumentality of those Societies. The Church of Scotland being also entitled, under the Imperial Statute, 3 and 4 Vic. c. 78, to a definite interest in these Reserves, there could be no difficulty in placing an appropriate share of these Reserves, to be drawn by lot at the disal and under the control of the members of that Church, to be vested in such manner as they may suggest, either in a Society to be incorporated for that purpose or otherwise. This would complete the arrangements so far as regards one half of the Reserves which yet remain unsold. The other half, which by the seventh clause of the Imperial Act is placed at the disposal of the Government to be applied to purposes of religious instruc-tion and public worship, might, in the discretion of the Government by similar measures, be made the means of securing a conment by similar measures, support for the Ministers of such other denominations as it may be thought right to assist from these Reerves, and by such means these lands, instead of falling into the adoption of it is recommended by the soundest and best mo-

taken as an additional proof of our dutiful devotion to the British Crown, and attachment to that great Empire of which it is our pride and glory to boast; and entitles us and our respectful representation, to the most favourable consideration of her Maiesty's Government.

against the lands remaining long unoccupied. And it might be provided in any Act to be passed, that the Government of Canada should have power to make regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, for preventing or remedying

any such inconveniences.

Under these impressions, and considering that whatever may e done upon the prayer of these Petitions, can, and undoubtwould be done with equal readiness in favour of other recons communities who may apply for the same facilities for royiding for the comfortable support of their Clergy, your ommittee strongly recommend the prayer of these petitioners favorable consideration, and that this House should address Ier Majesty expressing their willingness that the Imperial arliament should provide as they may think fit for carrying nto effect the wishes of these petitioners, and of any other re-igious bodies who may hereafter apply for a similar measure. All which is respectfully submitted

JAMES GORDON, Chairman.

On the Evening of Friday, the 8th inst., the decorum of the House of Assembly was disturbed by a very disorderly scene. It is unnecessary to republish the particulars of this unbecoming transaction. We regret extremely that no effectual means an be discovered for the prevention of such discreditable ex-osures. After the authority of the Chairman had been set at ught, the Speaker was called in and the matter reported to m, when the commotion and altercation which had prevailed were fortunately terminated by apologies from the parties concerned. Occurrences like these are sadly injurious to the

House of Assembly .- In the House last night Mr. Mertitt brought forward a series of resolutions, to address her Majesty with a view to the removal, by the Imperial Parliament, of all duties on Canadian produce brought into British ports.

Mr. Merritt made a most admirable speech, which we shall it possible report in our paper to-morrow. The consideration of this address was ordered to be postponed till Thursday. Mr. Baldwin's motion for taxing the costs of the Middleser

Election was the next order of the day. After a somewhat Some hours of the time of the House were then taken up by the consideration of the Report of the Committee on the peti tion of G. H. Ryland, Esq. tion of G. H. Ryland, Esq. The report was brought up by Mr. McDonald, of Kingston, and was in favour of the petitioner, whose claim was most ably argued by the hon, member for

Mr. Draper opposed the prayer of the petition, as also did Mr. Viger, Mr. Lafontaine, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Drummond, though the latter gentleman acknowledged that the petitioner had been very ill-treated, but he had an objection to indemnification out of the public purse; the hon, member would constitute the constraint of the public purse; the hon, member would constitute the constraint had been praying that the relieve Mr. cur in a petition to the Queen, praying her to relieve Mr. Ryland. Mr. Hale, Mr. Hall and Mr. Robinson supported the

tion. On the question being put, it was lost by a majority 9, the Yeas being 23 and Nays 32. We must be permitted to mention that, in our opinion, the rote thus come to is one of the most extraordinary and the most unjustifiable ever come to in any deliberative assembly in the Nearly every speaker recognized the ill-treatment Mr Ryland had received, and, strange to say, because his indemnification might cost a few hundreds, they voted against it.—

Most patriotic and high-souled legislators truly!

After the vote, Mr. McDonald (Kingston) gave notice that he would move, to day, for an Address to the Queen on the subject of Mr. Ryland. We forgot to mention that on this occasion the ministry.

with the exception of Mr. Daly, not in the house, voted with the opposition against their own supporters, who, almost to a man, voted in favour of Mr. Ryland's petition.

We left the House a little after 10; nothing of importance was done after the petition of Mr. Ryland was disposed of .-

The following is the reduction contemplated with regard to official salaries—such reduction, however, not to operate against those holding office at present. The Civil Secretary's salary from £1,111 to £1,000; Confidential Clerk of Despatches from £279 £275; First Clerk from £222 to £200. Provincial cretary's salary from £1,111 to £1,000; two Assistant Se cretaries each from £550 to 500; three Clerks each from £222 to £200. Receiver General's from £1,100 to £1,000; Confidential Clerk, from £444 to £300. Deputy Inspector General, from £660 to 500. Clerk of the Executive Council from £600 to £500; Confidential Clerk, from £400 to £300 First Clerk, from £222 to £200; second ditto, from £200 to £175; Messenger and doorkeeper, each from £75 to £56.— However commendable the spirit of retrenchment may be, in a general point of view, still it is to be questioned whether there here mentioned. The extravagance of a Government will n ver be looked for among the items of salary ranging from £75 to £222. The necessities of men, it is true, may compel them mittee for amendment.

Mr. Baldwin said he was prepared to vote for the second reading of the Bankrupt act, provided that it received some amendments. He recommended that in the event of its passating, that its jurisdiction extended over both sections of the lands might be conducted in a more economical petry air to the economy that aims at it.—British Canadian.

VICTORIA COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

ig from our respected con temporary, the Cobourg Star .- En. We were unfortunately prevented, by other engag which caused our absence from home, from being present at the late examination of the Students of Victoria College, to which we were obligingly invited by the kindness of the Principal. We understand that the exercises upon that occasion evinced much zeal and ability on the part of the teachers, and no ordinary amount of promise on the part of the pupils. The number in attendance was considerable, and in the mathematical department especially a great improvement was discernable. The recitations on Wednesday evening, we learn, were highly creditable in composition and delivery, especially the Essay on the French Revolution, which, for its correct sentiments and aithful portraiture of the horrors of democracy, when in the ascendant elicited great applause. These manifestations of genius in the youth of our Colony naturally quicken the anxiety, that our institutions of learning should be supported in a manner commensurate with the importance of a sound reli-gious education to the best welfare of the land; and the evidence, with which upon this occasion we rejoice to be assured they were most satisfactorily accompanied, of a culture of God and the right government of society, confirm us in the hope that none of our public seminaries of education will ever be wanting in a sound religious basis. We believe, indeed know, it has been the aim of the present worthy Principal of Victoria College, the Rev. A. MacNab, -who, we regret to understand is about retiring from the Institution,—with all the means at his command, to foster and advance the work of had been assigned by law to the Church of England, may be vested in the respective Church Societies of the Dioceses of great object prominently in view, we cannot wonder that the lirecting authorities of Victoria College should evince a stroi repugnance to all those infidel schemes and plans which would erect a godless fabric of learning on however magnificent a scale, gious King, designed for a very different purpose; while the cultivation of the most sacred and important branch of all knowledge should be left to the voluntary and stinted generosiof the various sects and parties into which our common Christianity is unhappily divided.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS .- The Parliamentary Committees n the cases of the Middlesex and West Halton Elections have reported favourably to the sitting Members, Messrs. Notman and Durand being defeated. The petitions in both instances were pronounced "not frivolous nor vexatious."

LORD METCALFE. - We state, with profound regret, that the advices by the last mail, gave exceedingly unfavourable accounts of the health of Lord Metcalfe. His Lordship was rapidly sinking before the progress of a disease which human skill was obviously inadequate to arrest, and the fatal termination of which could not be far distant. - Montreal Gazette.

THE LATE LT. COL. TAYLOR .- In announcing the death Lieutenant Colonel Charles Cyril Taylor, C.B., who gloriously fell, at the head of his brigade, at the battle of Sob we cannot refrain from paying our feeble, but sincere tribute of respect and esteem for departed worth. His many noble and excellent qualities endeared him to all who (like the writer of these lines) had enjoyed the advantage of knowing him; and his friends, in his death, have sustained an irreparable loss.— Although in the main correct, Sir Robert errs in his statement of Lieutenant Colonel Taylor's services in Canada. He came to this country in 1838, and was appointed by the Commander of the Forces, to the command of the Lacolle and Hemmingford District; and, when the unhappy rebellion broke out, in the fall of the year, he—having succeeded in going up the Richelieu, from St. Johns to Lacolle, accompanied by one man in a canoe, passing two rebel posts—joined the Volunteer force at Odelltown, of which he took command. Within a few hours of his arrival among them, this gallant little band of patnours of his arrival among them, this gallant little band of pat-riot-soldiers, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Odell, of whom and them, Colonel Taylor always spoke in terms of the highest respect,) not more than 200 strong, repulsed and entirely dispersed a force of 1200 of the rebels, commanded by French officer, who, with upwards of 100 others, were mad prisoners. For his conduct on this occasion, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint Colonel Taylor, a Companion of the Military Order of the Bath; and, we observe that, just before the melancholy intelligence of his death reached England, in reward for his services, in the first action with the Sikhs, he had been Gazetted as one of Her Majesty's Aides de Camp, with the rank of Colonel in the Army. Had he lived, he would, no doubt, have attained the highest rank, which could be conferred upon him. - Montreal Herald.

SAFETY OF THE "CAMBRIA." -ARRIVAL OF THE PASSEN-GERS AND SHIP AT BOSTON.

lay morning. For the following account we are indebted to is our pride and glory to boast; and entitles us and our respective from large portions of the most favourable consideration, to the most favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government.

Majesty's Government.

Mesolved,—That this House deem it to be a matter of primary and paramount importance, to the interest of the people of this Province, and to the peace and prosperity of the same, that whenever the time arrives that protective duties be no line translation as Government to a long of the form large portions of the land being testing to a long of the past of the province, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond the same turn to a long time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond the same turn to a long time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond to a long time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond to a long time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond to a long time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond to a long time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond the same turn to a long time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond the same turn to a long time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond the same turn to a long time unoccupied, and that persons who have leased or gond the same turn to a long time unoccupied

longer continued, that as an act of justice they have secured to the lands should become vested in any such Society, as propos- a full head steam, hauling on their anchors. Fifty tons of coal were thrown overboard, and all the baggage was placed on board the General Lincoln, a small steamboat sent down for that purpose. This, however, had but little effect in lightening the vessel, she being so firmly embedded in the sand. The next plan adopted was to discharge the water from the two forward boilers, which contained about 100 tons. By this manœuvre, the vessel's draft was lightened 5\frac{3}{2} inches. This, and the vibration occasioned from the blowing off of the two boilers, in connection with the powerful steam-tug, and likewise the engine of the steam-ship, all of which were in full operation, caused her to glide of this uncomfortable situation, without any damage whatever, and she will sail on her regular day. Just as the ship was afloat, the steamer May Flower arrived, under charge of Mr. R. B. Forbes, who kindly volunteered his services on behalf of the passengers, who all arrived safely, on Monday evening, in Boston.—N. Y. Herald, May 6.

United States.

WAR WITH MEXICO! The mail brings us the New Orleans Picayune of the 1st

Inst., in which we find at length the news previously received by telegraph. We copy as follows:—

The brig Apalachicola, Capt. Smith, arrived at this port yesterday, from Brazos Bay, whence she sailed on the 24th ult., d reports that on the 22nd she left Point Isabel, where Major Thomas, the acting Quarter-master, informed Capt. Smith that the body of Colonel Cross had been found about four miles from General Taylor's camp, on the Rio Grande. From the wounds upon the body, it seems evident that he was killed by

It was further reported, that a person in Matamoras had acknowledged that he was the murderer, and had the watch and clothing of Colonel Cross in his possession.

General Taylor, it is reported, had made a formal demand All open communications were permitted to pass by the ommandant at Point Isabel, between that post and Matamoras. The Mexican schooner Juanita, from this port to Matamoras, was taken into Brazos Bay on the 22d ult. by the pilots-

no doubt by the permission of the blockading force.

STILL LATER .- The schooner Cornelia, Captain Stark, arrived last evening from Brazos Santiago, whence she sailed on the evening of the 24th instant. She reports that about three hours before she sailed, an express arrived from General Taylor, stating that the commander of the Mexican forces had made a formal declaration to General Taylor, that if he did not more his arms for the state of the sailed and the same his arms for the sailed and the s move his army from the position he then occupied, within thirty-six hours, that the Mexican batteries would be opened upon them The same express also stated, that at that time a body of 2000 Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande, near Borettasmall town about eight miles below Matamoras, on the west bank of the river-and taken up a position between Point Isa-bel and General Taylor's camp. The design of this movement is evidently to cut off the American troops from their supplies. The New York, which sailed yesterday for the same point, had a detachment of 180 men on board for the army, under the

command of Lieut. McPhail. Four companies of infantry are expected here in two or three days, who will be despatched im

one of the schooners last night, that our Cousul at Matamoras, apprehending imprisonment from the Mexicans, had left his post and repaired to Gen. Taylor's camp.

It seems probable that we shall next have tidings of a bloody

battle between the American and Mexican forces. It is said, however, that Gen. Ampudia is a great coward, and gentlemen ere who know him well think that when he finds his threats insufficient to move Gen. Taylor, he will retreat across the river without fighting. This, however, is mere conjecture, and we must all be content to swait farther developments.—N. Y. Tribune, May 9.

> LATER FROM MEXICO. (From the Cobourg Star Extra.)

THE WAR ON THE RIO GRANDE. The important news which we published on Saturday from the Rio Grande, of the crossing of two thousand Mexicans to intercept Gen. Taylor, and cut off his supplies, is all confirmed. More American blood has been shed—and war has begun in We received, yesterday morning, by Electric Telegraph from

Philadelphia, the following important and disastrous news:—
The Galveston News, Extra, of April 30th, contains the following intelligence:—
On the 23rd ult., 2,000 Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande about twenty miles above Gen. Taylor's camp. Two companies of cavalry, 63 men each, commanded by Captains Thornton and Hardee, were sent to reconnoitre the next morning.

They fell into an ambush, when Lieut. Cairn and 13 men were killed; Captain Thornton reported missing, and Capt. Hardee A wounded man, sent in by the Mexicans, made this report.

These Mexicans were commanded by Canales and Carrabajal.

After the flight the Mexicans were reinforced, and General
Taylor's position is entirely surrounded, cutting off all communication with Point Isabel, at which place is his train, and all the stores of the army,—Gen. T. not having over ten days' provisions. The entrenchments at Point Isabel are not half.

ished; and, to defend them, there is but 90 artillery, 20 lragoons, and about 40 teamsters, citizens, and labourers.
A call was made on Governor Henderson, of Texas, by General Taylor, for forty companies of riflemen, sixty men each, twenty companies to be mounted, and to rendezvous at Corpus Christi, and the foot companies at Galveston.

General Taylor has also called upon the Governors of Loui-

siana, Mississippi, and Alabama, for 8,000 troops. iana, Mississippi, and Alabama, for 5,000 troops. General Taylor's works opposite Matamoras would be com-eleted by the 28th, at which time the fire would be opened on

The Mexican force is 8,000, well equipped, and with an excellent park of artillery.

The Governor of Louisiana has issued his requisition for

The Governor of Louisiana has issued his requisition for 2,500 volunteers, and they were all ready in the streets, on the morning of the 2nd, actively preparing for departure. They expected to leave the next day. The Louisiana Legislature has appropriated 100,000 dollars for the service. The city of New Orleans was in a great state of excitement—drums and the control of the cont flags, parading through the streets, calling for volunteers,— New York Herald.

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

May 1st, 1846.

Governess Wanted. WANTED immediately, a GOVERNESS, as ASSISTANT to a Lady who has undertaken the tuition of a few pils in addition to her family. A good knowledge of Music

and FRENCH, are indispensable A member of the Church of England will be preferred. Communications (post-paid) to be addressed to C. C., care of T. D. CAMPBELL, Esq., Brockville.

Victoria College.

THE Summer Session of Victoria College, consisting of sixteen weeks, will commence the Third Thursday June, and close on the Second Wednesday in October, suc ceeded by a vacation of three weeks. A. MACNAB, Principal.

Victoria College, obourg, 12th May, 1846. NEW ARRANGEMENT.

TORONTO, NIAGARA, QUEENSTON & LEWISTON.

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

TILL, on their arrival from Kingston, leave Toronto, for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston, every afternoon, Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock. RETURNING-Will leave Lewiston every morning, at 7 o'clock, for Queenston and Ningara; and will leave Ningara at 8 o'clock, for Toronto and Kingston. Toronto, 4th May, 1846. 461

Toronto, Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON,

AS resumed her trips between Toronto and the above Ports, leaving Toronto every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston; and The Cambria arrived at Boston at about six o'clock on Tues- Lewiston, on her return, on the arrival of the Cars from Buffalo Toronto, May 7, 1846. 461 GOVERNESS.

454-tf Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

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

RESIDENT GOVERNESS. A YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education, wants a situation in a respec-

table family where the children are young.

Address (post-paid) J. C., Office of this Paper. Cobourg, 1st April, 1846.

EDUCATION.

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

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

BOARDING SCHOOL. FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

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

HATS! HATS!!

Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

TUST OPENED, 3 Cases CHRISTY'S best Black and Drab Beaver, Satin Velvet Nab, French Silk and Gossomers Santiago, and bringing, it is said, one day's later intelligence from Gen. Taylor's camp, was in the river last night, eight or ten miles below the city, waiting for a tow. It is said a bearer of despatches from Gen. Taylor was on board.

Col. Hunt immediately despatched a boat to bring her up. Mr. Marks, attached to the American Consulate at Mstamoras, is on board the Gen. Worth. There was a rumour brought by one of the schooners last night, that our Consulat Matamoras, apprehending imprisonment from the Matamoras, apprehending imprisonment from the Matamoras, and the Gen. Worth. HATS, imported expressly for the SPRING TRADE. ALWAYS ON HAND, a large assortment of best West E. half 7,7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentleme in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned Lot. Township. N. half do. Chatham ... 22, 24, 25, 26, 28 W. half W. half 23

For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter free of

FRANCIS M. HILL, Kingston, 1st December 1845. Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. District. Township. Lot.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: Wellington .. Amaranth Johnstown Bastard Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26 Cayuga...... 5 and 6, North side Talbot Road, South Collingwood ..

Do. do.
Eastern Cornwall
Newcastle Cramaba E. half 14 . Broken lots 10 & 11 ... (Town of) } 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2

14 & 15, " " 16 3 & 4, " W. half lot 2 \$ 6, 18, 22, 24 & 34

orth Crosby.

Prince Edward Picton [Town]
Midland Pittsburgh

Prince Edward Sophiasburgh

6, 8, 23 28 feont ½ 33 12, 17, 18 & 34 18. & W. \ 19 15, & E. \ 25 N. half 30 S. half 28 W. half 19

E. balf

South half 14

on & St. Mary

.... 11, S. 1 13, S. 1

13. W. half 14

In Brockville, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. R. Blakey, John Veruer, Esq., Collector of Customs at the Port of Maitland, to Charlotte Sherwood, youngest daughter of Paul Glas-

ford, Esq., of Brockville. DIED. At Hamilton, on the 8th inst., much lamented, Lady Macnab, wife of Sir A. N. Macnab, Speaker of the Hon. the Legis-

Mewburn, Esq.
In West Flamborough, on the 8th inst., after a few hours' illness, Mr. Ralph Bullock. At Quebec, on the 4th inst., in the 81st year of his age, the Houble, James Kerr, long known, respected, and esteemed in this community as an upright Judge, a Gentleman, and a Christian. He had, during nearly forty years, filled the various Offices of Judge of the Vice Admiralty, Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench, Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and at one period Speaker of the latter body. At Quebec, on the 5th inst., in the confidence of a certain

formerly Evening Lecturer at the Cathedral, in that city.

At St. John, N. B., on the 19th ult., Mrs. Jane Crookshauk, wife of Robt. W. Crookshank Esq., in the 53d year of her age. At Rochester, N. Y., on the 17th ult., Hannah Jane, daughter of Z. Trobridge, Esq., and wife of the Rev. John V. Van

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, May 14: Rev. W. McMurray, add. sub.; A. K. Boomer, Esq., L. Burwell, Esq., rem.; Messrs. W. Miller, & Co.; J. Dudden, Esq., rem. (Mr. J. pays to end of vol. 9); Rev. J. Wilson; Rev. W. H. Ripley; Dr. Mewhurn; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. W. A. Adamson; Rev. T. S. Kennedy, with enclosure.

PORTRAIT 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, re-cently published. The Painting has been seen by numerous of his Lordship's family and triends, and is universally pro-nounced to be a most correct and admirable likeness. Persons

desirous of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested to forward their names without delay. The price will be Proofs, £1 0 0

H. & W. ROWSELL. King Street, Toronto

September 10th, 1845. SPRING GOODS.

J. HOLMAN,

TAILOR AND DRAPER, RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his customers and the public generally to his Stock of SPRING GOODS, among which will be found a very complete assort-

CLOTHS, SUMMER TWEEDS, TROWSERINGS, &c. All of which, having been purchased expressly for the Spring

TRADE. will be made up to order in the newest and very best style of workmanship, and at unusual low prices.

Cobourg, March 9, 1846.

457-13 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.

LANDS FOR SALE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. " 15, 7th " " W. half 10, 4th "

Western District. 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 "

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. Napance, M. D., 25th March, 1846. A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

OT No. 86, in the 1st Concession of Whitchurch, on the East side of Yonge Street, 200 acres, having 3 frontages, on Yonge Street towards the west, the Concession road, and Side Line towards the East and South; 125 acres under a very superior state of cultivation, and extensive out-buildings,-well watered by two streams, and beautifully situated 28 miles from Toronto, on the Macadamized road, and 11 mile from Newmarket; is particularly adapted for a Dairy farm.

For particulars of purchase apply (post-paid) to
D. E. BOULTON, Solicitor and Land Agent.
450 3m Cobourg, February 26, 1846.

TO LET. THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a com-modious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store unlerneath, fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warchouse 200 in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store 100 let separately or together.

PETER MORGAN. Cobourg, January, 1846. 446-tf

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS WILL leave Toronto for Port Hope, Conourg and

KINGSTON, daily (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock, oon, on the arrival of the Steamer Eclipse from Hamilton; commencing on Monday the 13th instant. FARE. From Hamilton to Kingston-Cabin

From Toronto to Kingston-Cabin. Deck From Toronto to Cobourg-Cabin Deck From Cobourg to Kingston-Cabin..... Deck RETURNING. The above Steamers will leave Kingston daily (Sundays ex-

cepted), at 7 o'clock, P. M.
Toronto, April 9, 1846. THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR, WILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten

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

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

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE.

xcepted) at half-past Two o'clock. Toronto, April 9, 1846. BIRTHS. At Peterboro', on the 30th ult., the lady of the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, M.A., Rector of Peterboro', of a son.

At St. Catherines, on Wednesday morning, the 6th instant, the lady of A. K. Boomer, Esq., of a son, MARRIED. On the 1st inst, by the Rev. J. Wilson, Mr. Thomas Stewart, to Margaret Jane, only daughter of Mr. Alexander Noble, both of the Township of Haldimand.

On the 9th inst., at Stamford, Niagara District, aged 28, to the inexpressible sorrow and grief of her family and friends, Emily, the beloved and affectionate wife of Harrison Chilton

faith, and in the comfort of a reasonable, religious, and holy hope, Mary Anderson, relict of the late Rev. Joseph Brown,

Ingen, aged 32 years.

H. C. C.'s second communication received. The publication of them will be commenced next week.

Lot 1, 6th Con......Camden East 200 " For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. BOULTON, Esq., or to the Subscriber.