

ciency of the premises, but if the assertion of "natural right" be no part of the argument then the use of the term is a mere rhetorical flourish without either significance or application.

Equally objectionable, though not on the same ground, is the passage respecting the religious freedom which should exist in the Province, and which every emigrant is somewhat gratuitously assumed to hope for and to have a right to expect. If it have any meaning it must be that a public endowment for the maintenance of religious worship is injurious to religious freedom, or the phrase may be thus varied, that the voluntary principle is essential to that freedom. We shall not discuss the voluntary principle or the correctness of the sentiment above expressed, nor will we be seduced into an examination of the question whether if public endowments be injurious to religious freedom, how can private endowments be innocuous. In short the whole of Dr. Rolph's argument, so far as it is intelligible is directed not against endowments whether public or private, but against a connexion between Church and State, the existence of which is insidiously implied, and the evils of which, whether real or imaginary, have no connexion with the abstract question of endowments, or public aid for the religious instruction of the people.

As to the clapnet about the emigrant we rather think that he will not be so sensible of the advantages of having to put his hand in his well-nigh exhausted pocket, to contribute to the support of a clergyman. In fact the whole of this passage misrepresents the question at issue, while it suggests evils which if admitted are totally unconnected with the mere question of endowment.

But the greatest piece of rhetoric is his eulogy on the Governor General. We abstain advisedly from the expression of dissent from, or assent to this laboured panegyric of the learned Doctor upon the representative of his Sovereign. In our judgment it is at least premature. Something more than a few years administration of the Government of Canada is requisite to found such a panegyric, or before we could pronounce such a judgment. Those who survive Lord Elgin will alone be in a position to review his complete career and calmly and impartially judge his acts, his talents or his character. At present knowing nothing to entitle him to a niche in the temple of history but his unfinished course as our Governor General, we withhold our opinion. When he belongs to the inexorable past it will be easy to decide whether he is entitled to be placed side by side with the hitherto unapproached, if not unapproachable loftiness of Pitt, who died in combat against the principles and consequences of a French revolution—whether on his death such a shadow will be cast over Europe as when the lightning brilliancy of a Canning was extinguished, or whether his memory will be honoured like that of Peel by statues erected from one end of Great Britain to another—that spontaneous and undying testimony of a nation's approval. It will then be known whether the trumpet of fame will again peal forth to distant ages the name of Bruce!—or whether the rhetorical flourish of the member for Norfolk with its feeble puff, will present a ludicrous yet mournful contrast with the distant echoes of Bannockburn.

One of the most practically useful statutes passed during the Session has been in furtherance of a project long advocated by the Conservative party, namely, the establishment of a line of Ocean Steamers between Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal. A bill for this purpose has at length been passed and a contract signed between the Government and Messrs. McLean and Co., of Liverpool, under which a line of large and powerful screw steamers will be put on to ply during the summer season via the St. Lawrence semi-monthly, and in the winter season between Liverpool and Portland, in the State of Maine, monthly. The vessels not to be less than 1200 tons burthen and 300 horse power, with accommodation for first, second and third class passengers at the respective rates of £21, £12, and £6 stg. The steamer to carry a mail and an agent, and the company to be paid for each summer trip, 14 in number, £1238 16s. 11d., and for each winter trip, 5 in number £1333 6s. 8d., or in all £24,000 stg. of which £19,000 will be paid by the Government and £5,000 by the St. Lawrence Railroad Company and the City of Portland. The trips will commence in April and be kept up regularly from that time.

We look on this as a most important move as it will do more than anything to keep down the high freights from the St. Lawrence and bring back the mercantile traffic to our own waters, affording as it will a safe, rapid and no doubt cheap mode of transit for an interchange of the produce of Canada for the manufactures of Great Britain. It will also tend to turn the tide of Emigration from

New York to the St. Lawrence. We therefore hail it as a double boon.—*lb.*

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELINGTON.

Thursday, in compliance with the request of our Chief Magistrate, was observed as a day of mourning in this city. Most of the stores and places of business were closed and black covered the doors, shutters, &c. The bell of St. Lawrence Hall tolled at intervals, and the flags of the various vessels in the harbour were hoisted half-mast high. The citizens appeared with crape on their hats and on their arms. Indeed every thing betokened the respect in which the illustrious hero was held by our citizens generally.

Amid such tokens of general woe, the exhibitions at the shop shops were strangely contrasted. If these men chose to disregard the Proclamation of the Mayor requiring the closing of their shops for two or three hours as a mark of national respect to our greatest warrior, because it has not the force of law and is not compulsory, we do hope that what is law may now be enforced against them, and that henceforward they may be compelled to keep their goods within their shops instead of encroaching upon and blocking up the footways with them as they now do, often to the great annoyance of pedestrians.—*lb.*

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER IN WOODSTOCK.—Friday last being the anniversary of the never to be forgotten Gunpowder Plot, commonly called Guy Fawkes' day was duly celebrated by the loyal Orangemen of Woodstock. At an early hour in the forenoon the brethren assembled in their respective Lodge Rooms and transacted the business appropriate to the occasion. At six o'clock, P.M., they sat down to an excellent dinner, prepared for them by Brother John Brooks, in the Victoria Buildings. Here they were joined by visiting brethren from Durham and Brantford. Here the good things of this life were abundant and at the festive board every one seemed to ask the question; "Why should a man whose blood is warm within Sit like his grandfire, cut in alabaster? Sleep when he wakes, and creeps into the Jaundice By being peevish?"

All was hilarity and mirth. The usual loyal toasts as well as those peculiar to the brotherhood and the day which was being celebrated, were duly honoured. Appropriate addresses were delivered—Songs enlivened the scene, and at a late hour the Company separated—happy in the full fruition of the evening's enjoyment.—*Conservative Expositor.*

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Nov. 10.

This day at 1 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor General, proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that house being present, the following bills were assented to in her Majesty's name by his Excellency:—

An Act to remove doubts as to the powers of Judges of County Courts.

To authorize the appointment of assistant Judges of the Superior Courts.

To extend the period limited for certain purposes by the Montreal Act.

To amend the act providing for the summary decision of small causes in Lower Canada.

To supply an omission in Schedule B. to the Upper Canada Municipal Law.

To authorize the Court of Chancery and the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas in Upper Canada to admit Neil McIntyre to practice as a Solicitor.

To amend an Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company.

To repeal the acts to improve the law of evidence in Upper Canada.

To authorize the Montreal & New York Railroad Company to extend their railroad.

To extend an act to provide for the appointment of Magistrates of the Peace for the more remote parts of this Province.

For the relief of sufferers by the late fire at Montreal.

An Act to provide by one general law for the incorporation of Electric Telegraph Companies.

To incorporate the Main Trunk Railway Company.

To authorize an addition to the capital stock of the Bank of Montreal.

To legalize the Municipal Corporation of Toronto.

To amend the Charter of the Erie and Ontario Railroad Company.

For avoiding doubts in the act regulating the election of Members of the Legislative Assembly.

To amend two acts connected with the administration of McGill College.

For the granting of certain lots to the Bytown and Prescott Railway Company.

To amend the Act incorporating the Toronto and Guelph Railway Company.

An Act to extend the railway clauses consolidation Act, to the Peterboro and Port Hope Railway Company.

To separate Romney from East Tilbury.

To incorporate the St. Mary's College of Montreal.

To incorporate the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

To authorize the Construction of a Railway from Galt to Guelph.

To authorize the City of Montreal to raise money by Loan to consolidate their debt.

To give effect to an Act for the indemnification of parties whose property was destroyed during the rebellions in 1837 and 1838.

To incorporate the Hamilton and Toronto Railway Company.

To amend the Act extending the powers of the British America Fire and Life Assurance Company, on Marine Assurance.

For the relief of John Knatehbulb Ritchy.

To empower any Railway Company whose railway forms part of the Main Trunk Line, to unite with any other such Company.

To provide for a Railway from Quebec to Trois Pistoles.

To amend the Act to incorporate the Montreal Cemetery Company.

To authorize Francois Daigle and Alexis Dufresne, to demand tolls upon a bridge on the Northern branch of the Yamaska.

To authorize Kingston to negotiate a loan.

To amend the Act incorporating a Railroad from Industrie to Rawdon.

For the removal of the officer of Mississquoi.

To amend an Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Niagara Harbor and Dock Company.

To amend two certain Acts therein mentioned to make further provisions for the management of the Post Office.

To amend the law relating to the Recorder's Court of Montreal.

To vest in the Corporation of Hamilton the Gore of King Street.

To incorporate the Hamilton Orphan Asylum.

To amend the Act incorporating the Ontario Simcoe and Huron Railroad Union Company.

To establish a consolidated Municipal Loan fund.

To provide for the improvement of the Harbor of Montreal.

To authorize the Brantford and Buffalo Joint Stock Railroad Company to construct a Railroad to Goderich.

To incorporate the Grand Junction Railway Company.

For the establishment of a Line of Steam Vessels between this Province and the United Kingdom.

To provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture.

To provide for the better organization of Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada.

To amend the Act to incorporate the Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society of Toronto.

To enlarge the powers granted by the Act 12 Vic. cap 81, so as to enable the Municipal Council of the Township of Stamford to make by-laws for the better government of that part which lies in the immediate vicinity of the Falls of Niagara.

To authorize the Governor General to declare the County of Peith to be separated from Huron, Perth, and Bruce.

To incorporate a Joint Stock Company, for the purpose of supplying Hamilton with water.

To facilitate the winding up of the Mutual Fire Assurance Company, of Montreal.

To amend the Act incorporating the Bytown and Prescott Railway Company.

To make more effectual provision for enforcing the legal rights of the Crown, in regard to public works.

To make certain provisions with regard to common schools in Upper Canada.

To amend the Act authorising the issue of debentures, for giving relief to Quebec.

An Act to amend the Act for the incorporation of the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company of Toronto.

ENGLAND.

We take the following summary from the *New York Albion*.—By the steam-propeller *Glasgow* from the Clyde, by the *Humboldt* from Havre and Southampton, and by the *Canada* from Liverpool partly by mail and partly by telegraph, we have another week's European news. There are no political facts of importance to be noted, although reports as to the future course of events become more lively as the session of Parliament draws near. Not to speak of the natural curiosity with which the intentions of our taciturn Ministry are awaited, there is considerable speculation afloat as to the position which Lord Palmerston will assume. His rumoured negotiations with the Earl of Derby (to which we made brief allusion last week) acquired a greater degree of probability, when we find that doubts as to his support of, or opposition to the Government are expressed in the journal commonly said to be under his own control. Undoubtedly there must be much mutual concession and not a little sponging out of past reminiscences, ere the Tory chieftain and the pet of the Liberals could consent to sit at the same Council board: but we are often told that Time works wonders; and assuredly it never works more rapidly than in the case of political leaders. How far these insinuations may be true, we have no means of knowing, and shall not presume to guess. Nor need the public remain long in doubt, since the directness of questioning that prevails in the House of Commons, when personal matters are under consideration, will soon compel the late Foreign Secretary to define his position, or will leave room for reasonable inferences, if he refuse to do so. In the mean time, Cabinet Councils have been frequent and some what protracted. Thursday next, the 18th inst., has been appointed for the Duke of Wellington's funeral;

and already the preparatory details occupy much space in newspaper columns. The variations from those which were printed on Saturday last are so trifling, that we shall not now recapitulate them. It will be observed however that, although courtly etiquette forbids the Sovereign to follow to the tomb the remains of her most faithful and best-beloved subject, Queen Victoria will testify her feelings by a state visit to Chelsea Hospital, where the coffin of a great Duke will be displayed. Prince Albert will be Chief Mourner at Saint Paul's Cathedral. Deputations from the armies of Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain and Portugal, will also take part in the august ceremony.—We are the more inclined not to dwell further on this topic to-day, because we have yet to say a word on it, in connection with our fellow countrymen's commemoration of it here in New York, and because we have devoted much more than our usual space elsewhere to the record of the Duke's great deeds, in order to bring to a close that eloquent and complete memoir which we have lately from week to week been republishing.

In view of the immense activity prevailing in the French naval arsenals—a curious corollary on the peaceful Empire proclaimed so lately at Bordeaux—our own Admiralty, we are glad to perceive, is strengthening that great arm of our defence, that may be needed when we least expect it. A ministerial journal announces that ten line-of-battle ships, now on the stocks or ordered to be built, are to be fitted with powerful screw propellers. France under its new regime must be watched with unceasing vigilance by those to whose keeping the welfare of Great Britain is committed, since assuredly nothing on earth but apprehension of failure will prevent the self-willed Louis Napoleon from attempting, sooner or later, the project before which even the genius of his uncle recoiled. Or he may perchance, and events point that way, look to the East for the fulfilment of what he calls his mission. The position and strength of the British fleet in the Mediterranean is always perfectly well known; not so would be the character and purposes of an armament that might be assembled or fitted at Toulon. Without pursuing this vague train of thought, it may be sufficient to predict that whenever the reserved and resolute man, who now lords it over France, shall fool himself sufficiently strong to work out his destiny, we shall hear stirring news from the "French Lake."

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

New-York, Nov. 19, 9, A.M.

The steamship *Asia*, with Liverpool and London advices to the 6th instant, arrived here about one o'clock this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—Breadstuffs lively during the week. Wheat advanced 1d. to 2s. per 60 lbs. Flour—Business equals the supply. Corn—Less doing on account of the limited supply. Wheat.—U. S. White 7s. a 7s. 6d.; Red 6s. 6d. a 7s. Indian Corn—Yellow 31s. a 32s. 6d.; White 33s. a 36. Provisions—Beef steady with a fair demand. Pork quiet, and in short-supply. Lard nominal at 63s.

Parliament met on the 4th instant, and elected Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre speaker.

A great Free Trade Banquet took place at Manchester on Tuesday, the 4th instant.

Five hundred fresh troops had left Barcelona for Cuba.

The King of Sweden is dangerously ill. A regency has been appointed.

Mr. Macauley had issued an address to his constituents, in which he predicts that the reforms of Sir Robert Peel were safe, and professed himself favourable to universal suffrage.

The *London Times* was still dealing out articles on America,—in one of which it looks on the Japan Expedition as a sham, and believes it is destined for Cuba, considering it insufficient for Japan.

A true bill for libel arising out of the Six Mile Bridge affair has been found at the instance of the Government against the *Anglo Celt*, an Irish newspaper.

F. Dubordien, a Civil Engineer, has addressed a letter to the Earl of Mayo thereby sustaining the project recommended by that nobleman for making Black Sod Bay a Transatlantic Harbour.

FRANCE.—The French Senate met on Thursday for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries for the establishment of the Empire. All the people know is, that ten members voted that the people be consulted. M. Fould, Minister of State, declared that the Government did not oppose the proposition, which was then referred to a Special Committee, whose report would be presented on the 6th.

The Russian and Prussian Ministers have received sudden orders from their Governments no longer to absent themselves from their posts in Paris.

The news from other parts of the continent is unimportant.

LATEST FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

The Spanish army will be represented by the Duke Osuna at the funeral of the Duke.

A correspondent of a London paper states that nine of Edward Murray's fellow-prisoners were shot at Ancona on the 25th ult.

The *Reinship Franklin* 14 days out had not arrived at Southampton at the hour our despatch closed.