affording a singular instance of the progress of liberal opinion since the not very remote period when the ruling powers of Portugal would have been more inclined to condemn a member of the Jewish community to the flames than to bestow on him a title of honour.—Morning Chronicle.

## Colonial.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, March 27. At one o'clock the House waited on His Excellency with an Address to the Queen relative to the admission of Canadian produce into the United Kingdom, free of duty, and requesting His Excellency to transmit the same, being returned, Mr. Speaker reported the following as His Excellency's re-

I shall have great pleasure in transmitting your Address to Her Majesty's Secretary to be laid at the foot of the Throne for Her Majesty's gracious consideration.

A conversation arose to-day upon the subject of money petitions, in the course of which Mr. Attorney General SMITH

ced that in future the Government would expect notice to be given before any petition for a money grant was referred. The Committee would then be prepared to declare what course it would take on the subject. This course being in accordance with the views entertained by the members of the opposition, may now be considered as established.

Mr. CAMERON rose, pursuant to notice to make a motion for an Address to the Head of the Government for any Corresponnce having relation to a recent attempt to reconstruct the Ministry. Rumours have gone abroad, had gone the rounds o the Press, had been believed by the great majority of those who heard them. It had been reported that a correspondence had taken place between the Attorney Ceneral West and a leading member of the opposition to the effect that a reconstruction of the present Ministry was contemplated, that some members of the administration were unworthy to be there, or were prepared to go out. The name of the hon. member for ne had been connected with these reports; but he (Mr. C.) had too high an opinion of that gentleman to believe that he would be connected with intrigues so unlike Responsible Government. It had been said that these communications were confidential; he (Mr. Cameron) denied the right of a Minister of the Crown to hold confidential communications on such subjects with leaders of the opposition. He would now make his motion, and leave the hon. Attorney General West

Mr Draper, said that he must oppose the motion. The hon, member for Lanark appeals to British practice, but he must say that there is no precedent in the House of Commons of such an address to the Crown being made. He was therefore obliged to resist the motion on principle. It is well known that if we official communications are official communications are official communications. that if an official communication is made, it must be made with me one, and can only be communicated with the permission of the head of the Government. We have seen, on several occasions, members of the British House of Commons remaining silent until this permission was given. He (Mr. Draper) was frequently in the habit of speaking with those who are opposed to him in politics—he did it to elicit such information as would guide him in the important duties that were entrusted to him, and he for one denied that his situation prevented him from holding private and confidential communications with personal friends, even though they should differ from him in politics-and any one who would make public these commu cations would be guilty of an act of treachery and breach of

Mr. LAFONTAINE said that the last words of the Attorney General were to this effect, that he might take advice from any one he pleased with reference to a change of system, that he might make use of the information as he pleased; and he (Mr. L.) would ask was the gentleman from whom he obtained his information to say nothing, to be placed in a situation to be exposed to all the suspicions of his party. He (Mr. L.) would ask whether a gentleman in the positions of the Attorney General would be justified in making overtures to the opposi-tion apparently in sincerity; [and he (Mr. L.) would not doubt that any such overtures made by the Attorney General would be made in sincerity,] (hear,) in thus ascertaining the views and plans of the party opposed to him and having ascer-tained their views as to the principles on which the government should be conducted, abstain from giving any answer, or state whether their views were satisfactory or not; if such a course should be taken, he (Mr. L.) would ask whether the individual addressed, the individual through whom the views of his party had been ascertained, is not entitled to speak in his defence

Mr. DRAFER rose and said, in explanation, that when he spoke of making use of what he had ascertained from a personal and private friend in confidence relative to a certain measure which he was desirous to introduce, he should do so in candour, making known to him, his intention in asking his opinion.

And having received the information, he said he should consider And having received the information, he said the should consider thimself justified to shaping his course of conduct by the information he then received. He wished it to be distinctly understood, that he considered it the right of any minister to consult to the received the information he then received. He wished it to be distinctly understood, that he considered it the right of any minister to consult to open it at the earliest time, could not act in the face of in confidence with a personal friend even although to the ranks of the opposition, in reference to any Ministerial act, and to judge for himself.

Mr. Sol.-Gen Sherwood defended the conduct of the Ad-Mr. Sol.-Gen Sherwood defended the conduct of the Mark. Sol.-Gen Sherwood defended the conduct of the Mark. Sol.-Gen Sherwood defended the conduct of the Mark. Mr. Attorney General Smith replied that it was not the for Lanark. Assuming that the alleged negotiations were founded on fact, he considered that so long as no change had taken place, and the Administration commanded a majority in Legislature to verturn year after year the system of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial Legislature to verturn year after year the system of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial Legislature to verture year after year the system of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of the Government to introduce any sweeping measures of Judicial to the Constitution of Government, none had a right to put a motion like the present.

The House had given more attention to this ridiculous motion Ministers were supported by a majority of that House, who were still prepared to support them; they possessed the confidence of the Head of the Government, and what more could be required? The motion was made with no The hon gentleman stated that this Bill differed but little from

-as an unusual proceeding even where actual correspondence had taken place; but when founded on a mere rumour in a Mess

the one hand, that it should know whether any attempt had been made to give the population of that part of the Province a fair share in the business of the Government. Mr. SMITH, of Frontenac, told the hon. member for Berthier

that if the population of Lower Canada were not represented in the Ministry, it arose from their having joined themselves to a minority of the Upper Canadian members, in order to force unpalatable measures on the country. They now reaped the consequence of their conduct at Kingston. Mr. Morin, Mr. DRUMMOND, and other Lower Canadian

members, spoke to the motion and in its favour. Mr. CAYLEY assured the House that so far from there being

any division in the Cabinet, there was perfect unanimity; every member of the Administration had perfect confidence in his fellows; and all the rumours about underminings, secret negotiations and divisions, were weak inventions of the enemy. Upon a division, the motion was lost :- Ayes 32; Nays 38. Several members of the Ministerial party were in the adjoin-

ing apartments when the question was put. Mr. At. Gen. DRAPER, pursuant to notice, moved the House into Committee upon the Bill to amend the Assessment Law of Upper Canada. The hou, gentleman explained, that in bringing forward this measure, he was imposing no new tax, and caunciating no novel scheme. The Bill had originated in long settled convictions of the inequality of the pressure of the old system. The main object of the present Bill was, in place of the arbitrary value to introduce the principle of ascertaining by certain means the actual value. The sext principle involved in the Bill, was the mode whereby the vaine of was to be ascertained. He was opposed to Assessors being elec ted,—he therefore proposed that they should be appointed by the District Councils. He proposed to give the Councils. Power to divide their Districts, into assessment divisions of one, two, or more Townships, but not to divide Townships.— The Bill included provisions for the census, militia returns, lunatics, &c. &c. There was yet another important consideration involved in the measure; it was the provision for appeal from the valuation of the Assessor; this was a principle well known in England. He proposed not to compel the inhabitants to come from a distance to one place to ascertain the amount of their assessment, and to appeal if they thought pro per; but the Assessors were upon valuing property, to leave at the house of the proprietor a statement of the valuation. The District Councils were to appoint two members of their own body to go from place to place, and in conjunction with a ce of the Peace, to hear and determine cases of appeal. He did not propose to subject any property to taxation which had hitherto been taxed; his object was not to increase taxa-

tion, but to make it more equitable.

Messrs. Baldwin, Macdonald (Glengary), Robinson, Price, Roblin, Williams, Duggan, Sherwood, and other members both sides of the House, supported the principle of the Bill. The Bill was the cause of remarks from the Opposi the misrepresentation which had been made use of, in the elec-

tions, against the late Ministers, particularly as regarded a similar measure to the one before the House. Messrs. SHERWOOD, WILLIAMS, and DUGGAN denied that ny misrepresentation had been made use of at the hustings. On the contrary, Mr. Hincks' Bill was a most iniquitous measure; and it was upon a fair understanding of it, the Secret Societies Bill, and other measures of the late Ministry, after a trial of two years, the people rejected them, as unworthy of confidence. Mr. Hincks' Bill enabled assessors to intrude in families, examine furniture, pry into drawers, inspect accounts, and lev taxes upon all that a man could be possessed of, even his stock,

book-debts, and obligations. Monday, March 30. Four petitions, from inhabitants of Bertie, Sandwich, Yonge, and Leeds, praying that the Report of last Session, recom-mending the vesting of a portion of the Clergy Reserves in the Church Society of Toronto, may be favourably considered.

ORDERS OF THE DAY. Mr. CHRISTIE moved for an Address to His Excellency the

Administrator of the Government, for a return of the Commutations in Crown Fiefs, and the Fees paid thereon. Motion agreed to. Mr. Attorney General SMITH. in answer to a question, said

it was not the intention of the Government this Session to bring in any Bill relative to the commutation of the Seignioral Te-Mr. DRAPER moved the House into committee on the School Bill of Upper Canada. The honourable geotleman briefly ex-plained that the object of the bill was to amend the act of 1813, which had not been found to work well. That act had been which had not been found to work well. That act had been drafted from the School Act of the state of New York, and while the most cumbrous part of its machinery had been retained, the better clauses had been omitted. One of the intentions of the present bill was to establish Normal Schools, and o make provision for their support. Another provision was or the settlement of the class of books to be made use of; he roposed to specify certain books from which a selection was to This selection was to be made by an unpaid board of seven persons, appointed from different denominations, and from them the list of books to be used in the schools of their listrict was to emanate.

Mr. PRICE wished to know if any provision was made for

milding school-houses.

Mr. Draper replied that the subject was under consideraon, and would be introduced in the Municipal Bill. The committee having adopted a resolution, rose and report-

The House again proceeded to consider Mr. H. Smith's motion relative to the Oxford Election Committee, (viz. that the said Committee, having been unavoidably reduced to less than nine members for three days' sittings is accordingly dissolved,)—and the said motion was negatived on division.

— and the said motion was negatived on division.

YEAS—Boulton, Brooks, Cayley, Chalmers, Colville, Cummings, Daly, Draper, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale. Hall,
Jessup, Johnston, Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonell (Dundas), Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Papineau, Petrie, Prince, Ro
It is beyond doubt that Canada has felt a very invigorating nson, Sherwood (Brockville), Sherwood (Toronto), Smith (Frontenac), Smith (Missisquoi), Stewart (Bytown), Stewart (Prescott), Viger, Webster, Woods.—33.

NAYS—Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Boutillier, Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Desaunier, De Witt, Dickson, Drummond, Duggan, Guillet, Lacoste, La-fontaine, Lantier, La Terriere, Laurin, Le Moine, Leslie, Macdonald (Glengary), Macdonald (Kingston), Macdonell (Stor-mont), Merritt, Methot, Morin, Nelson, Price, Roblin, Rousseau, Scott, Smith (Wentworth), Tache, Watts, Williams-38.

The House then adjourned. The following Petition was referred :-

Of Rev. J. Shortt and others, for vesting the Clergy Re-Mr. Dickson, from the Committee of the Middlesex Election,

orted the following resolutions, which had been adopted by the Committee :-" Resolved,-That Wm. H. Horton, of London, George S.

Fiffany, of Hamilton, and Thos. D. Warren, of St. Thomas, Esqrs., Commissioners, appointed to take evidence on the trial of the controverted election for the County of Middlesex, have been guilty of neglect in not making a return to the Commission issued by order of the House, and to them directed in that

"Resolved,-As the opinion of this Committee, that the said Commissioners should be summoned to appear at the Bar of the House, to answer such neglect, and that they have the charge of the summons."
On motion of Mr. Dickson, the Report was concurred in,

and the said Commissioners, Messrs. Horton, Tiffany, and Warren, were summoned to appear at the Bar. Mr. Daly laid before the House the following Message from

The Administrator of the Government informs the Legislative Assembly, in reply to their Address of the 26th instant, that he does not conceive himself to be at liberty to communicate any despatches, or parts thereof, from her Majesty's Secretary of State, relating to Reserved Bills of last Se which are still under the consideration of Her Majesty's Go-

The Administrator of the Government transmitted, for the information of the Legislative Assembly, copies of two De-spatches from Her Majesty's Screetary of State, explaining the reasons which induced the Ministers of the Crown to advise Her Majesty to disallow the Bill authorising the attachment

Government House, March 30, 1846.

Mr. Cameron asked of the Administation when the La-hine Canal would be opened. Mr. Draper said, as the weather had been unusually mild, there was reason to believe that the Canal might be opened at an earlier date than the 15th May. Directions had accordingly been given to the engineer if he judged it safe to make arrangements for opening the Canal by the 1st of May, and to report ious to open it at the earliest time, could not act in the face of

that House, and the confidence of the Administrator of the proceedings. It was, however, his intention, if possible, to Wovernment, none had a right to put a motion like the present.

Mr. Hale supported Ministers in the stand they had taken.

The House had given more attention to this ridiculous motion a measure next Session, which, however, would be confined to "Concurrent Jurisdiction," and two or three other matters.

Mr. Solicitor-General Sherwood moved the second reading other object than to attempt to create embarrassment, and for the good purpose.

Col. Prince considered the motion altogether out of order

that now in existence, beyond remedying some defects which practice had discovered. The principal difference was the provision for the registration of deeds at length, instead of by me-

Messrs. BALDWIN WILLIAMS, and ERMATINGER objected Mr. Ayrwin hoped that the House would excuse him from voting upon this motion. [The hon. gentleman rose and left ing out flaws in titles for no other purpose than to defraid the House.]

Mr. Armstrong supported the motion, and for this reason: it was well known that Lower Canada was not represented in the Government, and he thought it was due to the country, on the one hand, that it should know whether any attempt had

The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, April 1st. Two Petitions, from Inhabitants of the Diocese of Quebec, and Members of Saint George's Chapel, Montreal, praying that a proportion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec.

George S. Tiffany, Esq., one of the Commissioners for taking evidence on the Middlesex Election, appeared at the Bar, pursuant to the order of the House, and upon being asked why the Commissioners had not made their report, stated that they had closed the evidence in July last, and adjourned to the 16th of October, for the purpose of making the Return, but that he was unable to attend on that day, in consequence of severe illness, and that he has not since attended any meeting of the Commissioners, as he considered that his absence on the said 16th of October, rendered his signature to the return unnecessary, and that since his arrival in Montreal, he has heard it rumoured that the other Commissioners have adjourned until some day in the present month. Mr. Tiffany was then di-

rected to withdraw. Mr. H. Sherwood moved, that Mr. Tiffany having satisfactorily answered the charge of neglect against him, the order for his appearance be discharged, —which was carried.

Thursday, April 2. Of members of Church of England in Cornwall, for adoption measures for vesting a portion of the Clergy Reserves in the Church Society of Toronto.

Friday, April 3. Six Petitions from members of Church of England, in Orillie, Yonge, Toronto, Niagara, Kemptville and Stratford, praying that a due proportion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of Toronto.

CANADIAN TRADE AND THE PRESENT POLICY OF THE IMPE-RIAL GOVERNMENT.

Desputch from the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, Colonial Secretary, to Lieutenant General Earl Cathcart, &c. &c. &c., on the subject of Trade, &c.

(Copy.) No. 32. Downing Street, 3d March, 1846. My LORD, -I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 28th of January, No. 7, relating to the expected changes in the British Corn Law, deprecating such changes generally in the interest of Canada, and at the same time urring that if there be a determination on the part of Parliament adopt them, it is much to be desired that they should not The interests of Canada have occupied the place to which

they are justly entitled, in the deliberations of her Majesty's will be modified; all Leather and Manufactures of Leather im-Government upon this important subject, and upon others which are akin to it. At the same time, I need hardly point out to your Lordship, that there are matters in which con erations, immediately connected with the supply of food for the ople of this country, and with the employment of its popula-

Jesty's Government the proposed of carrying through Parliament the proposal, that the alterations about
to 28.; Silk, Satin and Stuli do, from 3s. to 2s.; Alen's
Boots, from 2s. 6d. per pair to 1s. 3d.; Men's Shoes, from 1s.
to 6d.; Boys' Boots from 1s. 3d. to 9d.; and Boys' Shoes,

the exigencies of the Public Revenue there, may permit. And, dence of that desire, I may advert to my Despatch No. 19, of the 3rd of February, relating to the Provincial duty on the importation of Wheat, and may again apprize you, that it is not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to check any disposition which Canada may manifest, should such be the case, for the repeal of that duty by the interposition of the

Further, with regard to Corn, I have much satisfaction in reflecting, that if Canada will have to enter into competition with the Western States of America, and to engage in this rivalry when no longer covered by any protective duty, at least she will not be called to make the effort without some advantages on her side; among them I reckon her light taxation,assistance she has received from British credit and funds in the construction and improvement of her internal communica-tions,—her more regular and steady course of trade with this country, - her low tariff, so favourable to improvement, and on that account powerfully tending to encourage her reciprocal commerce outwards,—some advantage in the point of proximity, as compared with the most Westerly States of the Union, which are also her most formidable rivals in cheapness of pro duction; and lastly the means of carriage without tranship-ments, by the St. Lawrence, which cannot be had by the way of the Eric Canal. She will likewise have this in her favour, that her Corn Trade will have become a settled one of some standing, with all its arrangements made and in full operation, while any regular commerce in that article from the United States must be a new creation, and must go through the processes attending its self-adjustment to circumstances as yet

And if it be true that New York offers some advantages as ompared with Montreal, particularly in regard to the rate of asurance, on the other hand, I consider that the shipping of British North America has many advantages over that of the United States, in the competition freights, as it is constructed

at far less expense, and is, I must assume, navigated with equal vigour and equal economy.

It is beyond doubt that Canada has felt a very invigorating influence from the augmented facility of access to the British Market, which she has enjoyed since the Act of 1843, and that is has perceptibly stimulated the extension of her Agriculture; but the average prices of Wheat during the years 1843, 1844 and 1845, have been only 50s. 10d, 51s. 3d. and 50s. 1d. respectively.

Not presuming to anticipate, within any very close limits. what are likely to be the ruling prices of this Grain, after a perfect freedom of Trade shall have been established, I yet venture to think that the most competent persons are not generally of opinion that they will exhibit any reduction which shall place them greatly below the rates I have just cited, and as I trust we may look forward to some diminution in the cost of conveyance, between the place of growth, or grinding, and Montreal, I cannot participate in the apprehensions of those who conceive that the measure, now under consideration, will

forward to anticipate.

the Population.

in 1842, and which had taken full effect before the end of nada.

great improvement, promise a considerable and permanent extension of the market for foreign Wood, an extension likely to be accelerated, unless it be as to Scotland, by the progressive minution of the home growth of timber throughout the United The description of Wood supplied by the British North American Colonies—the Yellow Pine,—is not chiefly to be regarded as competing with the Wood of the Baltic, but rather as available for different, though concurrent uses. For exam-

ple-the increase of Baltic Timber tending to encourage the

construction of new buildings by supplying the best material for particular portions of them, has an effect, not in limiting, but in extending the demand for Canadian Timber, as furnishing the cheapest and most convenient material for other portions, - namely, the inward fittings of the very same fabrics. Her Majesty's Government are not indeed prepared to assert that the question of the relation between the Duty on Foreign Timber, and the Colonial Wood Trade ought to be adjusted with reference to this consideration alone, and you will perceive that they propose to retain a duty of 15s. per load upon Foreign Timber, which I apprehend may be considered as, upon the average, nearly covering the difference between Freights

rom the Baltic, and those from British North America to the United Kingdom. Not only are they free from the apprehension that the pro-

trust, have tended and may still serve to convince the inha tants of Canada that it has been the earnest desire of Her Majesty, in affording relief to Her people at home by the changes effected in the Commercial Laws of the Empire, to obviate, as far as possible, the inconveniences, and to extend the benefits which those changes might tend to produce for er portions of Her Subjects.

This country has taken upon itself the serious task of rerming its own Commercial system, in opposition to what appears to be the prevailing disposition among other nations, and to bear testimony to the world, and to put in action the pow-erful influence of example in favour of sound principles of rade. Her Majesty's Government trusts that the efforts of the British Legislature in this respect may be seconded, their range extended, and the example rendered yet more impressive, not only by the acquiescence, but by the approval and the ac-

I have, &c. (Signed,) W. E. GLADSTONE. The Earl Catheart, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c. ENISTER Canada. TO GNA THETAS THEMES Kinny Bils, Polents, Permis BUDGET. (From the Montreal Transcript, April 4.)

Last evening the Inspector General, in Committee of Supply, brought the financial affairs of the country before the house.— The following is a statement of the affairs of the country, as nounced by the hon. gentleman :-

The gross amount of Customs Collections for the year 1845 exceeds those of 1844 by £8,000, but there has been an increase of expenditure owing to the establishment of new ports. The shows a falling off of £14.000, upwards of £12,000 of which was surrendered for the payment of Rebellion Losses in Upper Canada, and for Municipal purposes in Lower Canada.
The nett Revenue of 1844 was £515,783, and that of 1845

£524,365, shewing an increase in favour of 1845 of £8,583. There is an over-expenditure on the public works of supply, although the responsibility of this expense does not rest

The consequence of the increase of duty upon Horned Cattle has been to reduce the number imported in 1845 to 2891 in parison with 6671 the previous year, at a lower rate. An increase was made last year in the duty on Wines, and the consequence is a reduction in importations of 170,000 gal-lons. The increased duty on Spirits decreased the importation

upwards of 100,000 gallons.

The improvement in the importation of Manufactured Tobacco, consequent upon a lower rate of duty, was 414,724 lbs., and in unmanufactured upwards of 260,000. The reduction of the duty upon Tea has increased the impor-tions at inland ports 900,000, or nine-tenths more than those

of 1844

The increased duties upon Leather and its manufactures have materially reduced those items; the value imported in 1844 was £58,775, and that in 1845 £35.912; but the revenue derived from these articles rose from £5,668 to £10,352.

In the way of reduction, it is proposed to reduce the duty of Wines from 8d. to 4d. per gallon, and from 10 per cent. ad ralorem to £5 per cent.; to effect a gradual reduction apon Muscovado and Bastard Sugars, 1s. 10d. to be taken off this year, and 1s. 3d. in 1847. The duty upon Dye-stuffs to be year, and las 3d. in 1847. The duty upon Dye-stuffs to be reduced to £1 per cent. It is proposed to admit Indian Corn duty free, and to repeal the duty now levied on American Wheat, and admit it free also for bonding or grinding for exportation. The duties upon Leather and Leather Manufactures rted by sea to be subject to a duty of £5 per cent. ad valorem; on Leather imported by land the duties will be reduced as ws :- Calf and other Skins, from 6d to 3d, per lb.; Kips from 3d to 2d.; Harness Leather, from 2d. to 1d.; Sole, from 13d. to 1d.; Cut Shapes, from 6d. to 3d.; Women's Leather Boots and Galoshoes, from 7s. 6d. per dozen to 5s.; Silk, Satin Both in respect to Corn and in respect to Timber, her Majesty's Government have determined to propose, and to use whatever influence they may possess for the purpose of carry-

ing through Parliament the proposal, that the alterations about to be made should be gradual; and among the motives which have led them to this determination, has been the belief that this delay would be acceptable, and would also be advantageous to the people of Canada.

I trust that Canada may largely avail herself of the advantages which are thus (for I venture to anticipate the favourable judgment of Parliament upon these propositions about to be submitted to it, on the part of the crown) about to be placed within her reach. The desire of her Majesty's Government is, that the Trade in Canada may in all respects approach as nearly to perfect freedom, as the dispositions of its inhabitants, and

It is proposed to appropriate the accumulated fund arising om the Jesuits' Estates, amounting to £45,347, to purposes

of Education in Lower Canada.

The Government proposes a Loan of £100,000, to be raised on the security of the Province, to be lent to the sufferers by the Quebec fires, for rebuilding the portion of that city destroyed; the parties to whom sums are lent giving mortgages

This is a brief summary of the Hon. Inspector General's speech, which was in every respect a most lucid statement, and called forth the commendation even of the opposition members.

Things are evidently coming to a crisis between the Govern nt of the United States and that of Mexico. The main body of the American army, stationed at Corpus Christi, had marched towards Brazos St. Jago, on its way to the Rio Grande, and it was rumoured that the Mexicans are collecting a force to oppose them. The Americans are commanded by General Taylor, and the New Orleans paper from which we derive this infor-mation, states that the army marched in high spirits: an order as issued that no camp-followers would be allowed to attend be army, and the men were ordered to pay the utmost respect to private property, and not to interfere with either the civil or religious privileges of the people.—Montreal Courier.

The application to the Court of Queen's Bench, for a writ quo warranto, to cause Mr. Ferrier to show why he holds the office of Mayor of this City, has been rejected by the Judges, on the ground that the English statute of Queen Anne, under which the power of issuing writs of quo warranto is given to the Court, does not extend to this Colony.

Mr. Ferrier will therefore, we suppose, hold his office with-ut further molestation.—Ibid. LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.—The Commissioners of the unatic Asylum having advertised for tenders for the erection

of the building, according to the plans and specifications pre-pared by Mr. J. G. Howard, they were received and opened on Saturday the 4th instant. The respective amounts were as Ritchey .... 54,723 etch, Manning, Garvey & Co.

56,939 0 The tender of Mr. Ritchey being the lowest, was accepted. Tenders for the execution of the Iron window-frames were ceived, but no decision come to; some parties having tendered by the lb, others by the frame. The consideration was adjourned for further inquiry.—Colonist.

DIED, at Senlis, in the Department de l'Oise, France, on the 6th of January last, at the age of 89 years and 2 months, Charles François Lienard Villemonble, Count De Beaujeu, Knight of the Royal and military Order of St. Louis, formerly Colonel of Infantry, under Louis 16th, Aid-Major-General under the Commandant de Lapeyrouse, in the expedition to who conceive that the measure, now under consideration, will involve ruin, or any thing approaching to it, to the Trade in Canadian Corn and Flour.

I trust, therefore, that the Agricultural Population of Canada will look forward, without fear, to a change, of which it is

Nov. 1756, and was the son of Louis Lienard De Beaujeu, probable that the effects will be far less violent, either for good Esquire, Sieur De Villemonble, Chevalier of the Royal and or for the partial evils which may accompany such good, than Military Order of St. Louis, Governor and Military Commander of Michilimackinac, under the French Dominion Seignior of the Seignories of Beaujeu and Lacolle, and of Isle I now pass to the question of Timber, which is of great moment with reference to the Trade of Canada, although it has not the same interest as the subject of Corn, for the mass of uncle, Paul Joseph Lemoine, Esq., Chevalier de Longueuil tion to the fact, that the Colonial Timber Trade prospers under the operation of those changes in the Law which were enacted in 1842, and which had taken full. Knight of St. Louis, Governor of Three Rivers, and in

We copy the above notice of the death of Count de Beaujeu, from La Minerve. He appears to have been a brave and loyal old Frenchman, one of the old race, "sans peur et sans rewith the construction of the Railways that are to effect this proche," whom nothing could drive from their allegiance to their unfortunate Royal family. We are only sorry that the title and honours cannot descend to his nephew; the her ditary peerage having been abolished in France since the revolution of 1830. Mr. De Beaujeu, however, will inherit the property, which many people will doubtless esteem the most valuable portion of his uncle's property.—Courier.

On his passage from Sierra Leone to England, Wm. Fergusson, q., M.D., Governor of Sierra Leone, after a connection with that colony for upwards of thirty years, the greater part of them as Surgeon to the Forces, but the latter time in the situation of Governor, for which his intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the settlement peculiarly qualified him. Dr. Fergusson was a gentleman of colour, educated in Scotland, and highly valued for his medical services during a long succession of

## United States.

FIRE AT THE ASTOR HOUSE IN NEW YORK.—Last W. half 10, 4th " Mono, 100 " got under without great difficulty, owing to the immense height of the building, and the want of power in the engines (except the large ones) to throw water on the flames. The fire was discovered under the stairs leading from the upper story to the roof, and it fan along under the roof nearly the roof power in the engines (except the large ones) to throw water on the flames. The fire was discovered under the stairs leading from the upper story to the the engineer's report.

Mr. Drummond enquired of the Administration if it was their intention to introduce any Bill this Session to amend the system of Judicature; it had been too much the practice of a considerable Revenue, and that sacrifice of a considerable Revenue, and the sacrification of the deader the roof nearly the whole length of the building from the upper story to the construction and saw-dust to deaden the sound, and these are thoroughly saturated. The alarm and confusion in the house was very great, but the fears of the boarders were quieted by the The fire was beyond doubt the work of an incendiary, as no fire is ever used in that part of the building where the flames were first discovered, and the crime of arson was doubtless committed with the hope of adding robbery to it during the confu-sion which prevailed.

About the same time that this fire was raging, the proprietor of the Howard House discovered that some villain had attempted to set fire to their building, in nearly the same place as at the Astor House, viz., under the roof, but the flames were extinguished in time to prevent a general alarm.

On Monday night the City Hotel was set on fire, as was also Western the Engine House of No. 21, directly in the rear of the Hotel, but as our readers are already informed, very little damage was Our citizens and hotel keepers should be on their guard, as a gang of incendiaries has just commenced their operations, their object being to commit robbery during the confusion incident to a fire. - N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

KENT TESTIMONIAL ANNUAL PRIZE. The subject for this Prize, with the approbation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, is fixed as follows:-

"On the Scriptural sense of the term, Divine Grace; and on Eastern .. the channels through which it is communicated to man.

Candidates for this Prize, (who are limited to members of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg,) are required to transmit their Essays to the Diocesan Theological Professor, on or before the 15th May next. The names of the writers are to be sent accompanying in a sealed note, with a motto on the outside answering to one affixed to the Essays respectively.

The Prize (value about £10,) will be adjudged immediately after the Annual Examination in August next.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next meeting of this Association will be held, D. V., at the Parsonage Tecumseth, on Wednesday and Thursday the 15th and 16th of April.

York Mills, 9th March, 1846.

ALEX. SANSON,

Secretary.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS. YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education, wants a situation in a respecfamily where the children are young. Address (post-paid) J. C., Office of this Paper. Cobourg, 1st April, 1846. 455-tf

GOVERNESS. YOUNG LADY, who has been accustomed to School

Tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as Governess in a Private Family. She would prefer young children, and would engage to instruct her pupils in the usual branches of an English Education, together with the rudiments of French if required. Address A. M. (post-paid) Church Office. Cobourg, March 26, 1846. EDUCATION.

RS. 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

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 perm who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. Midland District Grammar School.

MR. LIGHTBURNE will be prepared after the First of April, to receive into his family six young Gentlemen Mr. L. would mention, as a proof of the success which has attended his teaching, that one of his pupils (not twelve years of age) was a successful candidate at the late Exhibition xaminations in Upper Canada College.

All communications (by post) to be pre-paid.

Kingston, March 17th, 1846.

S. LIGHTBURNE, M. A., PRINCIPAL.

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 may visit it. Toronto, March 19th, 1846.

JOHN T. SMITH.

455-13

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

Apper Canada College. THE THIRD QUARTER will commence on the 23rd

of this present month. TERMSI DAY SCHOLARS. BOARDERS. Preparatory School £30 16 0 annum.

College Forms 33 16 0 " " Toronto, March 16, 1846. 453-4 CLASSICAL ASSISTANT WANTED.

the services of a respectable single young man, to assist in conducting the School generally, and especially to take charge of Greek and Latin class. He must be a member of the Church of England, and, as the

salary will be somewhat liberal if his services should prove to be efficient, none need apply who are not of the most active habits, and can produce satisfactory testimonials as to character Address (pre-paid) to the Editor of the Church, Cobourg, or Mr. Livingston,

Delaware P. O., C. W.

Caradoe, March 16, 1846. BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER:

UITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s.

tion, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,
English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework .....

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. Ryeason hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in

the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen. Bay Street, (between King Street and ) Adelaide Street) March, 1845. JUST PUBLISHED. By the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto,

AND FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY. KING STREET, TORONTO, And also by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto; and Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, and Messrs. Goodeve & Corrigal, King Street, Cobourg,

A FAMILY LITURGY:

Designed for the use of members of the Church of England in the Diocese of Toronto. Compiled and published with the sanction of the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. ..... 0s. 10d. ...... 8s. 0d. ... Half Cloth .

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND. H & W. ROWSELL are now making up their ORDERS FOR BOOKS, &c., to come out from England by the ring the season. Parties desirous of procuring any particu lar Works, are requested to forward them their orders, which

Toronto, January 14, 1846. LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

shall receive their best attention.

District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres.

S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con ..... Richmond 200 " Lot 1, 6th Con......Camden East 200 " The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to

Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

ALEX. CAMPBELL. Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.; District. Township. Lot. Con. Acres. Lot. 8 .. 6 .. do. ... W. ½ 17, W. ½ 27 ... 12 ... do. ... 19 ... 13 ... Cartwright ... Broken lots 18 & 19
Camden East .. N. half 22, half 23 .. Broken lots 39 & 40 400 .. Collingwood .. do. Cornwall ..... Cramahe ..... Dawn E. half 14 E. half 19 Part N. half 2 redericksburgh Georgina ... 13
Glanford ... Broken lots 10 & 11
do. ... Broken lots 10 & 11 3 & 4, " W. half lot 2 Haldimand ... 19 Hungerford... 2 6, 18, 22, 24 & 34 do. 6, 8, 23 28 feont \( \frac{1}{3} \) 33
12, \( 17, 18 \& 34 \)
18. \( \& W. \frac{1}{4} \) 19
15, \( \& E. \frac{1}{4} \) 25 Huntingdon .. W. half 19 13, W. half 14 Part 24, (in lot do. .... N. § 7, W. half 12 E half Do. Orillia South .. N. half rince Edward Picton [Town] 6, on Portland Si South half 14 do. ... 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14 do. ... 15 & 19

Part 4

Stamford ..... 5 on Clifton Street
City of the Falls 2 & 5, N. E. side
St. Mary Street
do. Lot bounded by Di-

Lot bounded by Di-vision & St. Mary

.... 11, S. ½ 13, S. ½ 17

LANDS FOR SALE. HE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Con. 7 11 & 12 N. half Chatham. THE Principal of an old-established ACADEMY, in the London District, is desirous of obtaining, after Easter. W. balf 200 . Sombra .... 100 100 76 South Sherbrooke Woolwich For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by latter free of

FRANCIS M. HILL, Kingston, 1st December, 1845, A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Toronto, on the Macadamized road, and 13 mile from New-market; is particularly adapted for a Dairy farm.

For particulars of purchase apply (post-paid) to D. E. BOULTON, Solicitor and Land Agent. Cohourg, February 26, 1846. TO LET.

THOSE eligibly situated Premiers in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a com-nodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store underneath, 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 Warehouse in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store

let separately or together.

For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. Boutros, Esq., or to the Subscriber. PETER MORGAN.

Cobourg, January, 1846. F. LEWIS.

Land Agent, Notary Public, and Auctioneer. BEGS to return his grateful thanks to his friends and the Beds to return as grateful mans to as the data of the Besser of Toronto.

Each. Per Doz. To Subscribers, per doz.

Os. 10d. ....... 8s. 0d. ....... 7s. 0d.

Beds to return as grateful mans to as the data of the liberal support he has experienced in business, and to inform them that he continues to transact every description of LAND AGENCY and CONVEYANCING business, at the most moderate charges, and with the

In addition to his usual business, he is now prepared to undertake sales of property of every description, BY AUCTION, either in town or country, on most reasonable terms. He

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT HIS OFFICE, On the First Monday in every Month,

throughout the year; and he respectfully requests all persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages which will be thus afforded them of bringing their property into public notice, to furnish him with tull particulars at least ten days before each sale, in order that a more detailed account of the properties to be offered may be duly published. King, (near Bay) Street, Toronto, January, 1846.

HATS! HATS!! TUST OPENED, 3 Cases CHRISTY's best Black and Drab

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

PETER MCALLUM Merchant Tailor Cobourg, 2d April, 1846.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT, Montreal, 10th March, 1846.

Montreal, 10th March, 1846.

Administrator of the Government, in Council, to all persons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada in the Leive Administrator of the Government, in Council, to all persons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada in the Leive Administration of Land in Western Canada in the Leive Administration of Land in Western Canada in the Leive Administration of Land in Western Canada in the Leive Administration of Land in Western Canada in the Leive Administration of Land in Western Canada in the Leive Administration of Land in Western Canada in the Leive Administration of the Land in the Leive Administration of the Canada in the Leive Administrator of the Canada in the Leive Administrator of the Canada in the Land in the Leive Administrator of the Canada in the Land in the Canada, since the 1st January, 1832; and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations were not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that, unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by

All Newspapers in Upper Canada will insert the above once anonth, until the 1st March, 1848.

the Government to be disposed of by sale.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,

CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, every morning, (Sundays excepted) at Nine o'clock. Returning, will leave Lewiston for Niagara and Toronto, every afternoon, at half-past Twelve Toronto, March 20, 1846.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto, (westher permitting) for Wellington Square, and intermediate Ports, every morning, (Sundays excepted) at HALF-PAST EIGHT o'clock; and will leave Wellington Square for Toronto, on the arrival of the Stage from Hamilton Commencing on TUESDAY, 17th instant.

Toronto, March 16, 1846. BOOKS FOR CHURCHES.

Folio Prayer Book, red lines ...... 80 0 

 Quarto Bible
 50
 0
 31
 3

 Quarto Prayer Book
 50
 0
 31
 3

 Book for the Communion Table
 40
 0
 27
 6

 Book of Offices, 8vo. For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King St., Toronto.

MARRIED. At Niagara on the 2d inst., Hector Monro, Esq., Captain R. C. Rifle Regiment, to Margaret, cliest daughter of Mrs.
John Crooks of that town, and neice of the Hon. James Crooks, of Flamboro' West.

At St. Paul's Church, Rochester, N. Y. on the 4th inst., by

the Rev. J. V. Van Ingen, Bector, P. M. Grover, Esq., Merchant, of Peterborough, C. W., to Harriet Maria, daughter of Joseph A. Keeler, Esq., of Colborne, Newcastle District. Lately at L'ance Aux Cousins, Gaspé, by the Rev. William

Arnold, Captain Wm. Baker, Jun., Esq., to Margaret cldest daughter of Charles Davis, Esq.
On the 19th February, at St. Pancras Church, London, by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. Thomas Goodwin Hatchard, M.A., to Fanny, eldest daughter of the late Bishop of Jerusa-

In Toronto, on the 31st ult., Mary Henderson, the beloved wife of E. H. Rutherford, Esq., and daughter of Dr. Robert Henderson, of Cumberland County, Virginia, in the 22nd year of her age, sincerely lamented by her friends, and all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. From her childhood, she was a devoted and pious daughter of the Church, and on her death-bed found sweet consolation and support in its doctrines. - Communicated.

At Sherbrooke, on the 23d ult., Charles Whitcher, Esq., Sheriff of the District of St. Francis, aged 58 years.

At Applepen, Devonshire, on the 15th December last, Capt.
George W. Buller, H. P., unattached, formerly a resident of Niagara in this Province.

Lettersreceived during the week ending Wednesday, April 8: Rev. W. Arnold, rem.; Rev. W. Dawes, rem.; Mr. J. Fin-E. half 35 ... 3 ... 100
4 ... 5 ... 200
6 ... 6 ... 200
bars, apply, if by letter, free

FRANCIS M. HILL.

439-tf

A. C. C. in our next. For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter, free of postage, to