Generally speaking, therefore, the reduction would take effect from the day on which the resolution was agreed to; but perhaps there would be an exception made in the case of seeds, on which the reduction would not take effect until June. Mr. Pattison considered the answer given by the right hon. gentleman to be highly satisfactory.

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CORN LAWS.

Mr. P. Miles gave notice that on the motion that the Speaker leave the chair to go into committee on the government measure with respect to corn, he would move as an amendment that the House go into committee that day six months. (Ironical cheers from various parts of the house.)

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Bombay Times of 1st January Contains the following:—

The long expected crisis in the affairs of the Punjaub has at last taken place. The Sikh army, anxious for plunder, crossed the Sutlej to the number of 30,000 men, with 70 pieces

Their sharp shooters fired upon some English soldiers sent to reconnoitre, and their main body attacked our camels. According to the last accounts, the forces of the Sikhs were advancing to attack Ferozepore, and the European and native troops were hurrying from all quarters to the frontiers for the purpose of co-operating with General Sir John Littler.

Our Alexandria correspondent says that the Sikhs attacked the British army with 55,000 men and 150 pieces of artillery, on the 31st of December.

The fighting was not yet over when the Express left on the 23rd. A great number of Sikhs were killed; 55 pieces of can-non had fallen into the hands of the English, who also suffered

General Littler was repulsed at the onset, but the efforts of Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough changed the fate of the day in favour of the English army.

It is believed that the Sikhs were obliged to recross the Sutlej on the following day, the 24th of December.

"In answer to the number of the following day, the 24th of December."

FRANCE.—We have Paris dates of the 4th ultimo. The correspondence of the Morning Chronicle says: —The new convention for the suppression of the right of search, gave rise to a long debate in the Chamber of Deputies.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 6.—The present week's is the following endorsement: arrivals of English wheat for our market having been somewhat on the increase, the stands here to-day were fairly filled with samples of both red and white. Selected qualities moved off steadily at full prices. In all other kinds very little business was transacted. Foreign free wheat was held firmly at very full currencies, and the same may be said of all grain under lock. The supply of barley being very large, the barley trade was heavy, and prices had a downward tendency.

of business has been done to-day: the sales are from 8,000 to 10,000 bales, all the trade. The market is steady, and prices

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Feb. 6 .- At to-day's market there was a slender attendance. Choice old wheat was held Tuesday's rates, but inferior samples and secondary qualities of new Irish were 1d. and 2d. per bushel cheaper. Oats being limited demand, were rather eager to purchase. Oatmeal is 3d. per load cheaper. For Canada flour there was a moderate sale at Tuesday's rates. Irish flour was neglected, and all but the choicest qualities easier to purchase. Philadelphia sweet flour in bond was offered at 27s. per barrel.

From our English Files.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.—The revenue returns for the year ended January 5, 1846, are in the highest degree satisfactory, exhibiting a steadily progressive prosperity in the finances of the country, and, by a necessary consequence, in its industry. The nett revenue for the year just terminated, amounts to £50,601,988. The nett revenue for the year ending January 5, 1845, amounted to £51,235,538. There has therefore been a de-

This decrease is, however, to be accounted for in a manner

the most encouraging, namely, by the reduction of taxation:

Customs reduction in Sugar duties,	
Coal	118,000
Sundries	
Cotton Wool	680,000
9 300	£2,418,000
Excise, Auction duties	
Glass	640,000
	890,000

Here then we have a reduction of three millions three hundred thousand pounds of taxes, and a decrease of six hundred and thirty-three thousand pounds of revenue—equivalent overy one must see, to an actual increase of the difference—namely, two millions six hundred and fifty-three thousand pounds.—St. James's Chronicle.

THE PROTECTIONISTS. - If we may judge from the number and quality of public meetings, the feeling of the country has seldom been so carnest or anced on any object as in maintaining the principle of protection. The St. James's Chronicle of this day actains a report of several meetings, in which the an-authorists avow their intention of resisting at all and every hazard the machinations of the Leaguers. The usual speakers on these consistes are many in every resease, the appoint of the on these occasions are men in every respect the opposite of the performers at the Goatacre affair, so eulogised by the Times, where the "agricultural labourers" turned out practised deba-ters. Of a different order are the men who compose the bat-tallions prepared to defend the principles of protection. They are none of them traders in politics, men ambitious of inducing a desperate minister, in extremis, to offer them offices to which they have no just protections. they have no just pretensions, as a price for their support.— We speak not now of landlords who (however much it may be nion of the hired incendiaries of the League to sneer at them) form the most intelligent body of the kingdom; but we refer to the class of tenant-farmers, who now come forward, not as members of any particular party, but as persons whose prospects immediately depend upon the mode in which the corn-law question shall be settled. When regard is had to the numbers of this class that are relinquishing long-formed habits and are assembling together for their own protection, the repeal of the corn-laws seems impossible. Never were the protectionists so strong, or their enemies so weak. The agriculturists are undivided—the present crisis has left no room for difference of opinion. It is no longer a question of amount; but one of protection or no protection, victory or ruin. On the whole it is, perhaps, for the advantage of the protectionists that matters have reached this that matters have reached this point; because, otherwise their forces might be weakened by intestine divisions. The only enemy from whom danger is now to be apprehended is one that should seek to sow dissension among them; against all others they are invincible. Lord John Russell himself anticipated they are invincible. Lord John Russell himself anticipated the "remotest possibility of a defeat," though he affected to consider that such defeat would be only temporary. In the House of Commons many of the Liberal party—men like Mr. Cayley—will oppose a repeal of the corn-laws, or will abstain from voting; in either case will increase the Conservative majority. On the other hand, Mr. O'Connell and his followers have threatened to come over and join the "base, brutal, and bloody Whigs" in any attempt to injure the people of England. If Mr. O'Connell believed that the sear the people of England. nell believed that the corn-laws would be repealed through his aid, he would probably give it, though in maintaining the corn-laws in England depends any hope of relieving Ireland from its present paperised condition. But swelled by the accessions of the Irish corps, the Liberal party will still be in a large minority, probably of upwards of a hundred. As, then, the protections then, the protectionists cannot be conquered in a fair fight, neither ought they to be deterred into a compromise by the fear of any imaginary danger. The dread of another ten years of Whig misrule, which has depressed the funds during every political convulsion since 1841, is removed. A second Whig dynasty is as much out of the question as a victory by the Whigs in Parliament. The protectionists, therefore, are free igs in Parliament. The protectionists, therefore

dispassionately upon them, but at the same time not to lose sight of the principle of which they are the delegated supporters. The effluxion of another week will call upon them for action .- St. James's Chronicle. AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION. - Since the approach of peace this country has been visited at two periods by severe dist The first began in 1813, when speculation in foreign corn prought grain, raised, perhaps, for 20s.—some say 12s.—a quarter in Poland, to cope in the English market with the English farmer, whose taxes and out-goings made it necessary for him to secure 80s. a quarter. The English farmer, of course, was brought to the brink of ruin, and, had not the legislature interfered and fathlished all importation till the price gislature interfered and forbidden all importation till the price rose to 80s., agriculture must have been nearly abandoned in this country. The mischief was not perceived by the government in time, and years of severe distress, which affected manufacture.

to act, freer than they have ever been; and if they be defeated

and in Parliament the protectionists are immeasurably superior

ctures, as well as agriculture, ensued.—Lord John Russell, (Essay on the English Constitution.) THE SALT MONOPOLY IN INDIA. -If we are not misinformed, THE SALT MONOPOLY IN INDIA.—If we are not misintormed, there is no doubt that the directors of the East India Company are desirous to remove the restrictions that are imposed upon the introduction of British salt into the different presidencies of our Eastern empire. The British salt trade is improving rapidly, and the commerce that is now carried on with Hong Kong and China in this produce will, no doubt, during the present year, be one most beneficial to the salt mines of Cheshire and the salt mines of Cheshire an

shire and the port of Liverpool.—Mining Journal. ENGLISH DIPLOMACY IN AMERICA.—A private communication from Washington says,—"The British Minister gave a year which says,—"The British Minister gave a welfare of her neighbours. On these, then, to take no higher very magnificent entertainment within the last week-at which several of the senators and members of both political parties grounds, we commend the wisdom of the French Monarch and

guarantee that in the event of the resolution not receiving the enham, in his whole intercourse at Washington, has evinced a final sanction of Parliament, the old duties should be paid.—
Generally speaking, therefore, the reduction would take effect from the day on which the resolution was agreed to; but perhaps there would be an exception made in the case of seeds, on permanent and sincere than has ever been awarded to the representative of any foreign government."

THE MASTERS .- The Admiralty have most favourably enertained the memorial of the Masters of the Royal Navy, and we believe it is now occupying their lordships' most serious at-ention. We hope that at least their scale of pay will be increased to a proper remuneration for their important services, and that some more liberal and just retirement will be given to the masters attendants of the dockyards, who are now obliged actually to die in active service. Those officers and the assistant master attendants, the master of the Royal yacht, and a great many others that we could name, ought long since to ave held the highest rank in the navy.

Yesterday the Bishop of London gave his annual dinner to the watermen of Fulham. At one o'clock in the afternoon they sat down to a repast of good old English fare, consisting of roast and boiled beef, mutton, and plum-pudding, together with a plentiful supply of excellent sle. The entertainment was set out in the hall of the bishop's residence at Fulham, and his lordship honoured his guests by saying grace. The custom is said to have originated from a former bishop's son having been saved from drowning on this day.

The funeral of Mr. Isaac Cohen took place yesterday, and was attended by a great number of his former friends. We are informed that he has left, by his will £15,000 to the various charities in the metropolis; £3000 to the Jewish school, and £3000 to the Synagogue to which he immediately belonged. MESMERISM .- We are requested to give publicity to the

wing document, issued from the bank, and signed by Mr. "Bank, Henry-street, Dublin, Jan. 7, 1846. "In answer to the numerous inquiries which have been made respecting the lodgement of a hundred pound note in the Bank of Messrs. Ball & Co., to be paid to any person who shall, by the operation of mesmerism, describe the particulars of the note, I beg leave to say that such a lodgment has been made in this bank, and on the envelope in which it is contained,

"'This envelope contains a bank note for one hundred pounds, which will immediately become the property of the person who, without opening the envelope, shall describe, in the person who, without opening the envelope, shall describe, in the chair person who, without opening the envelope, shall describe, in the presence of Philip Doyne, Esq., and Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., every particular of the said note, namely—the bank from which it was issued, the date, the number, and the signation of the Reform party movement which took place at Mr. Roaf's Chapel. As we are promised in the next Mirror, a full report of the oratory, it will be in our power to say a full report of the proceedings. In the meantime the reader's As heavy, and prices had a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Feb. 5.—A large amount in the same envelope with the half-note.'

-Irish Paper. (Signed) "JAMES DUDGEON."

The gentleman whose opinion is cited is a Frenchman, and thus not over friendly to the colonial interest of Great Britain, a fact which, indeed, he frankly admits. He spent several

de reconnaitre, que la justice et la raison sont cette fois de son côté, et qu'elle à un droit absolu et exclusif à la possession du cluded? "We are now living," said the very liberal orator,

We wish Mr. President Polk joy of his appeal to the civilised world. We are confident he will receive from Congress a simi-

WHITECHAPEL, BR A FOREIGNER.-M. Faucher, in a work ecently published in Paris, says:—"Nothing can resemble the streets of Whitechapel. Ten thousand persons circulate in the Strand or Piccadilly without a single cry. Men pass like shadows; carriages roll without confusion, and almost without noise. Business is carried on as if all had been previwithout noise. Business is carried on as if all had been previously arranged, and even buying and selling requires but a word or two. Monosyllables, breathed rather than spoken, suffice. The eyes alone do their office. London is the only city from which no voice rises during the day to announce that it is the abode of human beings. At Whitechapel, on the contrary, were it not for the fog, you might imagine yourself in some town of the south. The features of the inhabitants are not English; the mode of living is more like that of the Toledo in Newless of St. Luho's currier in Marseilles, or the Rue in Naples, of St. John's quarter in Marseilles, or the Rue Mouffelard in Paris. Englishmen live in cloisters, which each Mouffelard in Paris. Englishmen live in cloisters, which each regards as the donjon of private life. The Bohemians of Whitschapel live in the street. Women, laughing, sit on their thresholds, or work at open windows, in the crowd. Venders of catables do there cookery in the street. Odour of the fryingpan infects it, apple-women and old clothes men stop the passengers. The cries of venders, the noise of conversation, across the pavement, or from window as window, the quarrels of children, the songs of the alchouse, form an engagetic window and the pavement, and expering sixty stars the pavement of the song of the start of the st southern and exuberant gaiety stuns the spectator and renders sible for him to believe that he is within two steps of the Tower, and in the latitude of the Thames."

AMSTERDAM, JAN. 23. - The young Prince William Frederick, the only son of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, expired early this morning at the Hague. He was born on the 22d of August, 1836. The other ren cess Louisa, born August 5, 1828, and Princess Mary, born July 5, 1841. The deceased Prince is the second son that his Royal Parents have lost. The melancholy event has thrown a great gloom over the Hague and this city.

IRELAND. STATE OF LIMERICK .- The Limerick Chronicle of yester-

day has the following melancholy article:-It is melancholy and it is painful to contemplate the lawless disorganized state of the rural districts, where no respectable family is safe from aggression and outrage. The industrious farmer, with a patch of five or ten acres, is equally obnoxious with the country gentleman who may hold 100 or more of land, and the laborious peaceable cottier, who contrives to subsist his oor family on an acre of potatoe garden, is not safe from intimidation or violence, unless he connive at or personally aid the league of dissaffected ruffians, who now traverse the country night and day, from Tipperary to Limerick and Clare, in search of their victims. The first and great object of these miscreants is to possess themselves of fire-arms at any hazard, and when ever they can, without regard to time, place, or person. This alarming fact is too notorious for doubt or denial. We find it obviously manifest in every case. The deep plot is against the payment of rents, and it will ripen fast into a more formidable nfederacy to usurp the land and dispossess the inheritors of e soil. This scheme is now generally understood, and will doubt be acted upon unless the government and legislatur interpose in time. Few country gentlemen's houses within some miles of Limerick are safe from attack, unless locked and barricadoed immediately at nightfall, and the families are then shut up, like lonely prisoners, in their silent mansion, until the hour of daybreak, when the barriers are cautiously withdrawn. trate in our vicinity, whose character as a landlord is far above re proach, left his country seat this week to reside in the metrop lis, sooner than be exposed to such harassing annoyance of his domarauders and armed assassins. Our columns have given fearful proof of the miserable state of the country, and as no efficient remedy has been yet applied to check the career of the conspirators, or bring them to justice, it becomes our province to continue the record of agrarian outrage and crime as hereto-

M. Guizor's dispatches relative to Texas go to show that France was prepared to support Texas, in case that state was unwilling to allow itself to be absorbed into the United States. They also show that France views with great jealousy the en-croachments of the United States upon the side of Mexico, and, in fact, express indirectly that which M. Guizor so emphatithe fault will entirely rest with themselves. In the country cally declared the other day, that France will no more perto their adversaries—superior in character, influence, and in she would a universal monarchy in Europe.—St. James's numbers. We do not, however, counsel any precipitate pro-

ceedings (such as, for example, rescinding a former resolution not to imitate the acts of the Leaguers); we only counsel them to listen patiently to the measures which Sir Robert Peel will Present to Parliament in a few days, to deliberate calmly and THE FRENCH KING .- It is most gratifying to find that the si THE FRENCH KING.—It is most gratifying to find that the wisdom and virtue of the French monarch have obtained so signal a triumph over the prejudice that accompanied his elevarion to the through he so worthily fills. When his present ation to the throne he so worthily fills. When his present Majesty was appointed to the vacant throne of France, the nation was divided into different antagonistic factions which, ogether, outnumbered the party friendly to a limited monarch-cal form of government. The Republicans and Napoleonists ical form of government. The Republicans and Napoleoniss included a large proportion of the French people, among whom the mere mention of friendship with England was regarded as a compromise of national honour. Gradually, however, to the great benefit of France and England, these dangerous factions great benefit of France and England, these dangerous factions are the first man that the murder of a poor black would be as assuredly followed by

The consequence of a government at once so firm, so patriotic, and so wise, has led, as might be anticipated, to a great advance in the national prosperity—a prosperity in which, whatever our mercurial neighbours may think, we most unfeignedly rejoice. It is a truth which cannot too often be impressed upon the sensitive mind of the French people, that England has no interest in lessening the greatness of France; but that, on the other hand, she is immediately interested in her welfare.— England, as a commercial, is essentially a peaceful nation, d as such, must ardently desire to see France occupy the position to which she is entitled. France, wealthy and powerful, and under the guidance of a wise ruler, affords a sufficient guarantee for the peace of Europe—an object so dear to England. Any increase, too, of the commercial prosperity of France would tell with almost as much profit in London as

Colonial.

Letter, addressed by the Hon. William Cayley to the Editor of

Goderich, 18th Feb., 1846. Sir,-I have this day learned that my name has been brought before the public, through the Medium of your Journal, as in some way connected with the "Arcade club" in Montreal, where it is stated that a certain individual lately lost large sums of money. I have not seen the paragraph, but as I am not desirous of shrinking from the responsibility of my own acts, or assuming more than is my due, I have to request that you will give publicity to the following statement:—
"That my acquaintance with the "Arcade Club" began and

ended with the occasion of my introduction to it, as well as I can remember in August last —that having shared in the refreshments offered to myself and others who chose to partake of them, and not being disposed to be under any obligation to a stranger, I handed to the proprietor of the Establishment the amount of the annual subscription, without expressing a wish or entertaining a desire of becoming a member, and that since the occasion referred to I have not entered the door of the club."

on referred to I have not care.

I remain, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CAYLEY. COUNTY OF HURON.—The election of a member to repre-COUNTY OF HURON.—In election of a member to represent this county in Parliament has resulted in the return of the Hon. Mr. Cayley, by an immense majority, notwithstanding the most determined efforts of his Radical opponents to prevent it. At the close of the poll the votes stood as follows:

Majority for Mr. Cayley...... 127
agratulate the county of Huron upon its choice; and trust that it will continue to maintain its sound Conservative whatever the conduct of the Governor, we think no one can character. The Inspector General returned to this city on hesitate to say, with the Attorney General of Nova Scotia, Monday last, and took his departure for the seat of Government on Tuesday.—British Canadian.

The Hon. Wm. Morris and Mr. Secretary Higginson, arrived in town on Wednesday from Washington.—Montreal Transcript, Sat., March 7.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION .- A meeting of the Roman few words on the proceedings. In the meantime the reader's attention is directed to a brief communication on this subject, from a SPECTATOR.

To the Editor of the Toronto Herald. Toronto, March 7th, 1846.

DEAR SIR, -I perceive that neither the Globe nor Mirror DEAR Sir,—I perceive that neither the Globe nor Mirror years in statistical inquiries on the territory in dispute, and published the result of his labours by order of the King of the French and of the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Marshal Soult). The following is the opinions on the disputed points of Mr. Duplot de Mafras:—

"Si nous avions maintenant à émettre une opinion sur cette question importante, vous ne pourrions malgré toutes nous sympathies pour les Etats-Unis, et notre aversion profonde contre la politique ambiticuse de l'Angleterre, nous empecher de reconnaitre, que la justice et la raison sont cette fois de son de reconnaitre, que la justice et la raison sont cette fois de son "in an advanced state of religious knowledge, and there are many whose moral rectitude, urbanity, and spotless purity of life, rendered them ornaments of society, and yet who have no religion. And are such men to be excluded from the Councilboard? It would be a disgraceful policy, of which England would be ashamed." Such, Mr. Editor, were Mr. O'Neil's sentiments, and which he intimated to be the opinions of his Church. I wish very much that the admirable speech of Dr. King, in refutation of his mis-statements and fallacies, were published, it would produce an effect among his countrymen, generally, though it had very little influence upon the reckless partizans who composed this audience, and who would, literally in the words of one of them, have passed "anything you like to bring forward, Mr. O'Neil." I remain, dear Sir,

Yours' in haste,

ngland.
The 93d Regiment from Montreal to Quebec.
The both Regiment from St. Johns to Montreal.
The 46th Regiment from Laprairie to St. Johns.
The 82d Regiment from Toronto and Kingston to London.

The 81st from London to Toronto and Kingston .- Times. CHATHAM .- We extract from the Gleaner the accompany. ing account of the amount of goods exported from the port of

Chatham for the year	ending	5th	Jan., 184	6, toget	her	with
the value thereof wher	shipped	1:-		PRINCIPAL OF THE PRINCI		
Wheat	.22,509	bushe	ls	£4705	4	8
Peas						
Standard Staves	. 724	Mille	********	9062	10	0
West India do	. 50	do.	********	187	6	0
Potash	. 77	brls.	********	429	17	8
Pearlash	. 9	do.	********	21	14	8
Furs				2013	2	6
Flax Seed				. 5	0	0
Hides				25		0
				-		
Total valu	ıe			£16671	14	6
Total value of Goods	imported	l from	the Uni-			
ted States for the ab	ove peri	od		7898	1	10
Total amount of dutie	s paid or	n same		1107	9	2
PORT STANLEY 1					orts	and

exports to and from Port Stanley it appears that the Revenue collected at that Port amounts to £5,380, 15s. 7d., less cost collection, or about 10 per cent, on the total amount The imports in the statement only exhibit the goods upon nich duty is collected, independent of Merchandisc om England up the St. Lawrence; which must quadruple the count of goods subjected to duty at Port Stanley. The Har-ur Tolls do not pay the interest of the money expended, accor-

ent the reduction on most articles having bee ery considerable by the late Act of Parliament. -St. Thomas By the politeness of the Commissioners for investigating the rebellion claims in this district, we are enabled to give the mount of claims preferred, and of those allowed for the Dis-

Claimed 3004 10 1 Allowed 984 2 2 Disallowed £2020 7 11 -Monarch.

A most extraordinary occurrence took place yesterday, to which it behoves the authorities to pay some attention. Mr. Israel Lewis, a man of colour, well known in this city as the

enventor of a fire screen or safeguard against the spread of fires, was walking near the main guard house, on Tuesday, when he was accosted by two well dressed men, who stated that they wished to have some conversation with him, and for that purpose he accompanied them to Connolly's Tavern. After some talk in the tavern, they stated that they were Southerners, and were slave owners, and entered into a discussion about slavery; altercation ensued between Mr. Lewis and the strangers, then one of the latter drew a Bowie knife, and was in the act of striking Mr. Lewis with it, when by some chance or other it slipped from his hand and Mr. Lewis snatched it up, the raffan immediately holted out of the house, pursued by Mr. L., who caught him and dragged him back. Mr. Lewis then handed the levil of the house handed the levil of the house of the hou handed the knife to Mr. Connolly and went out to fetch the Police; while he was gone the two fellows escaped, by some negligence on the part of the people in the bouse, and have not

quiries, and if possible, apprehend these two rascals, who are very probably upon a kidnapping expedition, from the land of liberty, where they roast men and flog women—when they happen to be black, and displease the Sovereign people by great benefit of France and England, these dangerous haston have dwindled down, under the wise and temperate rule of the lowed by hanging, as would the assassination of the first man in the Colony. We advise the Southerners to go and try some have longer any existence—

Nigago 27 Niagara. - Montreal Courier.

THE MARKHAM GANG .- Our readers may remember, that we last summer noticed the existence of an extensive and orconnecting townships, in the township of Markiania and other connecting townships, in this and the neighbouring district: that a great many daring burglaries and other crimes had been perpetrated by these criminals in the townships in question, and that Mr. Gurnet had ferretted out, and succeeded in arresting and lodging in gaol several of the gang, viz., Robert Burr, Trueman Pennock, Harvey Graham, and two or three others. Upon their subsequent examination or trial, however, although circumstances adduced against them afforded irresistible moral evidence of their guilt, yet the evidence in a legal point of view, was insufficient to justify their conviction, the prisoners were accordingly again turned adrift on society. Since that time a number of other robberies have been perpe-Siace that time a number of other robberies have been perpetrated, as is believed, by the same gang; the most daring of which was the breaking into the louse of one John Morrow, of the township of Reach, at midnight, by five or six ruffians, who plundered the premises of a considerable sum of money and other groperty, and beat Morrow and his wife nearly to death.

Three of the resistance of the sweet voices of the belligerents of the North For of the resistance and the resistance of the sweet voices of the belligerents of the North For of the resistance and the resistance of the sweet voices of the belligerents of the North For of the resistance and the resistance of the sweet voices of the belligerents of the North For of the resistance and the resistance of the sweet voices of the belligerents of the North For of the resistance and the resistance of the sweet voices of the belligerents of the North For of the resistance and the resistance of the sweet voices of the belligerents of the North For of the resistance and the resistance of the sweet voices of the belligerents of the North For of the resistance and the resistance of the sweet voices of the belligerents of the North For of the resistance and the resistance of the sweet voices of the belligerents of the North For of the resistance and the resistance of the sweet voices of the belligerents of the North For of the resistance and the resistance of the sweet voices of the belligerents of the North For of the resistance and the resistance of the sweet voices of the belligerents of the North For of the resistance and the resistance of the sweet voices of the belligerents of the North For of the resistance and the resistance of the sweet voices of the belligerents of the North For of the resistance and the resistance of the sweet voices of the belligerents of the North For of the resistance and the resistance of the sweet voices of the sweet voices of the belligerents of the North For of the Roth For of the Roth For of the Roth For of the Roth For of the Rot

were issued against two others, viz., Robert Burr, previously mentioned, one Henry Johnson, who evaded arrest and absconded from the neighbourhood. A few days ago, Mr. Gurnett received information that these two criminals, under assumed names, were lurking in the neighbourhood of the village of Ingersoll, in the Brock District, where a number of robberies had recently been perpetrated. Mr. G. then despatched a constable with warrants, for the arrest of Bur and Johnson: but, on his arrival there, he found the two parties already safely lodged in the gaol at Woodstock, on a charge of an extensive robbery committed near Embro', in which they had been detected, and were subsequently apprehended through the vigilant exertions of Captain Graham, an active and efficient magistrate of the Brock District. We understand, however, that the criminals will probably be removed by habeas corpus, that the criminals will probably be removed by habeas corpus, to take their trial for the capital felony, with which they are

NOVA SCOTIA.

charged in this district, before being put upon their trial for the less aggravated offence committed in the Brock District.—Bri-

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. (From the Montreal Gazette.)

We have often had occasion to notice the indecencies of debate in the United States House of Representatives, and some-times those of our own. The style and tone of public men on this continent is a disgrace to it, and a scandal to representa-tive institutions. It brings forcibly to our mind the advan-tages of an aristocracy, of an "order of gentlemen," who, on every occasion, whatever the provocation, preserve the usages of good society. The following, which we extract from the recently-arrived Halifax papers, surpasses anything we have seen and cannot be perused without feelings of reprehension and disgust. Whatever were the phrase really used by Mr. Howe, whatever the paragraphs of the control of the co that his conduct was "infamous—unworthy alike of a subject of Her Majesty and a member of the House." All hope of cooperation of English capitalists must be abandoned, when such a pestilent spirit as this is manifested ;-

The despatches alluded to in our Thursday's report, were aid on the table of the House yesterday.

One of these, from Lord Falkland to Lord Stanley, impartially apprised his Lordship of the whole state of the railway movements in this city, and in doing so, referring to the Windsor, and Quebec proposals, said FRIDAY, Feb. 20.

sor and Quebec proposals, said—
"These prospectuses, both marked *Private*, and said to have been so in England, were made public in this city by Messrs.
William and George R. Young, who are named in them as So-

In reply to this, Mr. Gladstone, under date 29th of January, intimates that the proper authorities have in consideration whether further notice should be taken of the unauthorised use of names of Hon, gentlemen in this country in prospectuses.

Mr. Howe had one word to say on the subject .- Apart from system is continued, it will compel those who have to com-plain of it, to hire a black fellow to horsewhip the Lieutenant

CAMPBELL, Esq., Napance, or to the under

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—And I say, Sir, that the language of the hon, gentleman, (to use his own words) is infiamous—unworthy alike a subject of Her Majesty and of a member

Intion, moved by the Hon. Attorney General, was passed by a vote of 29 to 21:—

"Whereas the respect which is due to our Most Gracious Sovereign, from all Her Majesty's loyal subjects, and to the person and office of the Queen's Representative in this Province, and to the dignity of this House—demands that this House should be a provinced by the streams and beautifully situated 28 miles from Toronto, on the Macadamized road, and 1½ mile from Newmarket; is particularly adapted for a Dairy farm.

For particulars of purchase apply (post-paid) to D. F. BOULTON. House should record its opinion, for preventing the recurrence

any similar indignity: —
"Be it Resolved — That this House doth express its strong censure and disapprobation of the disrespect shown to the Queen's Representative, by Mr. Howe, on the said occasion."

Yours' in haste,

A SPECTATOR.

THE LATE BANK ROBBERY.—Bail has been taken for the principal party concerned in the late robbery, as also for Hanfield, the German. Mr. Ready was released from jail on these conditions on Saturday. The amount of the Bail taken is two securities in £600 each, and himself in £1200.—Transcript.

MILITARY CHANGES.—We have been informed that the following Military changes will take place at the opening of the navigation:—

The VACANT JUDGESHIP.—We observe that a morning paper has been discussing the probabilities of a successor to the late lamented Judge Archibald. Rumour has been busy upon his topic. The Attorney General, Mr. Stewart, of the Supreme Court Bench, and other parties, have all in their turn come in for a participation in the good thing which has fallen to the patronage of the Executive. Now, with respect to the appointment of the Attorney General, he is too useful to the Government at the present moment, to lead them to incur the lelieve it is generally acknowledged that he has strong claims upon political grounds and standing at the Bar, to the best law believe it is generally acknowledged that he has strong claims upon political grounds and standing at the Bar, to the best law office which the Government have in their power to bestow.

New and Second-hand Carriages, Waggons, &c.

Will be on hand for Sale, up to the 23d of said Month. as observation would apply to Mr. Stewart, politically The same observation would apply to me considered. The Supreme Court Bench might h some degree of justice, that one of their number should be taken to occupy the vacant office. There is another party (perhaps two or three other parties) who could put forward claims as regards ability and acquaintance with the practice of that Court which, in Judge Archibald, lost one of its brightest rnaments. We allude here, more particularly, to Judge Mar-hall, who, we believe, had, as a Chancery Lawyer, a most exensive practice, and who, as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Common Pleas in Cape Breton, performed the responsible luties of his office in a manner which entitled him to the gra tude of that section of the country, and to the best consider on of the Crown. We do not see how his claims, if he choose on of the Crown. We do not see how his claims, if he choose o press them, can be again overlooked. Another sits on the suprema Court Bench, in the place which he ought to occupy, and who, if it is correctly stated, is not his superior in legal cumen. That appointment went more by favour than by aumen. That appointment went more by favour than by any just conception of the claims of the gentleman we are lluding to, although we do not intend to impugn his possession of the requisite ability to fulfil the duties of a Supreme Court udge. If, therefore, Judge Marshall has preferred his claims, and if they should not be accepted, and if a Supreme Court udge should be transferred to the not more responsible, but the same time more consistents. more lucrative, and at the same time more easy situa tion in the Court of Vice Admiralty, where, though the busiess may be less, a first-rate mind is required to solve the co plications of questions that come before it, it would be an act allel in the history of the Nova Scotia Ba perhaps any other, that Judge Marshall should not be offered the Judgeship thereby vacated .- Halifax Times.

United States.

We understand that private advices were received in town yesterday, stating that the Notice had passed in the United States Senate. tates Senate.

The latest advices we have from New-York are in the mor-

ning papers of this day week.—The following extract is from the New-York Commercial Advertiser's Washington correspondence : _ Montreal Courier. The debate of yesterday, in the Senate, is considered impor

tant on many accounts. It shows that the Senate is disposed, by a constitutional majority, to advise that the notice he given, with a recommendation of compromise and negotiation; that the Senate would advise and counsel to a treaty for a compromise on the basis of the 49th parallel; and the Senate, as a part of the war-making power, will not make war upon England; and that actual aggression must come from her. At the same time, strong indications are given that two thirds of the Senate will never assent to any unreasonable exaction, on the part of Great Britain. They will yield nothing south of the 49th, without at least a fair equivalent.

The Senate do not insist upon the extreme claim to Oregon up to 54 40. They do not believe that the Executive Govern-

ment will insist upon such a claim. If they did they as Mr. Calhonn suggests, drop everything else and begin to strengthen the country in its weakest point—the finances. The beginning of a new negotiation belongs to Great Britain, even by etiquette, as is admitted. She must make an overture, and, beyond doubt, will do so before three months are over. It is to be hoped that - the view of Congress and the ing, in the mean time, known to her-she will make such an overture as will be entertained by the United States.

The debate on the Oregon Question is still continued. We extract the following notice of the last day's debate from the New-York Commercial Advertiser:—Ib.

There is much in the language employed by some of the enators—especially in that of Mr. Allen—to awaken anxiety out of Mr. Allen we have hitherto been willing to entertain. If Mr. Allen knows the secret mind of the Executive, and declares it, we cannot see how any confidence is to be placed in expressions of a general hope and beliefe that the question may be amicably adjusted. On the other hand, however, there is compensation in the evidence afforded that a large majority of the Senate is rightly inclined. This is seen, not only in the language of Senators Webster, Calhoun, Colquitt, Johnson, Pennybacker and others, but in the manner of the several speakers. There is a calm conthe manner of the several speakers. There is a calm consciousness of strength in the tone of the advocates for peace, strikingly in contrast with the anxiety and displeasure maniested by those of the other party. The latter seem to say that they apprehend and anticipate defeat.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—It is understood in New York that the British Minister has submitted another proposition to our Government, which does not vary essentially from that submitted by our Government through Mr. Gallatin. It is further assumed, by the New York press, that this proposition, or some other growing out of it, will result in the set-tlement of the question. The Tribune, in its note on the sub-

attended—showing, at least, that the social negociations are not in the desperate condition represented by those who are disposed to make mountains of mole-hills. Indeed, Mr. Pak-

were issued against two others, viz., Robert Burr, previously position before the Senate and endorsed by that body, as a

J. T. Sherwood, Esq., British Consul in this city, for the following particulars of a most melancholy shipwreck and loss of life. The mate, Mr. Robert Mowbray, arrived in this city

life. The mate, Mr. Robert Mowbray, arrived in this city yesterday and has made his protest.

The British bark Ida, 550 tons burthen, Wm. Chambers, master, sailed from London, where she was owned, Dec. 18, 1845, with 38 passengers and a crew of 18 souls, bound for Portsmouth, England, to take in government stores for Canada. From thence, sailed about 4th or 5th January last, for St. John, N.B. On the 26th, being in lat. 44, N., lon. 52, 30, W., the bark broached to while scudding before a severe gale from S.S.E., and was thrown on her beam ends. Orders were given to cut away the foremast; but before they had time to do so, the bark righted, full of water. The captain then ordered the long boat to be got under the lee, the other boats having been lost. The passengers immediately rushed in proniscuously, followed by the captain and crew to the number of 45. The painter parted, and the boat dropped astern. The land bore N.N.E., distant about 30 leagues by observation. The boat got about two cables' length from the vessel, when she shipped a sea, filled, and all in her perished. The mate, nine men, and one young recovers the search of the supposed as ea, filled, and all in her perished. The mate, nine men, and one young recovers shipped a sea, filled, and all in her perished. The mate, nine n, and one young woman, remained on the wreck, in the tops, from Monday morning until Friday morning, when they were taken off by the schooner *Three Sisters*, of Eden where they were landed, much frozen, and in destitute circumstances; the mate being the only one able to travel.—*Portland Argus*.

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

ALEX. SANSON, York Mills, 9th March, 1846.

ALEX. SANSON,

Mill Privileges at Napanee.

THE Trustees of the Mill Reserve, at the Village of Napanee, Midland District, give notice that the Canal constructed for the increase of the Mill privileges on the Napanee River, at the said village, will be completed in the summer of 1846. This Canal is 1021 feet long, by 24 feet in width and will contain 4 feet in depth of water. The height of tall from the surface of the Canal to the River is 31 feet, and the distance is on an average 158 feet. The space between the lower bank of the Canal and the River has been divided into lower bank of the Canal and the River has been divided into eleven lots or Mill-sites, varying in width from 66 to 126 feet. There is a common road-way 30 feet wide extending the whole length of the lower side of the Canal. Between the upper bank of the Canal and the main street of the village, Lots are laid out to correspond with the Mill-sites, which can be let separately or with the Mill-privileges. The Mill sites can be let for a period of 21 years, at the expiration of which period, the Lots can be sold, or the buildings taken at a valuation, if agreed on.

For further particulars, apply (post-paid) to ALEXANDER to the undersigned at Kingston, FRANCIS M. HILL. Kingston, March 2, 1846.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. of this House.

After some discussion, attended with great confusion, the House adjourned, and on the following day the following Resolution, moved by the Hon. Attorney General, was passed by a Side Line towards the East and South; 125 acres under a very

For particulars of purchase apply (post-paid) to D. E. BOULTON, Solicitor and Land Agent.

Cobourg, February 26, 1846. 450 3m OWEN, MILLER, & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS.

AVING disposed of their Establishment in Kingston with the intention of increasing their business in Toronto, take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks for the liberal and distinguished patronage conferred on them during the last five years; and they respectfully solicit a continuance for their successor. FREDERICK KEYLER, who, from his long experience in their Establishment, enables them to state he will nevit be same gaparantee. to state he will merit the same generous support.

N.B.—The present Firm will continue the Business until 1st April, 1846; at which period a variety of

Kingston, Feb. 9th, 1846. 449-1m | will hold a

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at the request of several parties, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken out a Commission by License as AUCTIONEER, in connexion with the LAND and AGENCY business he has been for some years engaged in here: and the long experience he has had in Commercial business in Montreal, &c. enables him, with more confidence, to offer his services to those who may be pleased to avail themselves of them, in disposing of Lands, Real Estate, Merchandize, Produce, &c. &c. Stocks of Bankrupt

Real Estates, &c. &c.
and other Estates, &c. &c.
SHAW ARMOUR, Cobourg, 5th February, 1846.

Land and General Agent. Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the s of the late John S. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., viz. District. Township. Lot. ooke....Broken lot 27, and
E. part of broken
lot 26
do. E. half 11 ... E. half 11 ... 19 ... W. \ 17, W. \ 27 ... wcastle ... Cartwright ... Broken lots 18 & 19 dland Camden East .. N. half 22, half 23 do, ... Broken lots 39 & 40 do, ... Broken lots 39 & 40 do. liagara Cayuga 5 and 6, North side Talbot Road, South Collingwood .. o. do.
ern Cornwall
castle ... Cramahe
tern ... Dawn E. half 14 redericksburgh E. half 19 Part N. half 2 Georgina ... Part N. half 2 .. 20
Georgina ... 13 .. 3
Glanford ... 10.& 11 ... 8
do. Broken lots 10 & 11 ... 9
Hamilton, (Town of) \$5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, " do. 19 12, 17, 18 & 34 18, & W. \ 19 15, & E. 1 2 W. half 19 Part 24, (in lot E. half N. half South half 14

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlemer in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned

LANDS FOR SALE.

	District. Township.	Lot.	Con.	Acr					
	Bathurst Bathurst	_							
	Home Brock		11 & 12	3					
	Western Brooke	16	6	2 2					
9	Midland Camden East	W half E	1						
i		74- Dan 9	3	1					
ı	Western Chatham	47	8	2					
ı	Do Collingwood	-	14	2					
ı	Drock Dereham	00 04 05 06 00	5	2					
ı	Do do	20, 21, 22	40000	10					
١	Colborne Dummer	A COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY OF TH	5	6					
	Home East Chrillian harm	Part 25	11	2					
	Western Enniskillen	29	8						
	Colborne Fenelon			2					
	Do do.	9	1	2					
	Do. do	22	3	2					
f	Do do.	20	5	21					
	Do do.	14, 17, 22	6	61					
ł	Do do Do do	14, 16	7	41					
ł	170.	22	8	E					
ł	Do do.	18, 20	9	41					
ł	Newcastle Manvers	15, 25	10	4					
	Western Moore	.7	8	2					
ľ	Do do.	- 11	3	2					
ľ	Do do	W. half 11	5	41					
ł	Do do		7	10					
ŀ	Do do.	mar is the 9	8	20					
ì	Do do	W. half 9	9	20					
	Gore Nassagaweya	W. half 9	n	10					
	Do do.	7	1	20					
ì	Do do.	26	2	20					
١	Simcoe Oro		6	20					
ľ	Newcastle Percy	W. half 23	7	20					
l	Western Plympton	w. nair 23	12	10					
	Midland Portland	18		20					
	Home Scott	27	- 11	15					
	Colborne Smith	W alde at a	3	7 20					
	Corborne Smith	Com'r Bond		20					
	Western Sombra	N. half 10		10					
	Do do.	N half #	6						
			13	10					
	Wellington Woolwich B	look No 2	2	7					
	River, containing 30: 0 acres now he	the laid and in	non (gran					
River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots									
For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by latter free costage,-to									
	vostage,—to			-					

Stage, 10
Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

FRANCIS M. HILL.
439-46

TO LET, THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store anderneath, 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 senarately or together. t separately or together.

For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. BOULTON, Esq., or to the Subscriber. PETER MORGAN. Cobourg, January, 1846.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

& W. ROWSELL are now making up their ORDERS
FOR BOOKS, &c., to come out from England by the
early Spring Vessels, and will continue to send by every Steamer
during the season. Parties desirons of procuring any particular Works, are requested to forward them their orders, which
shall receive their best attention.

Toronto, January 14, 1846. ANNUALS FOR 1846. FISHER'S Drawing-Room Scrap Book...... £1 15 0
The Keepsake, edited by the Countess of

Blessington 1 16 3
Heath's Book of Beauty, edited by the Countess of

ALSO:

A great variety of other Handsomely Bound Books, Roseod and Mahogany Desks, Rosewood Work Boxes, Colour Boxes, &c. &c. H. & W. ROWSELL.

King Street Toronto, January 14, 1846.

F. LEWIS. Land Agent, Notary Public, and Auctioneer,

BEGS to return his grateful thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal support he has experipublic in general, for 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

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 full particulars at least ten days before each sale, in order that a more detailed account of the operties to be offered may be duly published. King, (near Bay) Street Toronto, January, 1846.

EDUCATION

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number 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 adjuster instruction of her pupils. the religious instruction of her pupils, -and also to the undermentioned 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 person who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.

REQUIRED by the undersigned, Plans and Specifications for the erection of a BRICK CHURCH in this City.

Twenty Pounds will be paid for the Plan approved of.—

Plans to be delivered by the first day of March next. Further particulars may be learned on application to J. M. STRACHAN,

Albany Chambers, Toronto, 8th January, 1846.

BIRTHS. At Brantford, on the 24th ult., the wife of the Rev. J. C.

On the 22nd ult., the wife of the Rev. Arthur Mortimer, of son.
At Toronto, on the 8th inst., the lady of Edward M. Hodder, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED. On the 9th inst, at St. John's Church, Port Hope, by the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, James J. Ward, Esq., youngest son of Thomas Ward, Esq., Rose Hill, Port Hope, to Octavia Susan,

Thomas Ward, Esq., Kose Hill, Port Hope, to Octavia Susau, daughter of the late John Grierson, Esq., of Moville, County Donegal, also of Baymont, County Meath, Ireland.

On the 18th alt, by the Rev. J. Wilson, Thomas Choat, Esq., of the township of Dummer, to Hannah, daughter of Jonah Grover, Esq., of Haldimand.

On the 19th ult, in Stratford, by the Rev. John Hickie,

On the 19th ult, in Stratford, by the Rev. John Hickie, Mr. Michael McCullough to Miss Mary Hill.
On the 23rd ult, in the same place by the same, Mr. Joseph McArdell, to Miss Susana McCullough.
On the 19th ult, at Trinity Church, Williamsburgh, by the Rev. E. Boswell, Mr. Samuel Ault, of Charlesville, to Miss Catherine Valentine, eldest daughter of J. W. Loucks, Esq., Williamsburgh, C. W.

On Thursday, Jan. 15, at Casterton, the Rev. Robert Conper Black, M.A., eldest son of John Black, Esq., of Wigtown, N.B., of Worcester College, Oxford, and High Legh, Cheshire, to Elizabeth Anne, the fourth daughter of the Rev. Wm. Ca-

rus Wilson, of Casterton Hall, Westmoreland. DIED. At Cobourg, on the 12th inst, Mrs. Caroline Bird, aged 45. At his residence, Pincgrove, near Toronto, on Thursday morning, 5th inst., Colonel James Givins, aged 87 years. Col. Givins came to America during the Revolutionary war, and served his Majesty as subaltern officer in the Rangers; and

subsequently accompanied General Simcoe to this Province, where he has since resided. For a great portion of his life, he was superintendent of Indian affairs.—Patriot.

At his residence, in the Township of Adolphustown, Midland District, on the 19th ult., John Trumpour, Esq., son of the late Captain Trumpour, U. E., one of the first founders of that Township, aged 65 years.

On the 18th Feb., at London, C. W., of apoplexy, aged 73,

Mary, wife of Mr. James Williams, one of the oldest settlers in Letters received during the week ending Thursday, March 12;

Lord Bishop of Montreal (2); A. Mountain Esq.; Mr. Wm. Humphries, rem. vols. 8 and 9; Rev. A. Mortimer; Mr. T. Hardy, rem. (to No. 26 of the present vol.); Rev. J. Hickie, rem.; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. R. Whitwell, rem.; Rev. C. J. Morris; T. Champion Esq., add. sub. and rem. (2); Mr. T. Ryall, rem.; A. Dixon, Junr. Esq.; Rev. Dr. Bethune; Rev. G. W. Warr; T. R. Heslop Esq.; H. C. Barwick Esq.; Rev. F. A. O'Meara, (2) rem. March 2.

Lord Bishop of Montreal (2); A. Mountain Esq.; Mr. Wm.

For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter, free For Mr. J. Vame in our list of letters last week, read Mr. J.

FRANCIS M. HILL.

Vance, rem.

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\[\Delta \text{in our r}
\] Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

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