there are 13,000 under 5t. a year, 18,000 under 101., 21,00 under 201., and 25 under 501. With respect to the charities, there is practically no judicial control; a monstrons fact if it related only to private affairs, but much more so where the property is left for after the last fire have been again burnt out ; their benevolent objects.

He proposed to establish a tribunal, to consist of three Commissioners permountly appointed. The limits of their jurisdiction he at a subsequent stage. It was necessary that their jutisdiction should be of a summary kind. The power which he gave to the Commissioners was, in the first place, to call for an account from trustees, to reform abuses in the trust, and to prevent misapplication of the them of an administrative; it was the power of appointing new trusters, and the power of changing it, of granting leases, and all the | houseless. administrative powers which were exercised under the Court of Chancery. He proposed also to give the Commissioners a limited power in respect of all the larger charities in the kingdom-that of calling for an account of their revenue and expenditure. The Commissioners would merely call for information : on detection of abuse, they would put in motion the machinery of the Court of Chancery, as at present. Another provision related to Municipal charities. When the Municipal Corporations Bill was under consideration it was provided that charities should remain to a certain day under the administration of the Corporations; and that if Parliament did not again interfere, and it became the part of the Lord Chancellor to appoint new trusters. Put by the present practice that is a very expensive process; and Lord Lyndhurst instanced several in which the cost tanged from £500 to £750. Two or three respectable men, who would have an opportunity of knowing the parties on the spot, would be able in two or three hours, or at the utmost a day, to appoint or renew the trustees of a charity, and to do so with more benefit to the interests of the charity, and more satisfaction to all the parties concerned, than all this machinery which is now in operation and is so expensive. In order to remedy this, he would propose that the Commissioners should be invested with the power to fill up the varant places of trustees. He knew it would be said that these offices would confer influence as regarded borough elections and elections members of Parliament, therefore he would make trustees independent of Government; they would hold their offices during good behavior, mance of their duties. At present, trustees the Crown; and the decision of a Master may be set aside by the Lord Chancellor, who is would be appointed by the bill; subsequent vacancies would be filled up by the Ministry for the time being. The Commissioners therefore would hold their office by the same tenure as Judges. [Lord Lynchurst afterwards said, that these Com nissioners would be appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and that two of them must be barristers of high standing.) He

to details. Lord Brougham o'getted to dispossessing the Masters in Chancery of their present functions. Lord Cottenham objected provide tru-tees where none now exist. Lord Campbell foresaw political difficulties in the appointment of trustees in boroughs. All these Peers urged that the bill should be referred to a Select Committee.

The Lord Chancellor assented to that sucgestion; and the till was read a second time the Committee to be appointed next day.

THE SNAKE AND THE SQUIRREL.

On the 20th of May last, I was riding on a small road in the 12th district of Dooly county, near the Allapahaw, when I saw a common sized fox squirrel sticking to the side of a pine tree, some six or eight inches from the earth. When I got opposite the squirrel, I saw him move a little on the side of the tree. I sade some 20 or 30 var's past the squirrel, when the idea occurred to me that it might be back in the direction of the squirrel, and when I got within eight steps of the tree where the equirrel was, at once I heard a rattle-snake commence singing, apparently under the feet of my animal. I clapt spurs and got off a few yards, stopped and looked back, and saw a very venomous looking rattle snake not more than four-and-a-half or five feet long. I immediately dismounted from my animal, and took up a lightwood limb that lay near by and for the guidance of the deputation about to proceed gare the snake a pretty heavy blow, which to Montreal, to wait upon His Excellency to lay 2 .- They must enset a law to vest in Commission caused him to sing loud and strong, and at the time I struck the snake the squirrel leaped from the tree, I think, about three feet, and it seemed to me the squirtel leaped higher than far. I gave the snake a second blow, and the squirrel leaped again, and so on, until I gave ! the snake a third blow, when the snake sung gentlemen left last night in the Queen. weaker, and the squirrel seemingly got weaker in the same proportion.

I then went to the tree, thinking to find the snake that had charmed the squirrel, but it adopted, excepting the last two by Dr. Cook, which was not there, nor no nearer than right steps, he withdrew. The meeting lasted four hours, and I looked at the squirrel, could not see any among other facts there stated by the Mayor wathing the matter with it, but it appeared to be tired almost to death, panting and struggling for breath. I returned to the snake, and with the same limb I pecked his head soft. I again returned to the squirrel, and saw him in about one minute breathe his last. I took up the squirrel, and the blood had run out of its lett postril down the jaw and neck, and down the left fore leg, and off at the foot. I am certain that the squirrel was never hart by me. Atter partly killing the snake, when I first went to the squirrel, I touched its thigh with the toe of my boot-it never moved not never tried Panet :to get out of my way. I give it as my opinion, that killing the snake was the cause of the squirrel's death. The snake was not larger aterclief of their fellow citizens who have suffered around, I think, then the wrist of a large man. He had five rattles and a button.

Savannah Georgeon.

LITTLE STORIES FOR GETAT BURGEGE-IN WORDS

in Blue Coats, who would not let Hou sit in a Chair | tained, and prompt and decisive measures taken when the Queen came to see there. Mike got quite fierce, and struck at the Boys; but they do! not mind this, and made Fan of Him for His Rage. and did pelt Him. But Mike Gibbs ran and got a targe Muce, with which He did hit out Right and left; but He must no One, for no One did stone, cannot be raised before the winter months, care what he del. How sad that Mike by His for the full accommodation of the sufferers, pro-One Day the Queen came to see the floys in estimates of the expense of raising wooden sheds IRue Couts, and Mike said He had a Hight to see or shauties capable of accomodating the Queen. But it was the Cry of All, that He lies for the next eighteen months,—such erections One else, that brought Hun to the State He is instructed to seek the most convenient and favoranew in - Panch.

It was removed vest-rday that the papers. A. W. Cochrane. gers by the Allianer brought intelligence of the

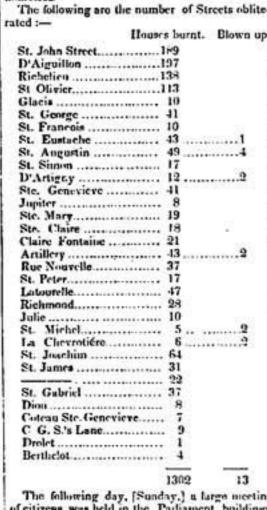
FIRE AT QUEBEC. Prom the Quebec Mercury, July 1.

What is now to become of us ? Our workmen of all descriptions, are ruined and houseless; many who had commenced their re-establishment former savings and the assistance offerded by the

charitable and from private sources alike exerificed A large number of families have fled from the city, and it is very much to be feared that their would recommend to be all charities under succession will be permanent. They may form 50%; but that point of detail might he decided new ties and fresh engagements which will eventually alienate them from Quebec. The parishes at Points Levi are filled with refugers, as also Champlain Ward as for as Sillery Cove ; we have moreover, just heard that at Beauport, Lorette. and the several villages adjacent to the city are crowded. Within the walls but few houses, ever of the highest respectability are not crowded; one funds. Another power which he gave gentleman has 28 persons in his house, another 55, and a third 40.

In the two fires, at the least, 3,000 houses have directing a sale of charity property, of ex- been consumed, and 20,000 !! persons rendered

The following are the number of Streets oblite



The following day, [Sunday.] a large meetin of citizens was held in the Parliament buildings under oath binding them to the proper perfor- when means for providing shelter and food for th sufferers were agreed upon. Major General Sir are appointed by Masters in Chancery, who James Hope kindly placed at the disposal of the tents which were put up in the Cove field, by the military, by 5 o'clock in the evening. And here one of the Ministry. The first Commissioners, again the inexhaustible humanity of the gentry and indeed of all classes, who had hitherto escape these dire calamities, were displayed. There were few there who were not fairly worn out from the toil of the Futal Night, and want of sleep, yet did they promptly and engerly betake themselves to the fulfilment of the tasks allotted, becdless of would recommend, as a means of providing tents to receive and make as comfortable as cirfunds to carry out the bill, a percentage of one per cent from the charities ; any deficiency & be made up out of the Consolidated Fund ; but that would be a matter for the House of Com-Several Law Lords, without opposing the seek engines and a supply of water to be placed at She is a confirmed maniae.

G. B. Faribault and R. Symes, Esquires, were

which skirt the fields and fences. The seene was planation. one truly piteous. Honry age, and helpless infancy, frail women, the rick and the decrenit. halted in these bleak highways and rude outbuildings, unable to fly further from the scene of with despair. Some idea of the sufferings of these broken hearted people may be gathered from the fact that two children who were taken from a bed of fever, expired yesterday in a stable. A woman charmed by a snake. I immediately turned in some wretched corner on Sunday night. God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb; may He in

> this poor flock of wanderers. We may mention that the gentlemen above mentioned were ably assisted in their distribution of food by Messra. Frechette, jr., Fulton and Evans.

Yesterday afternoon a numerous meeting, at which our leading merchants and others of standing in the city attended, took place in the ward. robe of the Parliament buildings to pass resolutions before him for his consideration our distress. This deputation we ought to have mentioned was named at the meeting of the day previous. It consists of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, Monseigneur l'Eveque de Sidyme, the Honorables

G. Pemberton, L. Massue, and A. W. Cochrane. and the members for the city and county. These Many plans for the temporary accommodation of

the sufferers were proposed and discussed. The following excellent resolutions were moved and one relative to the number of persons who had received food, which was on Sunday 2,860, yeater day 4,269, making in all 7,469 persons !

Moved by Dr. Cook, and seconded by James Gibb, Esq. :-

1 .- That this meeting approves of the Genera committee for the relief of the sufferers in the late calamitous fire in St. Roch's extending their aid ! the sufferers in the fire of Sunday morning, an authorises them bereafter to include these sufferer equally, in the application of any funds which have been or may be placed at their disposal.

Moved by Dr. Cook, and seconded by Mr.

2 -That this meeting considering it the call Providence, both to take measures for the immediin the late calamitous visitation, and us far as human precautions can to provide against the recurrence of such calamity, are decidedly of poining that temporary accommodation for the families burnt out, and the permanent rebuilding of the city, are objects to be considered apartand that in order to due or proper consideration of

for effecting it. Moved by Dr. Cook, and seconded by Mr. Freer :-

3.-That inasmuch as a sufficient number properly constructed houses, whether of wood or Bad Ways, should get no One to care for him .- | fessional men be called upon to furnish plans and

was not to meet the Queen while He was in a to be made in the cheapest manner compatible Mest; and as he would not rub off the Dirt, the; with health, safety and comfort during the winter disposal, to make such erections forthwith; and

ble localities for them. Moved by Mr. Christie, ecconded by the Hon. this season.

calamities lately suffered, such loan to be effected by the Corporation under the guarantee of the Legislature, and applied under their direction.

That the Deputation appointed to proceed to Montreal this evening, be instructed to lay before His Excellency, not only the extent and fearful details of the calamity that has again visited this city, and the necessity which exists for public aid to an extent far greater than ordinary circumstanees warrant, but also to state most respectfully to His Excellency, for His Excellency's consideration, certain principles which it appears to this meeting are of vast importance, in the application of any funds whatever contributed in charity, or that may be advanced by the public authorities, for the alleviating distress of the community.

Moreover-That aid should be given to the holders of real property only, on loans, on payment of legul interest; such loans in all cases to have a Texian Congress have unanimously consented to claim prior to all debts or mortgages. That wood. en haildings and shingle roofs be absolutely prohad to the rights of proprietors.

the sympathics of the charitably disposed whereover this news may reach. We have already was finally settled that the House should take up who have to give, either largely or in little.

From the Quebec Mercury, July 3. A recurrence of the calamity of the 28th May has materially created much alarm and anxiety pends upon himself." mong the residents of the city, many of whom are disposed to believe the second fire to have been either propagated by incindiarism, or to have originated from the same cause.

The existence of this belief renders it imperative upon the city authorities to sift the origin of the There are, unhappily, but too many reasons to be- public; but it is understood that they are highly lieve that we have incendiaries among us, for alas! objectionable, and will be promptly rejected. proof of their presence is not wanting. On Tursday morning last, Policeman Jos. Fraser, No. 3. proceeded to Commissioners' Street, St. Roch's (a thoroughfare of the yet unburnt portion of the sub. GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE urb) and found, from information given him by the early discoveries of the diabolical attempt, a num her of dry chips placed over a 'comb' of lucifer matches, in a hollow beneath a wooden house in the street we have named. With these chips some charred wood, more easy of iginition, had been mingled, and the whole had been set fire to; the dampness of the earth probably extinguished the deliberation, and do reference to the great crisis are themselves appointed by the Ministers of Corporation the splinter proof barracks, and 350 fire. This policeman, who was most active in his which has arisen since our late adjournment, in enquiry, was likewise informed that several similar the affairs of Texas, as well as the almost ununiattempts at incondiarism had been previously, (since the last fire Vdetected and frustrated. There can be but little doubt but that this torch was

vious conflagration, left themselves to a belief cumstances would allow those who might take this vaticination, and many, even, who might be refuge there: others dispersed in every direction to supposed elevated above these superstitious influ lead to shelter these who knew not where to seek it ; onces shared the general alarm. Prophets, in such consideration of Congress,) but little thereto it some devoted themselves to the distribution of food cases, now-a-days are either criminals or the seand water; others again embodied themselves complices of criminals; and should be dealt with

The origin of the last fire yet remains a mystery. Mr. Tessier, who called upon us this morning, afparticularly assiduous in their care of the wander- firms most positively that no het ashes had been couplied into his hangard; judered that he had not through the fields in the neighborhood, and even has made an unattested deposition before the to those a mile and a half from the city walls Mayor to the effect that she had been engaged in distributing an ample store of provisions for the brushing the shore of the family in the middle story evening and ensuing morning to the myriads of of a wing of the building adjoining a stable, at 10 poor creatures whom they found shudderingly p.m.,-that she subsequently retired to rest in the huddled together listless from despair, in stables, story above, and while saying her prayers, perceivharn, outhouses and even in the ditches by the ed a light of about the size of the flame of a candle way side, acreened from the bowling northerly in the lower story, where she had not been at all. blast, but by the hedges on the few dwarf trees She then gave the alarm. Thus stands her ex-

The fact of a gang of incendiaries having visited everal cities of the States, of Upper Canada, and of Montreal, even, (as we have heard) is sufficient with the evidence before us, and the rage for plundanger; they there sunk down overwhelmened der exhibited at the last fire, to awaken the most anothetic to a sense of danger. It behaves us all to be on the slert, and the voluntary patrol and paid police ennot be too vigilant. opinion, that an additional number of paid watchalso expired from fright and exhaustion in an open men ought at once, to be enrolled, and that the field, and we have been told that a man also died fire engines should be kept ready for action, with a certain number of firemen always in uttendance in their vicinity. The arrangements of the new His infinite wis losn and goodness be merciful to supplementary Fire Patrole Companies, organized on Tuesday last we do not quite approve of.

THE LATE FIRES. From the Quebec Mercury.

Six suggestions, which, if carried into effect, it s believed, will remove from Quebee great mis-

-The Legislature must be called together. ers or the Corporation, the whole of the ground in the burnt district, at a valuation. 3 .- They must authorize the raising, and guaran

tee the repayment of a million, (more or less,) to be borrowed in England, which may be ob tained on easy terms. .- The Commissioners or Corporation must re

build the burnt district, by contract, with brick or stone, and cover the houses with slate, tin. tiles, or sheet-iron.

-The houses, when built, to be let by auction to the highest bidder. -The furnier owner of the lot to have the option of taking the linuse built upon it, at the price

offered for it by another. The walls of 510 to 1000 houses should be raise ie partly occupied and finished during that sesson; se streets may be made of whatever width the o a comparative state of prosperity; with increased security against such sweeping calamities for

in his turn, follows closely upon the beels of the dom; the same shall seem to require. Poor Mike Gibbs was used ill by some R ys , the latter, the former should be immediately enter. next preceding him ; while the mingled sounds of the age, the saw, the plane, and the hammer cheer

and enliven the place. Among the many improvements now in progres and to be shortly completed, we may mention: cluding a be or iful little Steam-Engine for pump- their will. ing a supply of Water for the Bathe, and for other the whole to be fitted up in the wing of benefit and luxury of a first-rate Mineral Both

A spacious Saloon, new Billiard-Room, Bar Room, and an additional Ball Alley, are being for his governmen.

proctors cinity of the Springs have been much improved tions.

Last, though ant least, the " Canada House" To be in the same will be seen to see the same satisfactory to its agreement friends and patrons, last few days, infufficient has been received, that the only band of the same within one limits, and of such materials as to affind the greatest practicable security against the recurrence of the ready carried.—Left at the Springs, June 28th.

Who had maintained until them a hostile attitude.

ANNEXATION ACCEPTED BY TEXAS, towards Texas, have sued for peace, and expressed From the N. Y. Evening Express, July5.

The Princeton Steamer, dispatched expressly from Galveston, arrayed at Annupolis, Md., on Thursday, 2 P. M., and brought the following news We capy from the Union, which says:

" The United States ship Princeton, Comme dore Stockton, arrived at Annapolis, from Galveston. Texas, after the short passage of nine days having consumed only 98 tons of enal. She steamed against head winds, with the exception of only 86 hours, when she was assisted by her sails No Atlantic Meamer has ever made so good an hourly average, with the same economy of fuel; and considering all the circumstances, may be regarded as an unprecedented passage. "The news brought by the Princeton is of the

most interesting character. Both houses of th the terms of the joint resolutions of the United States. The Senate had rejected the treaty with hibited. That loans be given to all proprietors Mexico by a unanimous rote. Capt. Waggaman willing to raise buildings of brick or stone, with had arrived at Washington, Trxas, to select posts roofs of tin or slate, or other incombustable sub. to be occupied by the United States troops, and stance. That the money necessary for such loans to provide for their subsistence. A resolution was he advanced on the express condition of the introduced into both houses of Congress, requiring Corporation entering with as little delay as possible | the Executive to surrender all p sts, navy yards, into the necessary engagements for providing the barracks, &c., to the proper authorities of the eity with an ample supply of water. That the United States. The joint resolutions were introwhole area of the ground over which the fire has duced into both houses of Congress on the same passed, should be surveyed and laid out by pro-fessional men, under the public authorities, in such. The resolutions passed the Senate on the 18th of manner as is best for the safety of the city, and June, and were sent to the House; the House the profitable investment of the capital to be ad- laid them on the table, and passed their own reso. vanced in the religiding of it-due regard being lutions unanimously, and sent them to the Senate on the next day. In the meant me, considerable The statement now given we hope will enlist jealousy arose as to which branch should claim the honor of the paternity of the resolutions; and it received largely, but this second devastation we the resolutions of the Senate, and amend them in are of opinion must secure the assistance of all the third section. The House then passed them in their present form, and sent them back to the Senate, which body concurred in the amendment The President is pledged to give full and imme diate affect to the will of Congress, so far as de-

PRESIDENT JONES' MESSAGE, &c. We are indebted to Mr. Briggs for the follow ing interesting documents, which we hasten t

give our readers.

Verbally we learn from Mr. Briggs, that the propositions for our jadependence have been subconflagration of Saturday last to the extreme, mitted to the Senate. They are not yet made guarantees and conditions, set forth in the pre-EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 16, 1845.

AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. I am hoppy to great you, on this interesting occasion, as the representatives of the people, again assembled in the discharge of your high and important duties. Two call of an extraordinary session of Congress of this early day, by the excentive, was not made without the most mature through their according minimum to the United States, cautionary measures if slave grown sugar is to be mous expression of sublic will which took place

throughout the country in regard to the same. The executive has now the pleasure in transmit placed during the night of Monday, when the wind to the honorable Congress, for such action as the was strong from the east, and favorable to the may deem suitable, the propositions which have destruction of the remaining portion of St. Roch's, been made on the pet of the United States to this Although the people of the present day place no government, for the annexation of Texas, and its exedence in the gift of prophecy, the destruction by incorporation, as a State, into that great kindred their personal fatigue, in the discharge of this self. fire of the suburb of St. John, on the 28th, had confederacy, together with the correspondence imposed work of charity towards their wretched and desolate fellow townsmen. Some went to the vious. The lower classes, intimidated by the pren very fully into the views and sentiments of the governments in que tion, renders it unnecessary for the executive to add (for the information of

reference to the proposed measure.

The executive has much satisfaction in observ into a patrolo for the night, and went abread to secondingly. The sybil now mentioned is in jail, ing-what, no doubt; will foreibly arrest the attention of Congress - that, although the terms con-Congress may at first have appeared less favorable then was describle for Texas, the very liberal and magnanimous views entertained by the President lowerds Turns, and the ser traces made through the representative of that country, in regard is the future advantages to be extended to her if she consent to the proposed and little other shipping in port. union, render those terms much more acceptable than they would oberwise have been.

The state of public opinion, and the great anx icty of the people to act definitely udon the subject of annexation by a convention of deputies, a prescribed in the conductions of the United States longress induced he Executive to issue his proclamation on the ah of May, ultimo, recommend ing an election for axty one deputies, to be held in the several country throughout the republic, on the 4th of the present month, and to assemble in convention, at the city of Austin, on the 4th of sanction of the cirrens of Texas generally, and the depoties in the several counties, so far as heard from, having been teeted upon the basis proposed, convention, the quetion of annexation and the aduption of a Stateconstitution, will properly belong; and they wil determine the great question of the nationality of Texas, as to them shall seem most conducive b the interest, happiness and prosperity of the people, whom they will represent. povernment" should be given to their exercising the powers which twe been delegated to them, i order to comply will a requirement to that effect in the resolutions or the suject of annexation, passed the American Congress For this purpose, the present extraordinay session of the Congress of the republic of Texasiss been convoked; and to its wisdom, as a co.sdinate department, the Exc. cutive now subnits the determination of the

The services to k performed by the convention considerable period of time; and the executive would respectfully recommend to Congress the propriety of makinga suitable appropriation for the payment of its members, as well as the officers it may find eccasion to employ.

The Executive has the pleasure, in addition to presenting Congress the propositions concerning annexation, to inform them that certain conditions preliminary to a traly of peace, upon the basis of a recognition of indipendence of Texas by Mexico. and covered in before the winter, that they may were signed on the part of the latter, at the city of Mexico, on the 19th of May last, and were transmitted to this government on the 22d instant, by dopted, the writer believes, we shall be restored of His Majesty the king of the French, at that court, by the handsof Capt Elliott, Her Britannie Mujesty's Charge faffaires near this government. In consequence of the signing of these preliminaries the executive believed it to be his duty, in the The improvements now progressing at the Cale-tonia Springs are such as will contribute much to people of Texas, and to declare and proclaim a be comfort, recreation and, amusement of Visitors, cessation of hostilites between Texas and Mexico while they will afford pleasure and satisfaction to until the same could be communicated to, and those who feel an interest in the welfare of the acted upon, by Congress and the convention about establishment. On all sides, the busy note of to assemble. A preclamation for this purpose was reparation is heard; and the place never pre- consequently issued on the 4th instant, a copy of sented a more lively and cheerful aspect than at which is here with fansanitted. The preliminaries resent, a great number of mechanics and laborers being in the nature of a treaty, will with all the ring busily engaged in completing the various correspondence in clation thereto, be forthwith improvements had out for the season. The car- communicated to the honorable Senate, for its con poster, the joiner, the plasterer, and painter, each stitutional advice, and such action as, in its win

New Baths; New Bath Apparatus complete, in- immediate and full effect to the expression of but for fear the country people would attempt some

His situation in rigard to the important subjects now communicated to Congress, has, since their the Old Hotel; and where may be enjoyed the late adjournment, wen one of great delicacy and Questions of much difficulty emburramment. within dones and without regard to the state of the have been presented for his determination, upon which the fate and welfare of the country depend ed; and without precedent or constitutional guide would not let Han see Her, lest Make should months—and that the committee be nutherised, prepared and will be finished and furnished by the fit they shall deem it necessary and to the extent they shall deem it necessary, from funds at their.

A New Store has been opened by the procounsels, relieve and direct him in the course We may also add, that the Roads in the vi- hercufter to be pursified in relation to thuse ques

The executive is happy to announce to Congress, that Texas is at pence with the world; that destructions by the Alliance brought intelligence of the destructions by the of the Mentherman Mills, near that it is expedient that a sum of many be obtain and acquired some now and rich furniture.

Quelies, but this report is generally believed to be necessarily 4 -Resolved. As the opinion of this securing has undergone sundry ulterations for the better, with all foreign pasters with whom we have had

this government, has been complied with. The arrangements made at your regular session. for additional companies of rangers to be mustered into service, have been carried into full effect, and have afforded adequate and very efficient protectures of the government. A specie currency has been maintained without difficulty, and all the exchequer bills which were in circulation, at the period of your late adjournment, have been re deemed and withdrawn from circulation; and the and prosperity, never before experienced by Texas,

It only remains for the executive to express an assured confidence in your individual wishes to sustain the best interests of Texas, and the fervent hope that Ho, who holds the destinies of men and nations in his hand, may crown your deliberations the Sighs says "it is high time the Mexicans with his richest blessings.

ANSON JONES.

JOINT RESOLUTION,

Giving the consent of the existing government to the annexation of Texas to the United States. Whereas, the government of the United States hath proposed the following terms, guarantees, and conditions, on which the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, and admitted as one of the States of the American Union, to wit: [Here follow the resolutions of the United States

Congress | And whereas, by said terms, the consent of the

existing government of Texas is required: There-

foro, See. 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the republic of Texas, in Congress assembled, That the government of Texas, doth consent that the people and territory of the republic of Texas may be creeted into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the American Union; and said consent is given is on the terms, has been signed and the ratifications exchanged amble to this joint resolution.

Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, That the proclamation of the President of the republic of Texas, steamers and half of sailing vessels, the number bearing date May 5th, 1845, and the election of deputies to sit in convention at Austin on the 4th day of July next, for the adoption of a constitution for the State of Texas had in accordance there- same character, calibre, and amount, exercising with, hereby receive the consent of the existing simultaneously due vigilance on the flags of their government of Texas.

Sec. 3. Be it further resolved, That the President of Texas is hereby requested immediately through their accredited minister near this government, with a copy of this joint resolution; also to furnish the convention, to assemble at Austin on the 4th of July next, with a copy of the same; and the same shall take effect from and after its

The above is a copy of the resolutions as the passed the two houses, and which will, we sup-They passed unanimously.

TOD ROBINSON.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. ner, consisting of the frigate Potomac, sloop of war Falmouth, and brigs Lawrence and Somers, arrived at Penescola on the 23d mst., in ten days to the importers. from Vera Cruz The most important intelligence brought by the first relates a revolution that had broken out in the city of Mexico, and the purposes

The officers and crews of the squadron well. The yellow fever was prevailing to a considerable extent at Vera Croz. The only war yes and Moreore. The schooner Create was the only American vessel there when the squadron sailed,

following interesting letter. It will be seen that the writer expects a war with Mexico :-

VERA CAUZ, June 11, 1845. An attempt at another revolution was made at the city of Mexico and on the 6th inst, which at one time had a most serious appearance. A regiment broke through the guard stationed at the Government Palace, and took the President und Secretary of Foreign Relations prisoners; but the revolutionists were immediately afterwards put down by the citizens and soldiers, and the above July next. This recommendation has met the distinguished personages set at liberty. In this affair a colonel, a captain, and about thirty of the privates belonging to the malcontents were killed, when quiet was once more sestored. Many men it is confidently exected the convention will as- in high station at Mexico are suspected of having semble at the time and place fixed upon. To this a hand in causing this new authreak, and it is said that ex-Secretary Tornel has been arrested and

With respect to politics, Texas is the all-absorb ing topic of the day, and all eyes are turned in the direction of that country, in anxious expectation of the final solution of the pending question. The It is important thanhe " consent of the existing Government and people generally are pretty well satisfied that nothing can now prevent annexation. The former sees the moment arrive with regret when it must DECLARE WAR, or FALL, and the latter wait with anxiety the arrival of the time for the Covernment to take a step which, but for them, would have been taken long since, without ever reflecting on the consequences-the declaration of hostilities against the United States. As one of your celebrated editors says, ' nous verrons.' In the meanwhile, the Government is noiselessly marching troops from Mexico into the interior, and will be ardoous, and will probably engage it for a and although their destination is said to be California, still the knowledge of the fact that in that department the Government has no need, or immediate need, of more soldiers than are there now, would lead one to suppose that the real destiward, is the frontier of Texas, or that vicinity. It would be folly, perfect madness, for a country war with the United States, and for a country that does not belong to thom, but I still think the measure will be resorted to. In my mind, the matter

does not admit of a doubt-if Texas is annexed, Mexico will declare war. Foreign merchants are purchasing up all the cochincal that can be bought, and remitting it to Europe by every opportunity. The following particulars of the attempted revolution in Mexico, (the mere fact we have noticed

before,) we also copy from the Picayone, as well as

The Mexican Congress adjourned on the 30th of May; but an extra session was called for the 15th of June, principally, it is alleged to regulate the tariff and remodel the election laws. The

the foreign articles included. Santa Anna whose arrival in Hayana we no ticed some days ago, sailed from Vera Cruz on the 2nd just, in the British steamer Medway. He was not brought into the city of Vera Cruz, but was embatked some miles to the north. The truops stationed at Vera Cruz were distributed in The alternative of annexation or independence will thus be placed vefore the people of Texas, and their free, sovereigh and unbiassed voice will determine the alliance transportant issue; and so far as it is shall depend upon the executive to act, he will give investigate to the executive to act, he will give investigate to the executive to act, he will give investigate to the executive to act, he will give investigate to the executive to act, he will give investigate to the executive to act, he will give investigate to the executive to act, he will give investigate to the executive to act, he will give investigate to the executive to act, he will give investigate to the executive to act, he will give investigate to the executive to act, he will give investigate to the executive to act, he will give investigate to prevent any rising. The general who executed him to the senside, makes a flaming report on the meritorious conduct of his outsiders. outrage upon the prisoner, as had been threatened. He apprehended that had such a purpose been consummated, the enemies of the Government would make a handle of it.

Sonta Annu left a farewell address to his coun trymen, in which he throws himself upon their indement in their couler moments. He declares that he always loved them and had been devoted to their interests. He boasts, in good set phrase, that his administration had always been mild and bloodless. The country appears to breaths freer and deeper since his absence. Canalize and adre have agreed to the amousty by which they

Government, which appears to be gaining apport.

ore rapidly.

but Farina is in favor of the Fuleral farm of sect as agents in carrying into effect the arrange. masses in this country, particularly in the great masses in the great masse

We have accounts of a more serious disturbance a wish to be permitted to come to Begar to cele- that has taken place at Mazatlan. It appears brate a treaty of friendship, which, on the part of that some French bakers were ordered by the civil authorities to close their shops in compliance with amount certain Municipal regulations. Upon this the commander of the French man of war, the Hermione, then at Mazatlan, demanded an indemnity of £11,300, with a threat that he would bombard tion to our frontiers. The receipts into the treasury the town in case of non-compliance. The next have been sufficient to meet the various expendi- and latest information that has been received from Mazatlan, is contained in a letter from Tepic, dated 27th May, which says that a schooner had just arrived at San Blas from Mazatlan, which place she left on the 22d, and reports that the day before her sailing the commander of the Hermo executive is happy to congratulate the Congress gave notice to the foreign Consuls and to the capand the country upon a state of peace, happiness, tain of an English frigate, the Thalia, then in part, that he was about to fire upon the town .and rarely, if ever, equalled by so young a nation. The commander of the English vessel replied that he would consider the attack as an act of piracy. At the time of the sailing of the schooner, the

BRITISH WHIG.

issue of the affair was not known. The Mex-

icans bear no love for the French, and a writer in

should show that they did not achieve their

independence to become the vile puppets of

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1845.

COUNTRY LETTERS RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST. W. W., Toronto, with rem.; R. S. & R. C. Montreal ; J. P., Dundae.

Correspondence of the British Whigh

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

London, June 18, 1845.

DEAR Stn .-There are but few points of general interest to comment on in the events of the past fortnight. The new Slave Convention between France and

England for the suppression of the Slave Trade, It is arranged that France shall keep on the western coast of Africa, a floct consisting half of amounting to not less that 27, and that the naval force employed by England will be of the respective nations. The treaty is to endure for ten years. I do not see the utility of these preadmitted from all quarters without let or hindrance, as it seems likely to be.

The second sale of Venezuela sugar the pro duce of slave labor, admitted under the authority of the order in Council of the 26th ult., took place last week at Liverpool. It consisted of pose, receive the sanction of the President .- 940 barrels, ex Cantab, from Laguayra, and was divided into 20 lots. The first lots offered were sold at 55s. 6d. per cwt. duty paid, -56s. were then offered, and the prices gradually advanced From the New York Ecening Express, July 5. until they reached 60s. 64. The whole was sold The United States squadron under Com. Com. for re-exportation to the Isle of Man, and consequently the duty of 23 per cent. will be returned sufferers. I understand that their mission was

reply to Mr. Labouchere, said that the Court of gether an insurmountable objection. He will of the Mexican Government in regard to annexa- Spain had made a representation claiming that probably advance a sum of money out of the be admitted into this country on the same terms as sugar, the produce of the most favored nations. -last that no nede had as get been signa le The Spectator of the 14th has an article on

the subject. The sugar duties (it says) seem destined to be the approbrium of the present ministry. Its Colonial department has in general not been very creditably conducted; but in the matter of the sugar duties all are implicated-Colo. nial officer, Foreign Officer, Board of Trade, Treasury, and the Premier himself. The old distinction between Foreign and Colonial sugar was intelligible, but when a new distinction was introduced between Foreign sugar produced by slave labor and by free labor, Ministers were warned that it would not work. The device is already tumbling to pieces. First it was found that Venezuela had a "most favored nation" clause, in a treaty with this country-and we were obliged to admit sugar from Venezula .-Then the United States had such a clause, and we must admit sugar from Louisiana. Now it appears we must admit sugar from the Spanish Colonies. A clause has been discovered in the Treaty signed between Spain and Great Britain at length in 1713, securing to the subjects of either monarchy, trading to the Dominions of either the same privileges as those accorded to the " most favored nation": that provision has been renewed by subsequent treaties, down to the one signed at Madrid in 1844. Cuba is a part of the Spanish Dominions; the Cubans are Spanish subjects, and therefore we must admit their sugar -but Cuba is the great centre of the slave trade, Brazil alone rivalling her. Yet it must be done. Did ministers know of all these loopholes in their restrictions, and was the scheme a mere piece of pleasant treachery designed by the "jesuitieal" Mr. Gladstone? or, were the lik this, distracted and without means, to go to Board of Trade and the Colonial Office, who planned these distinctions really ignorant of what the Foreign Office had been doing with its treaties, and too indolent to inquire. It looks as if in some things our "Departments" were so many governments without a head, but unluckily all ruling one country in all manner of ways.

In Parliament the only leading subject that has been brought forward was the annual motion for a repeal of the Corn Laws, by Mr. Villiers. It how eyer excited less interest than usual, been dis on the division being 254 against 122.

Sir R. Peel's measures for regulating Banking in Scotland and Ireland require no observation the tariff and remodel the election laws. The he gives a monopoly and increases the issues,—cotton growers will make a desperate effort to have The Scotch complain that Sir Robert has taken advantage of their innocence.

Government refuses to take off the duty malt, for the purpose of feeding cattle. The London journals you will find chiefly filled with details and particulars of the gorgeous Ball Costune given by Her Majesty on Friday, the 6th. It is rather hot work dancing just now, for we had a prevalence of sultry summer heat for some time; nevertheless, Almacks, the grand Polish

are all well attended Mr. Ramsay, M. P. for Edinburghshire, har accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Sir John Campbell, Bart., has been Gazetted

Ball, and the Masquerades at Vauxhall Gardens,

to the Lieut. Governotship of St. Vincent; and Mr. Emerson Tennent, M. P. for Belfast, goes out as Governor to Ceylon. Her Majesty has graciously recommended a pension, for life, of a £1000 a year, to Sir Heary Pottinger, for his important services in China. The Duke of Wellington holds his grand onnual banquet, at Apsley House, to-day, in com-

rious victory of British urms. The iron constitution of the noble Duke is remarkable-he bears

Granada portion of the old Columbian debt, and consequently the old bonds will represent only the Ecuador portion, or 214 per cent. of the original

At the annual meeting of the Bank of British North America, the report gave the undivided profits as at 31st Dec., 1843, £20,529 10s. 4d., and the net profits for the year 1844, after deducting all charges, at £49,910 3s. 9d., making a total of £70,439 14s. 1d., from which is to be deducted £20,100, the dividend paid last midsummer, and a like amount at last Christmas, leaving to 31st Dec., 1844, a sum of £30,439 14s. Id., of undivided profits. Owing to this favorable condition of the affairs of the company, it appears that the Directors declared a dividend, payable in July, at the rate of 5 per cent,

The Great Britain steamer left Blackwall on Thursday week for Liverpool. She had on board about 250 passengers for the various outports, at which she will touch previous to starting for her final destination, New York. She was accompanied down the river, as far as Sea Reach, by the Ariel steamer, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who after giving her three hearty cheers for her successful voyage, returned

Among the distinguished personages whose deaths are recorded, I find the names of Major General Sir J. Bryant, C. B.; Major General Ogilvie, C. B.; Major General R. Pym, C. B.; Sir H. J. Titchborne, Bart., and Lady Vavasour, Widow of the late Licut. General Vavasour.

Ircland is beginning to get unsettled again by the renewed agitation for repeal—and troops have been sent off to the disturbed districts of Leitrim. whore disorder was increasing to an alarming ex-

There is not much foreign news to advert to .-The French are increasing their steam navy. Acactory character. In Madrid the persecution of the public press by

the government continues unabated, and excitement was so great in the Capital that the government had the troops ready to act in case of neces-The subject of railroads for Canada is occupy-

ing a considerable share of public attention in the city circles.

Your's truly. OMEGA.

LETTERS FROM MONTREAL.

NO. T.

MONTREAL, July 5, 1845.

The people of the Metropolis were not a little startled on Monday morning, on the arrival of the Quebec Boat, with the announcement of another fire in that city, on the previous Saturday, more devastating in its career, and more serious in its effects, than the great conflagration that occurred precisely one month previous. The num. her of families burnt out it is impossible to state yet with certainty, but Tweeve munuses houses lie smoldering in nahes. It is stated that at least two-thirds of the city have been destroyed. A deputation from Quebec arrived here on Wednesday morning, and awaited upon the Governor General, to endeavor to induce His Execulency to assemble Parliament for the purpose of affording immediate relief, by a Legislative grant, to the unsuccessful. His Excellency, doubtless, consi-On Friday night in the House, Sir R. Peel in dering the expense of calling the Legislature topublic chest, to affird temporary relief to those who are in actual want. There can be no question that the Assembly, on its meeting, will unnshould His Excellency adopt it.

The details of the calamity I need not trouble you with, as you have already received full particulars in the Quebec papers, which fortunately escaped the calamity. A great many who were barnt out have come up to this city, where they will probably remain. An excursion, or rather two-mail line and opposition steamers-are advertised to go down to night, and return to-morrow night-thus giving passengers the whole day in Quebec to view the rains. I am going, with the crowd, and shall probably give you some particulars, from personal observation in my next. I am, however, more anxious to see the memorable plains of Abraham, than the beart-rending sight for which the trip is got up.

There is no political news whatever. The no. minution of Candidates for the representation of Three Rivers, will take place early next wrekbut the day I have not heard. Mr. Viger will have a hard contest, and will, in all likelihood, be unsuccessful, as heretofore.

The Theatre continues to draw good houses, and the Company are really descrying of their success. Last night the performance was under the patronage of His Excellancy, the Governor Gene. ral, and his Lordship's name, if not the play, drew a good house.

dance-Concerts-Bell-ringers, and Theatricalsand are threatened with no less than two " unrivalled " Circus Companies. Happy place this Metropolis, at least strangers think so before they visit it, but most of them find out after a short stay, that they have been most ogregriously mis-

Speaking of Concerts reminds me of one which is to take place on Tuesday next, under the imme. diate patronage of His Excellency, the Governor General. Mr. G. L. Lee, a Scottish vocalist, who has been very highly spoken of by the United States papers, gives the entertainment, and as his countrymen always do turn out to help a " brither Scot," he is certain of a full house. He proceeds westward immediately after, and will give a Concussed and dismissed on the 10th. The numbers cert in Kingston in the beginning of the ensuing

> The English mail arrived this morning at eight o'clock, and you have doubtless received your regular files. The cheering accounts of the weather at home caused an immediate and heavy change in our Markets, and proportionately long faces on the part of holders of Flour for tranship. ment. The market during the day has been unsteady, but a decrease of 6d. a barrel on my last week's quotations is as near as I can come to the actual quotation.

The crops in this section of the Province are said to look promising. The people of the Eastern Townships especially are unusually elated at the

prospect of a bountoous harvest. The weather during the week has been rainy. and cold for the scason. We have not had a single day of genuine summer weather yet. The boat for Quebec is just starting, and I must close, or stay at home

Your's truly,

IT THE OREGON QUESTION-RUNGEED COM-

A proclamation has been issued for holding an election for President on the 1st of August. The candidates are Gonez Farais (the same who was for many months an exile in this city) Gen. Almonts and Gen. Acreers, the present incumbent. Of these the first, Gonez Farais, is deeped the most prominent. It is difficult to arrive at the political views of Mexican candidates for office; that Mesers. Baring, Rothers, have consented to many into office that our government are going to make a sottlement of the Oregon question, by agreeing to the forty-minth degree, as the boundry line between the British and American processions. It is rumous formal views of Mexican candidates for office; that Mesers. Baring, Rothers, have consented to will raise a storm of indignative throughout the great masses in this country, particularly in the great his years like his blushing honors thick upon him. | rnomiss. - In the Journal of Commerce of yester-