MATION IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE. We have received from our German correspondent the following communication relative to the religious agitation in Saxony .-Our readers will probably recollect that immeby the fatal riots at Leipsic. To this committee Catholicism premulgated by Ronge, Upon the latter question, with regard to which the public mind throughout Germany is so deeply effected, the committee have returned a report, the main features of which will be found described in the following paper forwarded to us by our correspondent :-It results from the report made by the select

committee of our Chamber of Deputies, that the latter approves of the temporary regulations which have lately been issued by our ministers concerning the German Catholic however, of some particular privileges. The taken place in spiritual things, and more espicially in those which relate to religion, in the whole of Germany, has been followed by a series of events, which could not but interest every thinking mind, as well as the governments of the various countries in which they occurred. One of the most prominent and also most important of these occurrences is, however Catholics from the Roman Catholic church, and the communities of which are centinually increasing in various parts of the country. to its dogmas and church organization from that from which it has separated itself, but also from all the other churches and communities of Germany, professing, however, at the same time to be a Christian church. Our governnow became very numerous in our country, first, the principal of religious liberty, as adopted by the constitution of our State ; and secondly, the right and privileges granted have thought it advisable to decree the following temporary regulations with regard to the the allocation of a particular place of worship should become necessary, the use of an evanthe permission of ringing the bells of that church, &c. 2. The doctrines preached by the ministers of the new church must not militate against the constitution of the State .mitted to perform in their communities the his attendance. The committee is of opinion order that these temporary regulations shall be more effectual, the mini-ters of the German and that with respect to marriages, the anner the secrets of more of the most extensive hand of should only perform the religious ceremony .-- robbers ever heard of. Further developments The committee points further out the following will be made after the letters are read and transtwo objects for the future consideration of the lated." Chambers and the ministers, viz :- first, whether the members of the new Church will have to continue to pay in the meantime church rate in the Roman Catholic church ? seccondly.

The committee also approved of the proposal of the Government to allow all the new tical and municipal rights. This analysis mouth: will show that the legislature and the government of Saxony attach considerable importance to the religious movement in Germany, and that given rise to much discontent.

Our German Catholic church in Schnendemuhl will shortly be under roof, and we most died in the vessel, and others are dying hourly. heartily wish that the reformation festival, the be solemnized in it in the middle of October other officers and men we cannot at present tell. next, may assemble here all those valiant cham- no communication being allowed. We are in. pions who were raised by the cry for help, formed there are now 23 ill on board. The surorder that they may thus receive the thanks tine officers going alonside the vessel, we are of the liberated, and that they behold the first informed, he answered their inquiries, and said, erected German Catholic place of worship the mortality was from a fever, something between rations their beroic achievements.

The leader, Ronge, arrived at Frankfort on the 4th inst., from Offenburg, amidst the acclamations of an immense crowd. The German reformed church was placed at his disposal. At Offenburg be was obliged to celebrate ser-Meach Bellinghausen, who is still here. The ministerial journal, the Epoque, former-

ly the Globe, states that M. Ronge having intimated his intention of visiting France, received a communication though the French Charge d'Affaires, that he might travel in France as a private individual, but would not the forms of German Catholicism. To sum up the whole matter, the latest ac-

counts tell us that the new reformation in Germany is spreading rapidly. The Guzette of enan Catholic priests is daily increasing. A converted priest has been chosen pastor at Santbruck. At Breslau, in Silesia, a most impotrant meeting had been held to discuss the new of Hesse Cassel, in Wirtemburgh, it is the one subject which fills and agitates all men's minds. Wherever M. Ronge, the new Luther, appears, he is received with joy and acclamation. The Catholic governments are alarmed and on the alert. M. Ronge has been expelled from lous conduct, lest they thould detach themselves from the religion of their fathers."

SLAVERY.

thus lately described a scene :-

One of its concomittant evils is the separation of slaves related to and loving each other. A Rev. Sam. Lowis of Ohio, in a speech at Bridge auter,

There is slavery in the District of Columbia slavery of the worst kind. It is a great chare She is a wife, a mother, once owned by a kindhearted man fee for as a slaveholder can be weetly her Bible, and treated her se well and even better next term of Court.- Woodville Republican. than the laws of slavery would allow. Ar, and In encouraged her to include the loops that she and her husband and her little ones should be feet at his death. He is dead ; but, alm ! he deed me

PROGRESS OF THE RELIGIOUS REFOR- "A good waiting woman-and going " Fifty causes than the use of guano, which, though a MATION IN CONTINENTAL EUROPF. dollars more. "An excellent nurse." Fifty dol- great fertalizer, is not composed of these qualities lars more. As her good qualities are enumerated from his pocket, and reads with an air of triumph. distely after the delivery of the King's speech "This shall certify that Mary is a member of or place where it has been used as a manure. On upon the opening of the Saxon Chambers it the Methodist Church, in good and regular stand. was proposed to form a committee for the con- ing." No sooner is the proclamation read, than has not been known, we believe, until this year, sideration of the religious questions which had one hundred dollars is added, and a member of led to so much excitement, as testified especially Christ's budy is sold at public auction, in the heart of these United States, for a thousand dollars! was also referred the question of German Some half a dozen children are brought on and knocked off one after another, to different purchasers. Do you see that mother's eye wandering from the stand, and easting berself at the feet of her new master. She pleads, as maternal affection only can plend, " O Massa! they are selling my roungest child-the rest are all gone, I know not where. Buy this little one that I may not be separated from her. O. I will norse you when you are sick. I will do two day's work in one. I will be kind, and obedient and faithful. I will do any thing for you, only give me one of my children-only this little one ! The heart of the slave-holder nuclts-does it? No! his heart is a petrifaction. church and its members, with the addition, Fruntic with grief, the poor woman is next called to witness the sale of her husband. The scene is report begins with the following general o'ser- over. The whole family are separated from each vations. The movement which has lately other-all gone to the rice fields of the South to meet no more. - Christian Guardian.

Mysterious Romeny-Arrest-Infortant LETTERS FOUND-The Bultimore Patriot, of Oct. 11, says :- A gentleman and lady, who had been stopping at the Exchange Hotel for some days past, as man and wite, left in the cars of the Bultimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company on Friday morning, on their way to New York, Pa. the separation of a considerable number of A gentleman who had been sojourning at Batnum's, was also a passenger in the same ears. Ho the formation of a German Catholic church, observed, after the cars had gotten some miles from Baltim-ire, that the supposed husband of the lady was not amongst the visible. The next discovery new church is not only different with tegated made by the gentleman was that his pocket book containing \$40 in money and some valuable papers, were gone. The fact of the person who had been accompanying the mysterious lady having left the cars excited suspicion on the part of the loser of the funds. He kept the secret to himself, but on reaching York, perceiving that the said pretty ment had there'ore to keep in view, with regard hatle French girl, or woman, took her passage back to the new church and its members, which have for Baltimore in the return train, he also did the same, and on reaching this city gave such infornsation to the police as to cause them to arrest her. She was accordingly captured on Friday night, and taken to the police office-with a view, more esto the other Christian congregations; and ac- pecially, to arcertain the whereabouts of her apcording to these considerations, the ministers purent husband. On examination of the prisoner's trunk, it was found to contain much valuable clothing, jewelry, &c. Her person also underwent private investigation and around her body. German Catholic church and its communities, in a belt, was found \$1000 in gold. A trunk and which are-1. That in all such places known to be in charge of the man [a Frenchman] where, in consequence; of the great number of , who accompanied her, has been seized. When German Catholics or other local circumstances, opened, it was found to contain nearly a bushel of letters, running back in dates for several years-These letters are mostly written in French-some gelical church should be permitted to the new however, are in the Helnew Spanish, Italian, Gercommunity, with the exception, however, of man and other languages. Thry proved, on partia examination, to be the correspondence with celebrated thirves, in all the principal cities of Europe and America, giving detailed accounts of extensive robberies, the best modes of cluding detection. &c. Some of them, it is said, mention the fact of 3. The ministers of the new church are per- a large robbery having been perpetrated in Paris, some years ago, and also narrate the manner in ceremonies of baptism, marriage and butiat, which papers containing the account of it, sent to on the condition, however, that a Protestant New York, to be published in the French paper elergyman be always present on the occasion, there, had been suppressed by the parties concerned, but that the latter shall not be obliged t oafford. In the trunk, which the woman under arrost would not claim, and denied all knowledge of its ownerthat, considering all the circumstances, and in ship, was also \$1000 in American gold, besides a ministure likeness of Cardinal Richelicu, set in rold, and a handsomely constructed scal stamp of " raw head and blessiy bones." The money has in their communities the ceremonies of legitism; to the French Consul in this city, for his inspection. marriage, and burial, having only to indicate When persaed, we doubt not they will give some

> DREADFUL MORTALITY ON BOARD H. M. STEAM SLOOP ECLAIR.

The Eclair steam-sloop, commissioned on the whether they will continue to enjoy the same coast of Africa arrived on the coast of England rights and privileges as before the seperation? recently, having sailed from Madeira, September 23rd. A fever broke out on board in April last at 23rd. A fever broke out on stand of thirty-one souls.—
Bonavista, which carried off thirty-one souls.—
The London Times of the 1st instant, contains duly authorized in that behalf, promptly and with duly authorized in that behalf, promptly and with all diligence, move such Vessel, Boat or Barge to all diligence, move such Vessel, Boat or Barge to all diligence, move such Vessel, Boat or Barge to all diligence. Catholics to maintain for the present their poli- the following melancholy account from Ports-

"The Eclair steam-sloop, Commander Walter G. B. Esteourt, came up to the Motherbank this morning, about 9 o'clock, with the yellow flag, a spirit of concession is already manifested by with a ball in its centre, flying from her maintanest them on certain points which have hitherto head emblematical of death on board. She has been so awfully visited with sickness since she has been on the coast of Africa that she has been We regret to state that Commander Estcourt which once went forth from this little place in goon was alive this morning, and on the quaranwhich is destined to consecrate to future gene- a yellow and the black. One of the men died this morning. The Customs authorities are fear. ful of removing any one on board. We believe not find out; we believe none, owing to the fear of contagion. If she remains at the Motherbank, she will have to ride out forty days' quarantine, wice in the open air. It is asserted here but we are informed it is most probable she will be that the Senate of the city has refused to forbid supplied with fuel and provisions, and be sent for a Ronge preaching in public-such a prohibitions cruise in the North Sca. The Admiralty deshaving been made, it is said, without effect, patches are landed, but nothing else. A boat by the president of the Germen Diet, Count rows guard round the vessel, to prevent communication and consequent contagion, as well as to prevent any one escaping from the vessel im-

> The Times of the 2nd publishes a list of the names of the persons who had died, and adds the following remarks:

" No one is allowed to go on board of or leave the ressel. The Echo tug has, however, towed be allowed to celebrate worship according to down a lighter with thirty tons of coal, stores &c., on board, for the use of the vessel. This stock will be moored to a buoy, and left for the Eclair's survivors to take on board. After it is shipped the will leave for Standgate-creek, near Sheerness, Elbersfeld states that the conversion of Ro. and there ride out forty days or more, after clean bills of health have been received from her."

rence took place on the plantation of A. C. Dun. Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Rosin, or Grease for movement, at which deputies attended from bur, of this city, on Monday evening about 5 greating or paying Vessels, or for any other purmore than 40 Silesian communities. At Frank- o'clock. Mr. John Lindsry, who had churge of pose, on any Canal ground, except with the perfort, and Manheim, in the Grand Duchy the plantation, while standing near the gin, saw a mission of and at such places as the Superintendent strange negro attempting to break into one of the may point out, shall incur a like ponalty of not less negro houses, and proceeded to arrest him. Sta- than Twenty Shillings, and not exceeding Five tioning two negroes outside, he entered the house Pounds, Currency. which the strange negro had previously entered, and not finding him below went up a ladder and any person or persons who shall throw into the opening a door leading into a small garret room Canal or into any Lock, Feeder, Basin or Wastesaw the negro and commanded him to remain were connected therewith, or into the Channel or Hesse, the Austrian authorities have signified where he was. Instead of which he rushed upon within two hundred yards of the entrance thereof, to the Catholic clergy 44 to be careful not to Mr. Lindsey, who cocked his pistol, but his arm; any carcass or dead animal or putrid substance of alienate the people by intolerance or scatula- seems immediately to have been knocked up, (the any kind, or stones, timber, brush or other rubbish, shot of his restol were found in the roof immedia; shall incur a penalty of not less than Ten Shillings, ately over the place where he stood) and a deadly and not exceeding Five Pounds, Currency.

thrust from a knife given him. his wife could reach him from the distance of a sons in charge of any Vessels, Bonts, Barges or few rools. Mr. L. was one of our most respectable Rafts shall be held answerable for any injury or and worthy citizens. He has left a young wife and damage done to the Canal, or its works, or to any

down by the auctioneer's hannour, as if they were the spot. This shows in what estimation they thority, and it shall and may be lawful for the Colheld Mr. Limbey.
Mr. L. was in the 35th year of his ago.

GUANO AND THE POTATOE ROT. A writer in the last Recorder, who signs A. W.

that are favorable to snimal life-but quite the one after another, she rises in value, until she reverse. It militates against the supposition, that has gone up to \$300. The auctioneer calls in the rot in general, and appears in places hundreds vain for another bid at length he takes a paper of miles from where grams has been upplied, equally, as bad if not worse than in the neighborhood, the continent of Europe, and in England, the rot though guano has been applied for three, four or five years, in those countries; whilst the same dis- givenease has appeared in the United States for several successive seasons, though the introduction into that country of guano is not over a twiemonth's date. Not is it, known we believe, that guano here and there over the crowd? See her leaping generates such an insect as described, in those countries from which it was first exported, and where it has been long in use for agricultural purposes. Therefore our farmers will not do well to take up a prejudice against guano, as the cause Five Pounds. of the rot, from insufficient evidence. We should like to be informed from some competent person, if similar nature to that which a few years since destroyed the seed in the ground. If so, it is an

> An Official Gazette Extraordinary of the 27th ult., by Proclamation of the Governor General, has made public the following

additional argument against guano being the

cause, for then there was no guano in the country.

Halifax Times.

REGULATIONS To ensure the due Collection of the Tolls on Canale, and the proper using the Canals. SECTION 1. Be it ordered, That every Owner, Master or Person in charge of any Vessel, Boat or Barge, entering into any Lock, or navigating o passing through any Canal, shall make a full and complete Report of the contents of their Cargoes, or on failure thereof, shall forfeit and pay to the Collector of Tolls, under a penalty of not less than Twenty shillings, nor more than Five

Pounds, Currency,

And Collectors of Tolls and Superintendents of Canals, are hereby authorized to require from the Owner, Master or person in charge of any Vessel, Boat or Barge as aforesaid, communication of all Manifests, Clearences, Bills of Lading or other Papers relating to the Cargoes of such Vessels, and any person refusing to submit the same when so or cut the tow rece of any other Vessel Boat or required, shall incur a like penalty of not less than Twenty Shillings, and not exceeding Five Pounds, Currency.

Secrios 2. And be it further ordered, That each Report to be made to the said Collector of Tolls under these Regulations, shall be signed by the person making it, and the correctness thereof shall be declared to by such person before the said Collector of Tolls, who is authorized to receive the declaration, and for any and each wilful misstatement in such Report, the person making it shall incur a penalty of not less than Five Pounds,

Secrion. 3 And be it further ordered, That no Vessel, Boat Barge or Rait, shall depart from any Collector's Office without obtaining a Clearance or Permit: (which Collectors of Tolls are hereby required to grant), which elearance the Owner, Muster or Person in charge of such Vessel, Boot or Barge, shall exhibit to the Superintendent, or to any Lock Keeper, or to any Collector of Tulls whenever and as often as the same shall be demanded by any such Officer, under a penalty of not less than Ten Shillings, and not exceeding Five Pounds, Currency, for each and every time such owner, Master or person, shall refuse so to do

Section 4. And be it further ordered, That every Vessel, Boat, or Barge navigating the Canal, shall be supplied with a Horn or a Bell, which it shall be the duty of the person in charge to cause to be sounded at least twenty chains before entering a Lock, or passing a Bridge on the long levels where Lock or Bridge tenders are employed, and not execeding Five Pounds.

SECTION 5. And be it endered, That every Ves. el, Steambeat, Boat or Barge under weigh of at any Lock, or lying in the channel at any entrance to any Canal or Lock within two hundred yards of the same shall, during the night, show a light at the bowsprit, and that any person in charge of any Vessel who shall neglect to cause such light to be shown, shall incur a penalty of not less than Twenty Shillings and not exceeding Five Pounds,

Secrion 6. And be it further ordered. That Owners, Masters or persons in charge of any Ves. sel, Boat, or Barge shall, when required so to do by any place which the Seperintendent or other Offi. cer shall direct, whether the same he necessary for the purpose of repairing a breach, or for preserving the free and uninterrupted navigation of the Canal, and for the maintenance of order and regularity at the wharves and landing places, or other

wise, under a penalty of Five Pounds, Currency. Secreon 7. And be it further ordered, That no person shall open or shot any of the Large Gates or the Paddle Gates in any of the Locks or Wastewates, or shall draw down and level by means of cheap for eash. the machinery or otherwise; unless by the consent and under the direction of the officers or person in charge of the same; and any person committing breach of this Regulation, or interfering with, or obstructing the collectors of Tolls, Superintendents, Lockmasters, or persons employed under them in the execution or performance of his or their duties, shall incur a penalty of Five Pounds for each and

Secrion 8. And be it further ordered, That all Vessels navigating any Canal shall have their Yards topped up, their Booms and Riggers rigged in, their Jib Booms rigged in as far as practicable, their Studding sail boom irons taken off, their Sprit sail Yards laid fore and aft; and their Anchors secured so as to avoid doing damage to other Vessels, under a penalty against the Master or Person in charge, not exceeding Five Pounds Carrenay. Section 9. And be it further ordered, That no Master or Person in charge of any Vessel, Boat, Barge or craft navigating any Canal shall cast Anchor in the same, or in the channel leading thereto, nor fasten or moor any such Vessel, Boat, Barge or Craft whilst in the Canal or Channel leading thereto, nor discharge any part of their Cargo or take in any Lading without the express permission of the Collector of Tolls, Superintondent, Wharfinger or Lockmaster so to do, under a penalty of not less than Twenty Shillings, nor exceeding Five Pounds, Currency, for each and every offence.

Secrion 10. And be it further ordered. That no person shall build or repair Vessels, Boats or Barges on any Canal ground unless with the permission of and at such places as the Superintend. ent may point out, under a penalty of not less than Twenty Shillings, and not exceeding Five Pounds Currency, and that any Master of any Vessel or Horatman Arrain.- A metaneledy occur, any Person whomsoever who shall boil or best

Section 11. And be it further ordered, That

Section 12. And be it further ordered, That no pike-poles, or sharp metal instruments shall be used servants who came to his assistance to pursue the in or about the Locks, or the Canal under a penalty tunaway; and then falling down died even before of Five Pounds. And all Owners, Masters or perbuilding or land adjoining the Canal, by the per-The negroes on the plantation could with diffi. sons on board of their Vessels and may be prosemart, where men, women and children are knocked only he restrained from burning the murderer on cuted for the same in any Court of competent unof the name), who permitted her toleren to read has been examined and remainded for trial at the paired, or until security shall have been given to the said Officers of the Canal, to his or their satisfaction for such personnt as shall be awarded in ne-

count of such damage. Secrees 13. And be it further ordered, That all owners of Mills, or those in charge of them, shall

enter any Lock, by to enter any Canal, they shall lio in single Tick and at a distance of not less than 330 feet from such Lock or entrance, under a penalty of not less than Twenty Shillings, nor more than Five Founds, and that all Bouts shall advance to pass o Lock in the order in which they lie in such Tier, except in the case of Steam Bonts carrying Her Majesty's Mail or passengers only, to which priority of pussage will at all times b

Secreen 15. And be it forther ordered, That all Vessels approaching a Lock, while any other Vessel going in the sontrary direction is in the same, shall be made fast to the Posts placed for that purpose, on the off side from Trackway, and remain there until the Vesel going through the Lock shall have passed, under a penalty for every such offence for not less than Pwenty Shillings, nor more than

SECTION 16. And be it further ordered, That in all cases of Vesses meeting in any of the Canals, the disease which now attacked the crop, is of a the Vessels desending the Capal shall keep the Tow Path, the arrending Vessel passing to the off side, and when my Vessel navigating any Canal shall overtake mother Vessel which shall not be moving at the same rate of speed, the vessel so overtaken shall bring up and lie at the first convenient place in order to allow the faster Vessel to pass by, under amenalty of not less than Ten Shillings, nor more tun Fifty Shillings, for every of fence against the Section.

Secrees 17. Aid be it further ordered. That no Vessel shall be permitted to pass through any Canal, in a less time time that fixed in the instruction given to the Superintendent or other Officer charge thereof, the particulars of which may be ascertained at the first Lock on entering such Pounds, Currency, and subject further to be detained at the last lock, until the time limited for

passing such Cami shall have expired. Secriox 18. And be it further ordered, That all Boats or Scows, wilt with a square head or sharp corners, shall be provided with a semi-circular platform firmly fatence upon the bows thereof, and so constructed as to prevent other Boats or Scows coming in contact with such corners, under a penalty not exceeding Two Pounds, Ten Shillings. Secrion 19, yad be it further ordered, That every Vessel, Boi or Barge navigating any Canal shall have its ruders so constructed as not to catch Barge, under a penalty to be incurred by the Owner, Master, & person in charge, of not exceed-

ng Five Pounds Currency. Secrion 20. And be it further ordered. That no Vessel or Boat styll stop, lie by or be moored within twenty rods of my Lock, except in a basin, or some other place tuly appointed and set spart, or other authorized office for that purpose, and the persons in charge of such Vessel, or Boat shall conduct the same into, through and out of every Lock in a carefurnanner, so as to do it no injury; and in order to fitalitate the passage of all Vessels Boats shall be pryided with at least two good and sufficient hawser, or check ropes, one at the fore and one at the queter, with one of the crew to attend each mpe, which on entering the Lock are to striking against the gates or other parts of the work, and to hold it fast while the Lock is emptyor to give way is the Boat rises or falls, and so keep it from moving about in the chamber, under against the Maser or person in charge, not exceeding Five Purisds, Currency, provided notwithstanding that if you the entrance of any Boat into a Lock, the Lokmaster thereof should see anolocked through with the one then entered, it shall he his duty to keep the Gates open to receive such other Bout, and to pass the two Bouts through to- da was indifferent to the completion of the navisother.

BRITISH WHIG.

Optics per Orbem Dicor."

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, NOV'R. 4, 1845-COUNTRY LETTERS RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST. C. & R., Buston; A. W., Toronto; K. & R. Watertown ; R. S. and R. C., Montreal ; P. S.

TO OUR SURSCRIBERS.

the Provincial Parliament, the BRITISH WHIG fails in getting the shares at a premium. This tention; you soon outstriped your competitor, he will be published THREE TIMES A WEEK, with a beautiful new Type, east expressly for this newspaper, viz. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sat | those of slender means, who advanced their little urdays, and be so continued until the Times will all to secure a greater income; -in many cases within your grasp, of rendering yourself beloved. allow of its being published DAILY,

TO COUNTRY PRINTERS. The entire Fount of BOURGEOIS, with which the British Whig a now printed, will be sold very

ON RAILROADS.

In our last 'Tuesday's impression, we hazarded few remarks upor the Casadian Railroads now nasty, and necessarily require some amplification.

the Navigation of he St. Lawrence is almost com. picted, at an experse exceeding a million of money. that the country stould be soon agitated by vast schemes of internal communication, having a natural tendency to ender the newly made Canals comparatively usecss, and certainly unprofitable as a means of prenue. To construct these Canals the Province has been placed heavily in debt; and before these debts are paid, or the in- Six,terest thereof permissently recured, it is proposed to quadruple the Colonial incumerances, for the construction of Iron Krilways, to be abandoned in their turn by other schemes of loco.motion, whether Sandwich, C. W., is highly worthy of consideraion. So worthy, that it should be attentively con sidered before it is commenced; which will proba-

St. Lawrence.

but whether that one should commence at Toronto. and terminate at Port Samia; or whether its be-

cuss. Letters from Sir Allun M'Nab, now in ly as to the ultimate success of the Hamilton and Sandwich Line; but Mr. Widder, the active Canada Company's Commissioner, is also in London, and his principals are all powerful. That Railroad which more immediately interests

the people of Kingston and the Midland District, is the intended American Railroad from Rome, on the Ene Railroad, to Cape Vincent on the American shore, opposite our own good town, with Wolfe Island intervening. This being purely an American speculation, our observations might be considered intrusive, were not the completion of this Railroad coupled with the express stipulation that the Canadians must complete the Road across Wolfe Island, and carry it on to Toronto. To the crossing of Wolfe Island, a distance of seven short miles no objections exist that are insurmountable. It Canal.) under a smalty for every offence of Five will not cost a fortune, for few Railroads could be made chesper or easier; but to its continuance to Toronto from Kingston, the most cogent of all objections must be raised, viz : that it cannot pay! Ontario for 4d per barrel, via the lake, it is utter folly to talk of freight being earried with profit on the Railroad, even during the winter months bope or expectation that travellers would make up the deficient revenue. From the United States little aid in that shape can be expected. Some steamboat transhipment must take place, and while the option of the American traveller to the far west is, whether he should cross into Canada at Lewiston to join the Hamilton Line, (for Sir Allan M'Nab's scheme is to have a Branch to Queenston,) or at Cape Vincent to Kingston to take the Toronto Road, it would be madness to expect the preference not to be given to that Line which or Boats throughany Lock, all such Vessels and centimes longest in his own territory. To which serious objection must be added, the unfavorable view which the Home or Provincial Legislature may take of the introduction of British Goods into be made fast to the snubbing posts in order to Canada, via the United States Roads. As a check the speed if the Craft and prevent it from profitable investment of money, the Railroad to To. conto connot pay. The time may come, and soon ing, the then attending said ropes to take in slack or than we unticipate perhaps, when one Grand Railread will intersect the whole province, in which case that portion between Toronto and Kinglusses; but until the whole Line is provided for ther Boat approaching and within a reasonable by the Legislature, it is worse than useless to condistance, and if it his opinion such Boat can be struct an isolated part. The making of the Corn-

One other remark, and we have done. If the escape from the labyrinth into which, at your things, it would not unatter greatly, whether he pens, that the original shareholder is rarely inter. crash comes, the ruin falls not upon him, but upon itself worthicse, may be made to look sufficiently fraud. Any attempt to foist upon the the English man knows will not and cannot pay, must be con. Mr. Hagerman, no man ever enjoyed so much the sidered in the light of a feaud. We regret to utter these unpulatable truths, knowing how sensitive our renders are on the subject of this identical whom the localists of Canada hon-red as their Railroad; but it is the duty of an honest journal to deliverer, your elequence and your pen were used It happens unfortunately for Canada, now that speak the truth, at whatever risk to its own popu-

"UNCLE BEN'S" LETTERS.

LETTER NO. V.

To the Honorable William Henry Draper, Attorney General West.

himself a most menviable notoricty by the rapidiatmospherical, or electro-magnetic! The ning. ty of his political changes; our more modern and what, let me ask you, would have been your reply nificent idea of enanceting all the provinces of more refined political renegadors, have not, it is I happen to know what your opinions then were British North American by one mighty Railroad, true, the same opportunities of exhibiting their commencing at Hiller, N. S. and terminating at takents. In reviewing the Memoir referred to, subtleties veiled your thoughts, you would have Mr. Babington Macauley observes-" The ten- spurned the imputation, for your expressions were dency of the vulgar is to embody everything; some then, I do believe, the outpourings of sincerity individual is selected-often selected injudiciously bly prove the case. The time is hastening when -as the representative of any great movement of such a Road will be wanted :- at present it is not. the public mind, of every great revolution in hu- admirers, the recipients of the patronage placed The Railroads which Canada wants are those man affairs, and on this individual are concentrawhich are likely to return a fair interest for the ted all the love, and all the hatred-all the admiinvestment of capital, and more other-for the ration, and all the contempt, which he ought If so, why not bonestly, bonorably, and openly de rightfully to share with a whole party or a whole clare so, what need is there of disguise, of subter The contemplate! Railroad from the Atlantic to seet." To compare small things with great, as Montreul, through the United States, is one likely far as this doctrine can be made to apply to a to pay, provided to Imperial or Colonial Parlia. state of colonial existence, you have suffered much have been correct in his assertion, that "the ments, do not, by begislative enactment, prohibit from this vulgar tendency; but whether your suf. curse of Upper Canada was its Loyalty the introduction of British Manufactu.es thereby ferings have been created by your own misconduct. That portion to be enstructed within the province or by your allies, remains to be examined into.will open a fine country, (the Eastern Townships,) I should be serry to do you injustice—sorry to curse to the Province, it has also proved a correat present almost it passable, and wholly impracti- wrong either your talents or your judgment; but to them; the very feelings which your elequence, a large tub or other vessel; pour a considerable cable for successful agricultural undertakings. As more serry still, to be obliged, after a careful rethesons, have been made charges against them— pulp with the hunds; all the starch or fecula will,
to be obliged, after a careful rethesons, have been made charges against them—
pulp with the hunds; all the starch or fecula will,
disqualifying them for employment under the from its great weight, fall to the bottom, while the
rican travellers, it is likely to be much used. These
justly forfeited the confidence of the country.—
Crown which they defended; acts of treason and skin and fibrous matter will be carried away by the cable for successful agricultural undertakings. As more serry still, to be obliged, after a careful rerican travellers, it is akely to be much used. These justly forfeited the confidence of the country.considerations induce us to say, that it is no fraud. Your advocates assert that you are only following rebellion are forgotten, or if called to mind, are upon the Buttah C. the steps of Sir Robert Peel; this is not only a vices to the Monarch, and obedience to the laws, this particular Roal to go into the Home Market poor apology, but a weak one, betraying a lamental are remembered as cause of wrong, and apology this way 20 lb. or 21 lb. will be obtained from for the purpose of the rowing part of the money to ble ignorance in the politics of the country,—for for insult. Such has been your poliny—you have every 100 lb. of potatoes, and it contains as much make it. Neither could the Provincial Legisla- we shall find on examination, that there is no call it conciliation. If, Sir, these feelings rankle length of time, and might be used with flour to ture be blamed, we're it to pledge the revenue of analogy in the cases; the only similitude between in our breasts, can you express astonishment?— make broad, pies, padding, &c., as well as farinathe Province in furtherance of its construction. you is, that you both have betrayed your trust— Can you seek for, or expect support at the hands Its objects are wholly beneficial; with no other both have deceived your friends—both have shown again to trust your promises, would you not laugh food for tens of thousands who might otherwise drawback, there that arising from the policy or yourselves dishonest politicians, and the downfull of the food for tens of thousands who might otherwise held Mr. Limbery.

Mr. L. was in the 35th year of his ago. The manufactures to have been re
lectors of Tolls, Superintendent or other officer of drawback, thur. 15rt arising from the policy or yourselves dishonest politicians, and the downfull at them for simple fools? And yet. Sir, you as manufactures to fool both is looked forward to as the only means of sert that your's is a popular administration. I have been re
lectors of Tolls, Superintendent or other officer of drawback, thur. 15rt arising from the policy or drawback, thur. 15rt arising from the policy or both is looked forward to as the only means of sert that your's is a popular administration. I enter Canada, otherwise than by the mouth of the saving-the one the nation, the other the Colony. In England, Sir Robert Perl met his first Session The projected Rulroad connecting the head of of Parliament with an overwhelming majority, and on every one of these questions you have Lake Ontario with some port on Lake Huron, composed of men bound to him by his previous played false to your principles and your party. though the first just of Western Canada, does advocacy of their especial opinions. There was Let us take-But behold in the now way of earning have generated a parasite. But behold in the root way for a mark in the supposes may have generated a parasite. Which he supposes may have generated a parasite. It will save a long and tedious journey round by the made them proposed to suffer much at the suppose of their canada, does not store the form of th with no Canal, and the Welland Canal, it pro- ranks, and his assumption of power was at least shall form the subjects for future communications, evening - Montreal Courier, Oct. 30,

Section 14. And be it further ordered. That vides a means of easy transit for the Agricultural free from every thing of a selfish or personal na- for their importance to the people of Upper Ca. when several Bouis are lying by or in waiting to produce of a large, rich and prolific tract of land, ture. It was generally known at the elections that nada, are of immense magnitude, a magnitude To the formation of this Railroad there can be no the feelings of the court party were with his opporeasonable objection, or obstruction, except what nents-that the Queen forsook her late ministry arises from the conflicting interests of sectional with regret, and would have felt no disinclination parts of the country. Two if not three routes are to have recalled them. How stands the matter with contemplated, while one alone is wanted, or will pay; respect to you? You owe your office to a direct antagonism between the Governor General and the late Council, on a tangible question of responginning should be at Hamilton, and its end at sibility, heightened by reciprocal distrust. His Sandwich, is more than we feel competent to dis- Excellency lent you the whole weight of his power and influence in the elective contest: your majori-London, to his friends in Canada, speak confident. ty, small as it was, was made up of the most discordant materials, uniting in only one point-to sustain Lord Metculfe-for no matter who the Minis. ter selected had been, the majority would amount to the same. It has never been pretended that your Council, apart from the personal estimation in which his Lordship is held, could command the confidence of the people, and that you were not ignorant of the fact, is evident, from the munner in which for 12 months the business of the country was conducted. Fully acknowledging the doctrine of Responsible Government, you continued to allow your President of the Council to hold office without being a member of either branch of the Legislature; a dynasty of three ruled the country, and those three certainly the most unpopular that could have been selected. You allowed the business of the Province to be carried on by the hitterest enemies of your principles, (perhaps I should rather say, pretended principles.) Those offices having a most direct effect on political affairs continued in the possession of men adious to your While Flour can be brought from the head of Upper Canadian friends : and you cannot be astonished if they felt indignant at finding that Legislative Union with Upper Carada may Messrs Hopkirk, Dunkin, and others were preferred viewed as one of the most feasible and most likely to their friends, and were allowed to direct the to succeed." when the lake is shut. The scanty population of under-current of official patronage; and this indig-Canada West, at most 650,000 souls, forbids all nation was increased when they saw that patronage bestowed on those whom they had seen exerting made as existed in 1791, and that the reason all their influence against the very principle that placed you in power: these feelings naturally led them to inquire more minutely into your past political conduct, and the inquiry has resulted in an universal condemnation. You may-you no doubt will, succeed in the present object of your ambition-the Chief Justiceship of Kingston you will shed a lustre on the ermine by your talents; but Sir, it can bring no consolution to you to trace the devious path by which you will have arrived at that eminence, for you will have purchased it by the sacrifice of every thing that is public or honorable in public life, and the day will come when a comparison anything but favorable, will be made between you and Chief Justice Robinson: Junius has immortalized your name sake-but a new vocabulary will be needed to de justice to you. I proceed on my unwilling taska task you have imposed upon me-a task from which I shrink not less by reason of my inability to do it justice, than because the character of a political writer is foreign to my tastes and habits; and still more because there was a time when I held you in the highest estimation, and even when ston will equally participate in its advantages or your first betrayal of your cause raised you many encinies, I was among those who thought you future conduct would have redeemed that one error-and that in William Henry Draper, that party in Upper Canada which had labored well and fuithfully in your cause, would have found a of Sir Charles Bagot, and recommended the diswall Canul by Upper Canada, while Lower Canaleader and a friend worthy them, and the princi- missal of Mr. Sherwood. plea they advocated; but in that hope I have been gatiya of the St. Lawrence, ought not to be a mistaken, and find we have carried our confidence is left to us, and fortunately to guide us in our

removerable on a derived the same they carried support Your first start in public life, was an ultra Tory errtainly be the gainer; but it unfortunately hap- were its faults and failings, was remarkable for its honesty of purpose, and its strict adherence to the principles of its creed; you entered the lists, in ested in the success or failure of the scheme. His the contest for popularity, with an antagonist object is to raise the credit of the projected under- equally ambitious as yourself, but destitute of your were each regarded by the village politicians, on At the Commencement of the next Session of gullibility of English people, that he rarely or ever the future great men of the narrow circle of cononce accomplished he sells out, and when the was better fitted for the amenities of private life. than for the rough combats of politics; Nature had granted you talents of the highest order, adventitious circumstances had placed opportunities upon the widow and the fatherless. A scheme, in respected, and estcemed; your forensic talents had gained you the friendship and patronage of one of the hest and greatest men Canada ever prospecious to deceive the unwary; but when the duced, and, in a few years after your admission exposure takes place, all those who aided in the de- to the Bar, you were already marked out as the fuception must be considered participations in the twe leader of the Tory party. For that office you studied, to prepore yourself for it, you bent all the

confidence, of your party, and your election for the City of Toronto was bailed with delight; you

were the friend and warm advocate of a man

in his defence and in his praises,—you gave ut terance to the sentiments of men whose worth and forenest to condemn the very line of policy you now carry out. I can scarcely fancy a prouder position than that which you occupied when Lord Sydenham first arrived in Upper Canada; it is true, feelings of exasperation, consequent on Rebellion, had not then died away, the tide of political animosities which had washed our shores and nearly engulphed us in its waters, had not ebbed; the bitterness of the times may have given, and no doubt did give, a higher tone to your declamation, It is singular that the sentiment best describ- but, Sir, had any person then told you, that in a ing your position, should be found in a review of few years you would sell and betray the party with which you acted, for the purpose of sitting in the Council with men whom you described as the enemies of England, and disturbers of the peace,-I have brard you express them, not as a politician. but as a man who felt what he said ; no fine drawn and merciless and bitter was the eastigution which both in private and in public, you inflicted on the men who are now your bosom friends, your warm at your disposal - whence this change? Is it possible that succeeding events have demonstrated to you that your previous opinions were erroneous? were the true friends of England and Canada, who sought their separation, and that Lord Dur. Such at least, appears to be the feelings which now actuate you, and you have taught many, a lesson they will not soon forget,-that if loyalty was a by the following simple process. After washing your writings, and your example kindled in their quantity of water, and well agitate and rub the connection with some few of the leading events the Sir Richard Jackson, was drowned on Mon-which have agitated the public mind since 1836, day evening, at about half past cloves o'clock,

" THE UNION BULL" "THE CLERRY RESERVES."

"Tue University Boat."

not all lessened by the new move, plainly indicated in the "feelers" put forth in some of the Upper Canada Journals, of roling with a double majority, and a double or reflected set of respon sible officers; to whom this plan owes its origin, I know not, but I am, as a Repealer, rejoiced to see it mooted, showing, as it does, a growing sentiment, that the Union does not work well .-With these questions I have at this time no coneern. To you these letters are addressed, and it were unbecoming in me to divert public attention, even for a moment, from the glorification of your political consistency; many must share with you the edium attendant on the course you have oursued since the arrival of Lord Sydendam. The conduet of many in individual cases, was even worse than yours; but Sir, you have so steadily pursued the path of tortuous policy, that you cannot complain of injustice in the selection I have made.-Most of the other actors in those scenes, have sunk into comparative obscurity. You are still a ruling star : some have repented of their errors and have been forgiven. You seem to glory in your conduct, and to hug yourself in the find conceit that you are invulnerable and invincible. That your polifi cal conscience is so, I am well assured, but, as Achilles presented one weak point to the weapons of his enemies, so through your panoply of tergiversation, the public can see that your pride of power and of place are your weak points.

Neither you not your friends can deny that you were violently opposed to the Union of the Provinces, as were a majority of the people of Upper Canada; for many years you had entertained that opinion, and on the 2nd of December, 1836, we find the following entry on the Journals of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada:

Mr. Draper gave notice of his intention to move a series of resolutions, viz. :

"That in the present position of affairs in Lower Canada, it is not unreasonable to apprehend that among the remedies likely to be suggested for the difficulties under which that province lubors, a

"That the difference of feeling, language, and civil institutions, present as great obstacles to the Union of the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Cawhich influenced the Imperial Parliament at that time in giving separate Legislatures to the two provinces, have gained rather than lost strength

since that period." "That the sentiments avowed by the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and communicated by their Speaker to the Speaker of the late House of Assembly, in this Province, afford additional ronsons for believing that, as was anticipated by Mr. Pitt, in 1791, if the Legislatures of the two parties, British and French Canadians, were united in one, a perpetual seens of altereation would sucecud, and, in the opinion of this House, an irremediable evil would be thereby inflicted on Upper Canada.

"That in the opinion of this House, such a union would not remove the evils under which Lower Canada labors, nor afford aid and relief to our fellow subjects of British origin in that Province, which we heartily desire they may obtain, but secould be attended with consequences injurious to our general interests, and in a high degree dangerous to those principles and institutions, which, as British subjects, we revere, and are determined to sustain."

Such, Sir, were your opinions in 1836. The then Speaker of the Lower Canada House of Assembly was L. J. Papineau, for whose adhesion to your administration you are now most auxious. The Lower Canada party, which you then dreaded so much, are the men you now court, and to make mont for wheat, you retired from the Government

"he Resolutions passed with a large majority. and the Conservative party on that occas

In 1838, the Union again became a question under the express recommendation of Her Mujos. healt thate the rem lat to subser it that will, and your opinions regarding a Union remained on-changed. On the 27th of March, 1839, the House wen or lost by his speculation -the country would of the old school, that school, which, whatever of Assembly of Upper Canada passed a resolution, you approving of it, "That in reference to the Resolutions of this House, on the subject of a Logislative Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, this House is distinctly opoused to that measure, unless the conditions, as emtaking in the money market; and such is the talents, your cunning, and your industry; you bodied in the following resolutions, be fully carried out in any Act to be passed by the Imperial Legislature for that purpose."

Among those conditions were the following :-1st. That the Seat of Government shall be in

Upper Canada. 5th The number of Members from Lower Canada to be Fifty, from Upper Canada as they then

7th, The English Language to be spoken and weed in the Legislature, the Courts of Justice, and

in all other public proceedings. On the 27th March 1839, you approved these rosolutions, evidently under the same feelings as had prompted your resolutions of 1836. Late in the former year Lord Sydenham arrived and published the celebrated Despatch from Lord John Russell, Money Market, a Railmad, which every sensible the exceptions 10 bays, of the Chief Justice, and and on the 19th of December, nine months having clapsed and no change whatever having taken place in the relative positions of the Provinces, ron, sir, opposed the principles of all the previous

esolutions voted for the Union, and more than that voted for an unrestricted and unshackled passing of the resolutions of Lord Sydenhum. How was this, sir? You were not open to beibery, you have not an itching palm. The country integrity were acknowledged, and you were ever was astonished, nor was the mystery solved till the

appearance of the Official Gazette of Feb'y 14th. 1840, which contained the following notice " GOVERNMENT OFFICE, " 12th February, 1849.

" HIS EXCELLENCY TOX GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, until Her Majesty's pleasure thereon shall be

" C. A. HAGRENAN, Esquire, to be Judge in the Court of Queen's Bench. Honorable WILLIAM H. DRAFER to be Attorney General, and ROBERT BALDWIN, Esquire, to be Solicitor General.

This solved the mystery of one item in the acmust of your political gambadoes. You had deerted your party, you had voted against your orlings and convictions, but you were Atturney General. You certainly paid a pretty good price for your whistle. So much for the Union Bill

I have the honor to be, Your affectionate,

Kingston, November 3, 1845.

THE POTATOE BLIGHT.-Several eminent chemists in the Mother Country have been engaged in ascertaining whether any thing can be done to prevent the total sacrifice of those portions of the potatoo crop which are affected with the disease. For this purpose, Mr. Herapeth suggests the following plan, which is fully supported by the result of experiments by another practical chemist

" I should recommend that wherever the disease has shown itself to any extent, the crop should be dug, whether rips or not, and the starch extracted the mots let them be rasped fine and thrown into

We regret to say that Captain Webster, of while descending a ladder from the wharf to his vessel; he missed his footing and fell into the water, and although the mate, who was holding the ladder, pulled him out with a boat hook almost directly, the unfortunate man only survived four hours. Captain Webster was an excellent sonman It is not my present intention to enter into any and much respected. The Nir Richard Jackson