ive disposition-the newspapers will get

vindictive disposition—the newspan, hold of the story."

"Of course they will," replied Miss Garston, "and I will take care that every caricaturist and lampoon-writer in London shall partake of their coli htment."

"What a shocking thing it is," soliloquized and thrive" is a pretty the dama de compagnie, as she tied on her home. It is high reseman—we have rhyme:

the dame de compagnie, as she tiel on her homes, "that people should be so violent; it is high time to get out of her house, and I am glad to think that I have arranged for a pleasant new situation. However, I may as well accompany her to Lad. Delfield's; of course the denoument of this sad business will not take place before the tearing."

the marriage."
Mrs. Allison, however, was destined to find

where I mistaken in her calculation.

When the ladies entered the drawing room at the Marquis of Delfield's, the comply assembled there were all grouped as if for a tableau.—Lady Delfield sat on a sofa her arm encircling the waist of Miss Glenalian; Lord Alfred on an ottoman at their feet, was regarding these with the waist of Miss Glenallan; Lord Alfred on an ottoman at their feet, was regarding them with heartfelt delight; the Ladies Harriet and Esther were placed at a little distance with netting in their hands, which they were not employed upon, and the Marquis sat at a table with an open book hefore him, which he was not reading. Miss Garston was very coldly received, in fact Miss Glenallan was the only person who addressed her. "I have deemed it my duty, Miss Garston," said she, "to make a full and free confession to this honorable family of the deception I have practised on them." Miss Garston started with amazement: had her young friend been of Scottish origin, she would have concluded that she had "cast the glamour" over the honourable family with whom she sat so familiarly domesticated. Was it to be accounted for by anything short of a spell of enchantment, that the haughty Marchioness of Delfield, after listening to "a free and full confession" of the scheme to ensnare her son, should encircle with her aristocratic arm the ignoble waist of the daughter of a Whitechapel haberdasher! Miss Glenallan continued—"All that now remains to me. Miss Garston, is te make a confession to you. I am not, as you are well ware, the Honourable Miss Gienallan. te make a confession to you. I am not, as you are well aware, the Honourable Miss Glenallan are well aware, the Honourable Miss Genaum.

but I have something to impart which will astonish you.—I am not Hannah Wilkins!"

"Who, then, are you?" gasped the horrorstruck beiress, feeling as if herself and all sur-

struck heiress, feeling as if herself and all surrounding her were turning into marble statues.

"You are well acquainted," said the fair
stranger, "with the name of Adela Sefton, and
with her unfortunate estrangement from the society of her beloved relations. I was induced to
cease my correspondence with my cousins, from
listening to malicious representations concerning
them, which I afterwards found were circulated
has fee who employed equal pairs to prejudice them, which I afterwards found were circulated by a foe, who employed equal pains to prejudice them against me. When I came of age, I removed from the house of my uncle, which had long been unpleasant to me, and left Italy in company with a family of friends to whom I had been for some years strongly attached. I resided with them for a twelvementh in Derbyshire, and during that time never attempted to renew my acquaintance with my cousins, although deeply desirous of doing so. At length I visited London with my friends; I hear', a few days after my arrival that the faithful and worthy house keeper who had lived in my father's family till the time of his death, had attained much calculated. habit of coming to her house and practising on the piano, and that she had been there two hours ago; but as her exit and my entrance were both made by the private doo, it is not surprising that the young woman in the shop, hearing the sound of the piano, and probably not very critically ot the piano, and probably not very critically scanning the style of the performance, should conclude that Miss Wilkins was still scated at the instrument. When I saw the note in which Miss Garston expressed a wish to see Mrs. Philipson's niece the next day with her aunt, I could not help feeling a great desire to accept the invitation; report had informed me that my cousin, Lord. Alfred Harleigh, was paying attention to the lady in question, and I was anxious to be a personal judge of her attractions. Imagine my surprise when, instead of being requested, as I had surmised, to sing a ballad or bravura, I was entreated to assume the character of the Honourable Miss Glenallan, for the purpose of entrapping Lord Alfred into a marriage. I do not think I did right in acceding to this proposition; my conscience reproached me at the time, and is not quite easy even now; but, be it remembered that both the name and fortune to which ipson's niece the next day with her aunt, I could my conscience representation to the it remembered that both the name and fortune to which I laid claim, were inferior to those to which I spossessed a legal right, and that it was my firm possessed a legal right, and that it was my firm will be swept toward the river, in flames would have swept toward the river, in the swept toward the river, in the swept toward the swept toward the river, in the swept toward the river, in the swept toward the swept toward the swept toward the river, in the river is the swept toward the river, in the swept toward the river, in the swept toward the river, in the river is the river in the river i Lord Affred offered me his hand. An prospered according to my wishes; I was so completely altered in person since the days of my childhood, that I was not recognized by any of my relations, and I had the pleasure of winning their unsolicited affections. You have been the means, Miss Garsten, however unwilling, of bestowing on me much happiness; I will not, therefore, upbraid you for the part you have acted, but will merely you for the part you have acted, but will interly caution you for your own sake to conquer your resentful disposition, and for the future, if you find your pride hurt or your feelings wounded in your passage through life, to refrain from laying those vindictive plans for the ruin of those who have offended you, which, sconer or later, are sure to recoil to 'plague the inventer.'

Lady Adela Sefton ceased speaking, and the Marquis, who had been for some time revelving a sententious lecture to Miss Garston on the evils of revenge and the advantages of repentance, was on the point of opening his lips to de-liver it, when he was prevented by Miss Gars-ten's adeption of the usual refuge of passionate and mortified ladies, a violent fit of hysterics.— The usual means were employed for her restora-tion; Mrs. Allison then suggested that home would be the best place for her, and she was assisted into the splendid carriage, the luxuriantly easy springs of which seemed on that occasion to resemble the machinery of the rack to her.— Nor did she derive much consolation from the kind offices of her dame de compagnie; as soon as she arrived at home, Mrs. Allison told her

"Thus "left and abandoned of her velvet friends," Miss Garston was consigned entirely to the companionship of her own thoughts—melancholy and unestisfactory associates. She removed into the country, and secluded herself from all society, but she was anxious, like Cowper, to peep at the world "through the loopholes of retreat" by means of the newspapers, and they teemed with the story of her malice and her mortification. In fact, it was perfectly inher mortification. In fact, it was perfectly impossible that the affair should be kept a secret, so many people had been introduced to Lady Adela Sefton as Miss Glenallan, that it was quite necessary they should receive an explana-tion of the mystery of her "alias."

Besides, the Dowager with whom Mrs. Allison resided, had a great taste for scandal, and the dame de compagnie enjoyed an unwonted popularity in relating to successive coteries of titled goesips every particular of the faults, follies, and artifices of her late patroness. I wish I could say that Miss Garston evinced any signs of salutary ponitence for her conduct, but I fear that she lamented the failure of her schemes more than the formation of it; she is, however, as disappointed and missrable as the most raind distributions.

terribly? the whole town will be talking of your fer happiness, when the heart is haunted by that worst and most to menting of feelings—the de-sire of revenge on our fellow-creatures for the fancied, or even real injuries that we have re-

> THE WAY TO RISE IN THE WORLD .- " Strive and thrive" is a pretty good maxim for a business man-we have a better, done up too in

He that in this world would rise, Must take the papers and ADVERTISE.

NUMBER OF GRAINS OF CORN IN A BUSHEL-An English farmer has given the following as the result of an experiment—to ascertain the weight and number of a Winchester bushel of each of the under

dermentioned sorts of grain:

Weights in lbs. No. in grains When Barley, Oats, Poplar peas, 52½ 52½ 32 64 64 520,000 1,260,000 Horse beans, 37,000

SAILORS ON HORSEBACK.—Colonel Napier, in is Wild Sports in Europe, Asia, &c., thus humorously relates a mishap which once occurred to a man-of-war's man on shore:— "' Avast there, Jack!' cried the voice; 'short

en sail and heave to; my craft must water. 'Av, Ay,' was the laconic response; and presently three sons of Neptune and a 'Jolly,' the sently three sons of Neptune and a 'Jolly,' the former gertlemen being able, under existing circumstances, to claim very near relationship to the latter, accordingly 'bore up,' and, their nags having taken in the requisite quantity of moisture, were again soon under way and out of sight, carrying every stitch of canvass, while my calche quietly pursued its steady course, and crept along like an old lighter in the wake of some gallant frigates. A loud clattering of hoofs from the direction in which we were proceeding at once aroused our attention, and suddenly a horse, galloping at a fearful pace over the hard road, and without either rider or bridle, shot past, and left me little doubt of the rapid promotion of one of these sons of the ocean, who must thus of one of these sons of the ocean, who must thus unexpectedly have been converted into a field officer.' My conjectures were soon verified by seeing Jack with the bridle in one hand, and swabbing his dripping and dust begrimed countenance with the other, as he "carried on' after the chase, which was now hull down, and fast disappearing from his bloodshot eyes. 'Well, my lad, how's this! Tumbled overboard eh! 'Ay, your honor,' gasped out the breathless tar; 'that cranky craft was for ing well ahead, when she's suddenly taken as it were quite aback, brings up with a round turn, sends me flying over her figure head, and here I stand like a of one of these sons of the ocean, who must thus over her figure head, and here I stand like a lubber, with this ere tow line in my flipper, while she just shows her starn, and then flies off like a squirt o'baccy juice in a squall."

GREAT FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS. NEARLY THREE HUNDRED BUILDINGS BURNED AND TROPERTY VALUED AT \$600,000 DES-TROYED.

NEW ORLEANS, May 19, 1844. A most destructive fire occurred in our city keeper who had lived in my father's family till the time of his death, had attained much celebrity as a fashionable florist. I was anxious to see and converse with Mrs. Philipson, and not finding her at home when I called, I sat down to anuse myself at the piano till she returned. She received my visit with much delight; and after we had conversed for a time, she showed me a pencifled note which had been left for her by Miss Garston, and smilingly observed that a high honor had been conferred on her that morning, in having been supposed to possess a niece of my personal appearance. It appeared that her neice, Hannah Wilkire, was in the frequent habit of coming to her house and practising on yesterday, by which 290 buildings were destroyed, the loss of which, together with furniture accident, but there were three subsequent alarms of fire during the night, and this morning I hear of three different houses on which unsuccessful incendiary attempts were made. There is no doubt that our city is infested with a gang of incendiaries. Perhaps the decission of Judge Canonge, against the "Ronda tables" licensed by the number of the numb t municipality 1st municipality, may have increased the num-ber of incendiaries; in other words driven that class, who have preyed upon the public through this channell, to more desperate measures for staining a living in some other way than by an honest pursuit.

From the Picayune.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the flames burst forth in the carpenter's slop of Mr. Gott, near the Northwestern-corner of Franklin and Jackson streets, which before they could in and Jackson streets, which before they could be got under, spread to the adjoining tenements with frightful rapidity. Every building was of wood, and as dry as tinder itself from the long drought, so that nothing could check the onward progress of the devouring element. The firemen assembled immediately; but as no water could be abteined of the than form the gutters. ould be obtained other than from the gutters, neir attempts at first were rendered utterly un-

with lightning rapidity down Jackson street, communicating to the houses on either side, and soon presenting a broad sheet of fire some hundred yards in width. To attempt to arrest them was soon found entirely out of the power of man; no water could be procured, and the engines were thus rendered useless.

were thus rendered useless.

To save their furniture was all that the unfortunate residents of this section could hope to achieve, and even in this they were often disappointed. No sooner did they move their effects to some house, which they hoped was out of reach of the devouring element, than the flames were upon then, and they would only save them-selves by flight. In this way the fire raged for selves by flight. In this way the fire raged for three hours, during which time it kept down Jackson street, burning out to Canal on the right and Common on the left, and crossing Treme, Marais, Villere and Robertson, to Claiborne streets, in all ten squares. Of all the buildings which occupied this space yesterday morning none are now standing save the Maison de Sante, or Dr. Stone's 1 ospital, and a few houses along Common st. At one time it was feared that the Charity Hospital would be destroyed, and it was a sorrowful sight to see its numerous inmates eering from the windows at the broad lake of destruction raging before them; but fortunately the flames, although they leaped, roared and crackled in every direction, did not cross Com-

on street.
The Maison de Sante was saved, but not unas she arrived at home. Mrs. Allison told her that, foreseeing the very unpleasant position in which her late plot would place herself and all connected with her, she had accepted the situation of companion to a dowager of quality, and intended to remove to her new residence that very evening.

"Thus "left and abandoned of her velvet friends." Miss Garston was consigned entirely to the companionship of her own thoughts—melancholy and mestisfactory associates. She re-fired element was raging at its wildest, were

fierce element was raging at its wildest, were impossible. - Houseless unfortunates were seen rushing through smoke and flame, and seeking a shelter which only proved temporary, for the flames were again upon them. Beds and bedding, furniture, greceries—in short every thing that could be removed in the hurry—were seen piled and thrown together in Canal and Common streets, the owners sitting upon the little wreck that was left to them of all their house-

hold store.

Many of the inmates of the houses were laboring under sickness and infirmity, and their eyes rolled wildly as they were borne from their henes. Mothers, half frantic, were searching for lost children—children were rushing, with loud screams, amid the fierce crackling of the flames, and seeking their parents in every face.

All was confusion and despair; but the most

out shelter, and the loss has unfortunately fallen mostly upon poor but industrious families, many of whom owned the small but comfortable dwel-

of whom owned the small but comfortable dwellings in which they resided.

Along Canal street, between Treme and Rober's on streets, stood a number of large, elegant, and costly brick residences, all of which are destroyed. Their blackened walls are some of them still standing; but as on the other parts of the burnt district the houses were mostly of wood, nothing now greets the eye of the beholders save an immense forest of chimnies—all else being burnt smooth with the ground. We can liken the appearance of this unfortunate section of our city to nothing save a new field,—just brought into cultivation, and on which the heavy trees have been deadened and shorn of their hranches and tops, but still left standing—sad mementoes of what they were in their freshness and pride.

nd pride.
In our next we shall probably be able to give come estimate of the calamitous loss which has been sustained; at present it is impossible to make even a rough calculation. Not less that two hundred—many say two hundred and fifty—houses have been destroyed, besides an immense amount of other property. Some part of it was insured, at the different offices in the city, but the greater portion is a dead loss.

he greater portion is a dead loss.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have hear stated that the number of houses destroyerill not fall short of two hundred and eighty and many think that three hundred will not cover the entire number. Hundreds of families are thus left homeless and shelterless, and many them are absolutely dependent for bread upon community that will not, we feel confident tur deaf car to any appeal that may be made.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20 .- THE LATE RIOTS At a meeting of the County Board this morning the County Commissioners called the attentio of the Board to the fact that it would be neces sary to provide funds for the employment Counsel in the numerous suits which will brought against the County for damages accrued by the recent riots. There will be from sixty to seventy separate actions, and it would be unjust say the Commissioners, to expect the Solicitor of say the Commissioners, to expect the Solicitor of the County, for the small compensation allowed him by law, to efend the County in all of them. An appropriation of \$1000 was asked for, to be devoted to the subject, which request was referred to the proper committee.

The Established Presbytery of Paisley met of Friday week, and inducted the Rev. A. Rennis, on, late of Risley, into the pastoral charge of St. George's Church, Paisley. There was an induction dinner in the evening, where the new mister of St. George's delivered an address, from which we quote the following, as it is reported in the Paisley Advertiser:— 'As long as there are people to be made the

Lord's people, will there be a wall of fire about our Zion. (Rapturous applause.) But do we hold the Establishment faultless? No; what has contact with frail humanity must partake of imperfection. But Voluntaryism is more faulty.—
The seat of this Presbytery is fixed, and my lot is cest among many who, conscientically. is cast among many who, conscientiously, I doubt not, dissent from the Establishment.—Shall I condemn them? No: I'd rather wish them God speed, if their labours be directed to the great object which we all profess to have in view. (Continued cheering.) On this, also, let me express my feelings, not by an extract, but by an ancedote. You are aware that every parish has its fatuous person. I don't mean to say by an anecoote. You are aware that every parish has its fatuous person. I don't mean to say that the minister of the parish is sometimes that fatuous person. In the parish to which I allude there was one well known by the name and title of "dart Jock." Jock was a regular attendant at church, thus setting a good example. One day it happened the minister was rather late in coming to fulfil his duties, and Jock took it into his head to mount the pulpit. When the minister came into the church he was astounded to see his place pre-occupied, and, being rather short-siguted, did not discover who it was till he advanced close to the pulpit. Jock, in the meanwhile, had thought proper to address the audience. The minister, recognizing him, called out, "Come deon, Jock; come doon," Jock, in reply, said, "Na, na; come you up; they are a stiff-necked and rebellious generation; it will take us baith!" (Laughter and cheers.)'

## Colonial.

The London (C. W.) Enquirer, of the 17th instant, gives the annexed pleasing and interesting account of the recent Huron District Assizes:—

"The Assizes for the Huron District closed on Monday last, the first day. There was not a criminal for trial, which says a great deal for the morals of the District. This was the second Maiden Assize' since the formation of this new District. There were but four civil cases; but law of the case was ably argued by Counsel on both sides, and the Jury, under his Lordship's direction as to the point of law, found a verdict for the Plaintiff to the full amount of his demand, which was for fish barrels furnished to the Company."

The law as laid down by Col. Prince is, un-Montreal Gazette.

The London (C. W.) Inquirer of the 24th ult., otices the state of the crops in that quarter the following terms :-

Our advices from the agricultural districts Our advices from the agricultural districts state that farming operations are pretty well brought to a conclusion for the present. The fall wheat is looking strong and healthy, and promises well. The ground is in good order, and a little warmer weather will soon bring things forward. Grass has grown well, and is likely to be more than an average crop. The likely to be more than an average crop. The farmers are in good spirits, anticipating a successful issue to their experimental sowing of wheat.

Mr. Gavin Russell, the Coroner before wh the Inquest was held in relation to the accident which occurred on board the Steamer Dart—the particulars which were given in our last—writes us further, as follows:—[Brockville Recorder.

"The man Hoople who got scalded on the Dart Steamer on the 16th inst., died, I am in-

arn that the harns of James Sabinc, Esq., about | the Governor General and the Hot a mile above this town, were, with all their con-tents, totally consumed by fire. The fire was

COBOURG LADIES' ACADEMY

The Committee of the Cobourg Ladies' Aca-The Committee of the Cobourg Ladies' Academy attended a Public Examination of the pupils of the Institution on Friday and Saturday, 3rd and 4th inst. They heard classes examined in Parsing, general History, Natural History, Watts on the Mind, Rhetoric, Ecclesistical History, Philosophy of Natural History, Geology, Astronomy, with the use of the Globes, and French, in addition to common English. Two circumstances characterized the Examinations—first, the thorough examinations which the class sustained on each subject; and secondly, the promothers and correctness of the answering promptness and correctness of the answering-thus affording satisfactory evidence of the indus-try and success of the Pupils, is well as of the

try and success of the Pupils, is well as of the care and ability of the Teachers.

During the intervals between the examinations of the classes, several difficult pieces of Instrumental Music were performed, with a taste and skill characteristic of Mrs. Ilulburt's and her Teacher's instruction.

A variety of Paintings were exhibited, showing a highly cultivated and correct taste, as well

A variety of Paintings were exhibited, showing a highly cultivated and correct taste, as well as skill in execution. Among them were noticed some specimens of Miniature Painting, tastefully executed, presenting a rare and valuable application of this important and delightful art.

At the close of the examination several Original Essays were read, some of which displayed considerable shifts.

considerable ability.
One of the young Ladies, Miss Sisson, baving completed the prescribed course of studies, a Testimonial was conferred on her by the Committee—a mark of distinction which the Committee deem appropriate and highly beneficial, in stimulating the Pupils to more ardour and dili-

gence in their studies.

In conclusion, the Committee express their confidence in the Teachers, and their conviction of the efficiency of the Institution: and recom-mend it both for its Educational advantages and for the attention paid to the comfort of the Students in their accommodations and otherwise .-These, in addition to the delightful and healthy ituation of the Academy, recommend it to the

In behalf of the Committee JOHN BEATTY, Jun. WM. KINGSTON.

Cobourg, May, 1844.

FIRES .- Since our last publication two fires have taken place in this neighborhood. One of them destroyed the extensive outbuildings and offices of Warner Nelles, Esq., on the St. Catharines Road, and is supposed to have been caused by carelessness on the part of some laborers who slept in the barn; no insurance. The rers who sight in the barn; no insurance. The other consumed a haystack belonging to the Rev. Thomas Creen, of this Town, and was caused by a brace of boys trying experiments as to the facility with which hay could be ignited and extinguished, but forgetting to provide against the effect of a high wind which was blowing at the time.-[Niagara Chronicle.

THE CROPS .- The Fall Wheat is looking exceedingly strong and healthy, and promises an abundant yield.

The Spring Grain, as far as we have heard,

is also doing well, and Farmers generally, are in good spirits, anticipating a liberal return for their labour.

We have had several hard Frosts during the

last fortnight, which have in some places almost stripped the Plum, Cherries, and even Apple Trees so bare, that many, who have heretofore raised an abundance of fruit, will scarcely have enough to supply their own families.—[Victoria Chronicle.

H. M. Steamer Traveller was sold by auction on Tuesday, at the Dockyard at Kingston. She was knocked down to Mr. James Russell for the comparatively small sum of £2300. It is understood that there are two gentlemen most favorably known in the navigation of the Lake and River, connected with Mr. R. in the purchase. The Traveller will be fitted up immediately and placed on the route between Kingston and Toronto. She was bought by government for about £9000.—[Chronicle.

The following document [referring to Mr. Ry-erson's manifesto,] has caused great astonish-ment and intense regret among the respectable and numerous members of the Methodist Church in this town, and we have no doubt the same feeling will be excited in every quarter where it may be circulated. Mr. Ryerson's conduct on may be circulated. Mr. Ryerson's conduct on this occasion will not excape the keenest inves-tigation of those who may be supposed to have the greatest admiration for his talents, and we feel perfectly satisfied that that investigation will lead to the abandonment of a man who has deserted the path of peace and piety to stir up the waters of political strife. That Mr. Ryerson is himself aware of the fate which awaits his conmaiden Assize since the formation of this new District. There were but four civil cases; but one was of great importance to the mercantile community. It was an action by a Mr. Evans of Detroit, against a Mr. M'Donald and Mr. Hamilton, as partners of the Huron Fishing Company. The Plaintiff's case was conducted by Col. Prince. Q. C., who laid it down as law that partners in a Firm, who had actually retired from the Firm, were answerable for any debts contracted by such Firm, or by their accredited agent, the firm, or by their accredited agent, the second of the policy of Sir Charles Metcalfe. But we feel rejoiced to think that the people of 1844 are the Firm, were answerable for any oenis courtage ted by such Firm, or by their accredited agent, after their retirement, unless they publish the fact of their retirement in the Gazette. The law of the case was ably argued by Counsel on law of the case ties and religion. That Art. Ryerson has volunteered his present course in defence of Sir Charles Metcalfe, we do not believe. He has had frequent interviews with his Excellency, not spiritual but political, and although he bossts of having declined the Deputy Superintendence of Schools, there is very little doubt but he has received each excess present as her serified him. The law as laid down by Col. Prince is, unquestionably, the law in England. A very remarkable instance wil' be in the recollection of mercantile readers as occurring in 1837, when a noble person found himself responsible to the extent, it was said, of very little short of a million sterling, for the liabilities of a firm, his separation from which had not been gazetted.—

Mantacel Carette. gained the priest, but he has not gained the peo-ple. In Mr. Viger, Sir Charles thought he se-cured the French Canadians, but the Montreal election has exposed the hollowness of his hopes and in tampering with the professors of reli he will find that he has committed as gre blunder. We shall pay due respect to Mr. Ry-erson's "150 pages of calm reasoning" when they appear. In the mean time we may observe that the question between the Governor's advisers and the people is one of principle, and cannot be frittered away even by so great a literary lion as Mr. Ryerson.—[Hamilton Journal.

The Address of the Reform Association, which we have this week copied, is the very best paper that has been issued on the present state of political affairs in this province. Eloquent, clear and forcible, it recommends itself to the judgment of every one not biased by prejudice. We crave for it a careful reading—a studious perusal. We reiterate the advice contained in the latter part of the address, that the public "weigh and understand well the question submitted to them." All have an interest in the government day after the calamity, and it is difficult to say which was the most affecting scene, the wretched boy before he died, or the anguish of the parents at the loss of their son. They reside about 8 miles north of Perth in the Bathurst District."

In nave an interest in the government consider its affairs as much his ousiness as that upon upon which he depends for a subsistence—for by their suffrage only can a free government exist, and none other can long exist in Canada. Self-interest will take care that its operations are favorable to the majority and a bight honor and of beneathers.—On the night of the considerity and a bight honor and of beneathers.

bly, is—shall Canada be ruled by a Govern aided, as he must be, by the local knowledge

Ministry must be considered as that of the peo-

Ministry must be considered as that of the people, inasmuch as they had, and will have so far as the principle upon which they resigned is concerned, popular support.

A great deal is said about the Governor becoming a nullity, and about separation, and about disloyalty; but this is all nonsense. The people wish sincerely—fervently—for the province to continue a portion of the British empire. Far off be the day when the mother country shall cease to send a Governor to Canada; and the Imperial Government must look to him as the guardian of their interests, and the people here will look to him for a wise, energetic and economical administration of affairs. But was it wise in the Governor Genetal to force the resignation of a Ministry, who were backed by a vote of 60 to 7 of the people's representatives? Is it not for the welfare and honor of the empire, that the inhabitants of this province should entertain feelings of admiration at the wisdom, and of affection for the beneficence, of the general government towards themselves? Was this end at all furthered by a course of action, on the para all furthered by a course of action, on the part of viceroyalty here, which compelled so large a vote of the popular Assembly against it? And will not a perseverance in His Excellency's present policy, amount to a forfeiture of Her Ma-lesty's confidence, and a violation of Her com-nact with the people of Canada !- [St. Cather-

We have no news from any quarter—even Rumour is not busy. Responsible Government is fairly used up, and Rads and Tories are cry-ing still to the same tune for the distribution of

Some of the Upper Canada papers are felicitating themselves on the projected defence of Sir Charles Metcalfe by Mr. Ryerson, while others are handling him pretty roughly. For ou own part, we think a cause must be particularly own part, we think a cause must be particularly bad to need that gentleman's support, and however good it may be, it will be none the better for his advocacy. Mr. Ryerson has been all things to all men, and nothing long; he has no stability, but some fluency; some knowledge, but very little wisdom. He is, and has been, a worshipper of rising suns—he courts the favor of those in power. Ministers of the Gospel if they de their duties propally, have no time to spare do their duties properly, have no time to spare on politics; it is not their vocation, and the less they meddle with it the better. We advise Mr. R. to stick to his calling, whereby he will avoid making a noodle of himself, and prevent certain journals which twelve months ago laughed at his folly when advocating principles directly op posite, from doing the same by be-praising him now he is with them.—[Montreal Times.

## KINGSTON HERALD.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1844.

The Toronto Colonist of last Tuesday contained in a supplement an Address entitled "Sir Charles Metcalfe defended against the attacks of his late Councillors," by which it appears that the Rev. Egerton Ryerson has undertaken his Excellency's defence, and proposes to publish his remarks in successive numbers of the Colonist, and afterwards in a pamphlet occupying from 100 to 150 pages. In connection therewith Mr. Ryerson states that he has not accepted the office of Superintendent of Education. It is stated in other quarters, that Mr. Ryerson had accepted the office, on condition of the Rev. Mr. Murray being provided for, and as that condition cannot be fulfilled, Mr. Ryerson has withdrawn his acceptance.

The public will naturally inquire, what can have induced Mr. Ryerson to engage in another political controversy. And it would seem from his address that not a word has been spoken or written in favor of Sir Charles Metcalfe, and Mr. R. can no longer endure to see him assaulted without a defender. He says-

"Sir Charles Metcalfe may say to the People of Canada, as Themistocles said to the Athenians, who were incensed against him—" Strike, but HEAR ME." And if the Public have heard six or Seven hundred pages of accusations against Sir Charles, in the form of speeches, addresses, edi-torials, and communications—it is believed they will do his Excellency the justice of hearing of hundred and fifty pages of calm reasoning in his

This may provoke a smile, but will never pro duce conviction. For it is notorious to every man that Sir Charles Metcalfe has been heard

until he has nothing more to say-has been heard until we are weary of the repetitions of the same ideas in almost the same phraseology. Sir Charles has been heard before Parliament, as witness his they sent soon after being communications. reply to the note of his ministers; and he has | Corporation hastened to remedy the dele been heard before the country, as witness the sning separate warrants for each; but thousand and one replies to addresses, no lected into a goodly-sized book. And while Sir Charles has himself said all that he can say, his | Chief Justice Robinson on Wednesday, friends and admirers have done the same, as witness all the "speeches, addresses, editorials, communications," and pamphlets published by the tories and their presses. Of all that has been that on the first he could have release w-itten in this controversy, we believe that twothirds in quantity has been in favor of Sir Charles. The tories claim and have a majority of the press, and they have been indefatigable in praising Sir Charles and defending his policy. Indeed the ponderous mass of matter published by Mr. Isaac Buchanan alone, will of itself nearly equal, in quantity, all that has been written against the Governor General. And yet, after all this, Mr. Ryerson puts the case as if the late ministry had had all the talk to themselves, and not a word had been uttered in defence of his Excellency! The argument is exhausted on both sides, and we have ceased to expect any thing new on the question. To call on the country to hear Sir Charles, after having heard him so long and so patiently, and a host of his defenders also, is therefore not a little ridiculous. Sir Charles, when speaking through Mr. Ryerson, will make but little more impression than when speaking in his own proper person. It must be regarded as a satire on Sir Charles and his numerous defenders, for them to be told, indirectly, that all their fine and labored replies, addresses, speech es, communications, &c. &c. are all-all so much waste paper-not one of them fit to be even alluded to, or remembered for a moment. Some of them thought they had done excellently, and even claimed a victory; but it seems that they were only dreaming, and all their heavy artillery was only so many popguns. The address further

"Mr. Ryerson (unsolicited by any human being.) has been prompted to this course by the recent "Address of the Toronto Reform Association to the People of Canada." If that address (sound in general principles,) be true in fact and in in-sinuation, then is Sir Charles Metcalfe all that is tyrannical and base, and the British Government is a compound of despotism and treachery; Sir Charles should be dethroned, and the Imperial Government should be hated and despised: rial Government should be hated and despised:
f and no general declarations of respect for the
one or the other, can prevent such feelings from
possessing the mind of every reader who imbites
the spirit of that most insidious and calumni us
address. The legal and constitutional connexion
between the people of Canada and their Government may remain; but the moral connexion—
the connexion of confidence and affection, the
only counexion of strength and barpiners—must
fore. They cannot set up their own
cease to exist." and the consumed by fire. The fire was artifices of her late patreness. I wish I could artifices of her late patreness. I wish I could artifices of her late patreness. I wish I could say that Miss Garston evinced any signs of salutary penitence for her conduct, but I fear that she lamented the failure of her schemes more than the formation of it; she is, hewever, as disappointed and miserable as the most rigid distribute of poetical or prosair justice could wish her to be, and she affords a melancholy proof of the inutility of you'h, beauty, and wealth to con.

The fire was added the the fire parents in every face. All was confusion and despair; but the most sight of all, perhapse, was the removation and despair; but the most individuals responsible only to himself; or, by a made was, as they thought, totally consumed by fire. The fire was added the telegrom of salutations of vision and on general declarations of respect to the forly of and on general declarations of respect to the dendrom the deviction of the afternoon, and was, as they thought, totally consumed by fire. The fire was confusion and despair; but the most distressing sight of all, perhapse, was the removation and despair; but the most individuals responsible only to act. It was, and if the second time within the last two possessing the mind of every reader who imbides Governor acting under the advice, in local affairs but about 12 at night it again broke out, at the spirit of that most incidious and calumnia us individuals responsible to the people, for the distressing sight of all, perhapse, was the removation, and was, as they thought, totally consumed by fire. The fire was confusion and one general declarations of respect to the foother than the first observed about five o'clock in the afternoon, and was, as they thought, totally consumed by fire. The fire was confusion and one general declarations of respect to the first observed about five o'clock in the afternoon, and was, as they thought, totally consumed by first. The fire was confusion a

This paragraph is a specimen of that a which is an undoing. The address form Association contains nothing new, fact or principle, but only presents in a ci convincing light a general view of the controversy. And it can have no such bad as Mr. Ryerson conjures up for the non have "imbibed the spirit of that address we do not think that Sir Charles Metcale that is tyrannical and base," nor that the Government is a compound of despotis treachery," nor do we "hate and despise perial Government." These hard work frighten some simple people, but the laughed at by all who have a little

Assizes closed on W

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RT OF THE GRAN

MADA, d District, Queen to wir:

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Grand Jury to be cond reditable to the Sheri lth of the establishme Thomas W. Robison,

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notice of the Grand Jite of the well, in the water is furnished uph complaints, at cer ade respecting the quand Inquest were hap there was no fault for sured also by Dr. Rolectly healthy. On this e happy to learn that the District will forthwents to be made in the pay he found necessary.

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By this Report the conclusion that the passed in 1837,

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ative Statement of Arri engers, at the Port of G and 1844, to the 28th

Vessels. Tonn 3, 414 148,

Jury Room, } May, 1844. }

STATE OF THE

Stewart,-Larceny

Mr. R. further says he would " pres wn countrymen from rushing into 2 which, he is most certainly persuaded, olve many of them in calamities more than those which followed the event

This also is purely imaginary. It is rick which the tories have been playing endeavoring to frighten the people by the another rebellion, but the pretence is a to succeed. The present controversy political, and will end as political con do in England, by establishing the ruk najority. Sir Charles Mercalfe will tain a Council that will command the of the people's representatives. If he succeed, he will probably dissolve the Ha try his chance in a general election, and ever party shall then obtain the major onstitute the Government, either Charles or his successor. This is all issue, and the terrible calamities that are ened are like Miller's predictions of the he world - vain phantems. The only this, that there is and will be consid itical agitation. This doubtless cause onvenience and trouble, but it is the our liberties, nor do we expect that the will ever be without it. There is a m principles which will cease only when think and speak the same. The subject troversy will change, as one quest er is determined : but the end of politic versy itself is far distant.

Since the preceding remarks were ave received the Colonist of Friday, co the first instalment of Mr. Rverson Reform Association will end in rebel which we shall only say, that we do not a word of it. The design of making suc ling assumption is evident: it is to pending, then he claims an excuse for a with the matter, and striving to avert an incredible fiction is made the found an unwarrantable interference. Amor cannot be governed by Sir Charles Mericannot be governed as a British Pm Every body knows that Canada was good peace by Sir Charles Bagot, and can be an by any other man on the same pi Ryerson should have some mercy men whom he wishes to frighten, hem to believe that they will all be them to believe that they will all be sha and probably eaten before the year is of Reform Association. Will this hypole them turn torics? He then revites the exploded theory, that the Ministers did upon a case, but upon a difference of vi-tween them and the Governor; all when

The Conference of the Weslevan Med Church will meet at Breckville tomoru, we shall see if they will allow Mr. Ryen rush headlong into political warfare-are which is as certain to cause strife and does the Church as if it had been augustable. the Church as if it had been suggested

We mentioned in our last the case of the outchers who had been committed to good using to pay a fine levied on them is neat in the old market. The warrant they were committed was illegal, the free being put into one warrant, and other info ties. This was immediately discor-Counsel, Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq. 6 warrant. The butchers were brough of Habeas Corpus, to which the gaolet mi that he held them by virtue of the joi and the separate warrants, and the July cause it was illegal, but the separate were good, and he could not interfere. Mr. Mackenzie replied, that the gaoler hall a false return, for he had held them for set on the first warrant alone, which was a to be illegal. The Judge then said that is not go beyond the return. If the gale made a false return, he was liable in the The men were then remanded, paid the in were released. But having been illegally soned, they have commenced actions for es, five against the Mayor, (one for esth one against the gaoler, damages laid at fil each action. The reason why the action brought against the Mayor alone, and add the Corporation as a body, is that the til were under his hand and seal, not under of the Corporation. We are glad that the ers have determined to bring this matt trial, for it is high time that some chell given to the arbitrary proceedings of the ration. The butchers are tenants fro year of the Corporation, and could nom ejected by this summary process from market, than a man could be ejected from in the same way. Six months' notice given. The butchers have retained Mr. given. The butchers have retained and had consuited him from the beginn and had consuited him from the beginn corporation sent a letter to Mr. Drapet day evening with a retaining fee of a supposition of the butchers.

This be communicated to the butcher immediately sent him the same sum, it ed him to conduct their case. We have

ed him to conduct their case. We but when it comes to be tried, the

will learn that they must exercise not in defiance of all other rights, bu

not in defiance of all other rights, or ance therewith. They cannot pass trary to the law of the land. The land secures to yearly tenants six mic or quit, and the Corporation must give the cap eject the control of the law cap eject the cap

ers that notice before they can ej

not set up their own

the old market. How easily

brig Nautilus, of Sun th 'Benjamin' brande on the 6th of May, in 80 W.

on the 6th of May, in , 80 W.
Fritt, of the Brigantine attempted to come the total companie to the total companie was obliged to pass our he he also met with a was detained seven do he about twenty other bip Glenlyon, R. Muir don on the 30th Marcle a fair run clear of the total companie to the compani compelled us to proceed d with great caution. the Banks of Newfound th May, lat. 45 53 N., le able quantity of ice to miles, encloded in it o distress,—bore down of rendering assistance

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1843, 414 1844, 202 75. s year, 212 72, al disasters have occu Gazette :--Ferguson, of the bri the 11th May, in lat. 4 m. fell in with the Sw ving just picked up the

Sampson, of Whitby, the ice, at 3 a. m. on board four passengers he remainder having k Cornwall, Richards, bella, of Bedford, bou y at the time. otus, Capt. Sampson

Quebec on the 4th Apr nd was consigned to M Stowe, of the bark Co C. B., that the scho Babin, which sailed &c., had been totally he crew had been say