Here arose an altercation; none of the a small handle. A number of bullets (about a

I want to be a west and

lowing from the speech of the Mayor of Manchester at the late meeting in behalf of the Quebec sufferers: "We ought not to forget that the canadians, that portion of them upon whom this calamity has fallon, are literally and strictly our own countrymen. (Applause.) And in saying this, I do not allude simply to those who go from our own shores, who are, strictly speaking, of our own race; but I speak of the original, or rather, of the settled inhabitants of the district, rather, of the settled innabitants of the cistrict, who were, I believe, though French in language. Norman by extraction. I believe that that country was in the first instance, peopled from Normandy; and we ought not to forget the obligations which we owe to the Norman's; for though it be true that under the first William, the Saxon bill fell under the Norman bow, yet how much the country was to that circumstance phimately. The do we owe to that circumstance ultimately. The anion of the two races,—the union of the fine old Saxon energetic and enterprising character, with the more gentlemanlike and civilized tone, introduced into this country by the Norman domination, ultimately, led to that character which has formed what we simply describe by the term "Englishman," and which is, perhaps the highest term of compliment that can be paid to the human race. (Applause.) For, though Mr. D'Israeli does look to the east for the perfection of the human character, yet I would turn by the roats of Pearlock. the roots of Pendle, or the foot of Parlock Pike, for as fine a race, physically, morally, and let me add, religiously, as he will find at Mount Caucasus or Mount Tabor."

PROGRESS OF AFFAIRS IN OREGON .- We have received a letter from a highly authentic source, from which we take the following extracts. To the Editor of the Albion; As it may be interesting to you to have a brief sketch of the state of public affairs in the Oregon Territory, I subjoin an outline of intelligence received from thence. "Her Majesty's Sloop of War Modeste visited Columbia River in the rought of July last, where Columbia River in the month of July last, where were substantial three weeks, and afterwards called at the Forts Victoria, and Simpson, on the North West coast. There was a large influx of immigrants from the United States last year, about 1500 persons having arrived in Oregon from St. Louis and the Sandwich Islands, some of whom haveners were such disconnected in the however, were so much disappointed in the country that they immediately left it for Califernia, while others returned across the Rocky Mountains. Notwithstanding the generally law-less character of the emigrants, there has been no serious extended outbreak among them, which is principally attributable to the circumstance of the Provisional Government having followed up the regulations of the Hudson's Bay Company in restrictions on the importation and distillation of spirituous liquors; but it is much feared that these wholesome restrictions can not be long se wholesome restrictions can not be long these wholesome restrictions can not be long enforced, naturally giving rise to much apprehension on the part of the more respectable and well conducted portion of the community. A very bad feeling exists between the settlers and the Indians, and some of the latter have been shet for trivial offences. This prejudice extends the state half each population, and it was lately also to the half-cast population, and it was lately discovered that some thirty or forty persons had entered into a conspiracy to destroy all the half breeds, and foreigners, and they were alone pre-vented from prosecuting their enterprise by the smallness of their party. The Provisional go-vernment is ostensibly established only until the Boundary Question is settled, and the United States established their jurisdiction over the country; but there is a large party of the settlers who are disposed to declare themselves independent, as they feel that they are too far removed from the United States to be benefited by their preferation." [New Yorks Albien. their protection."- [New York Albion.

THE LAST OF THE STUARTS -It is a curious fact, that the last man known to have sprung from this race, was born in America, as the fol-lowing from a London Magazine, for April, 1844, will show beyond all controversy:—"The re-mains of the last of the Stuarts were, on Sunday, consigned to the tomb, in Tweedmouth Church-yard, England; the funeral was attended by a wast concourse of people—considerably over 1000. This Estraordinary man, James Stuart, was born December 25th, 1728, at Charleston, South Carolina, United States; his father, General John Stuart, was a near relative of Prince Charles the Pretender James, the subject of this memoir, the Pretender James, the subject of this memoir, left America when only seven years of age, and was a spectator at the battle of Prestoupans, and witnessed the flight of Johnny Coup, and the death of Col. Gardener. He beheld the triumphant entry of Prince Charles into Edinburgh, and was a spectator at the battle of Culloden. Stuart, when only twenty years of age, enlisted in the 42nd Highlanders, in which he remained about seven years. I haves an easier in General the 42nd Highlanders, in which he remained about seven years; he was an ensign in General Wolfe's army, and fought at the battle of Quebea. After that war he sold his commission; but soom after, he again entered the army, and served during the revolutionary war, and was at the battle of Bunker's Hill. After this he entered the nawy, and served under Lord Rodney; he was also for several years a saidor on board of merchant vessels, and about sixty years ago he settled in Berwick-upon-Tweed, or rather in Tweedmouth, and during that period he has travelled the borders as a wandering mineticle, scraping on a wretched violing. He has had five wives, and twenty-seven children; ten of his sons, were killed in battle, five in the East Indies, two at Trafalgar, one at Waterloo, and two at Algiers. at Trafalgar, one at Waterloo, and two at Algiers. Stuart was short in stature, but of remarkable strength. He was able to follow his usual avostrength. He was able to follow his usual avo-cation sill within a few months ago, when he was almost entirely confined to his house, and a fund was lately reised for his support, on which he lived comfortably. He said a few weeks before his death that he "husba been so weel aff this hunder year." He seemed to have out-lived all his relations and early friends; for although so many followed him to the grave, there was only one mourner, his son, an old mam. He died in the 107th year of his age.
"Grant Thorsuan."

The Electric Gun.—Another novelty has just made its appearance in London, under the name of "Siva, or the Destroying Power," or "Mr. Beningfield's Gun." A writer describing it says, it appeared like a large violincello case, resting and the copy of the General Order issued upon it appeared like a large violincello case, resting and the copy of the General Order issued upon the occasion by the commander of the Forces in North America, the late Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Jackson, K. C. B.

"The Commander-in-Chief having considered the survey was greatly pleased to notice the discretion, intelligence, and the other end breeched like a gun, and embedded in the box to which it was attached. At various points were screws, turnocoks, and other necessary adjuncts to an air, steam, or electrical machine. No one was allowed to approach the "Siva" except the projector and his two assistants, who were caps with gold bands round them. At the breeching of this tube there were two straight horns, and at the extreme circle was two straight horns, and at the extreme circle was two straight horns, and at the extreme circle was two straight horns, and at the extreme circle was two straight horns, and at the extreme circle was two assistants, who were caps with gold bands and information of the gracious notice thereof taken by her Majesty, the Commander-in-chief and the officers and the conduct of the officers and troops under his conduct of the officers and the time tissued upon the decision of the Secretary was endered to address ordered to be printed. At this meeting the Secretary was endered to address Mr. Murtiple was relieved to notice the discretion, intelligence, and ability manifested by the officers, and the zeal, persevering for titled, energy, and activity of the troops under the conduct of the THE ELECTRIC GUN.—Another novelty has just

the! Here arose an altercation; none of the Englishmen knew what Tottletoo was—all denied wer having heard it before. Johnson, Walker, &c., were produced to prove the non-existence of the word in "Anglo-land," whilst Webster was conclusive authority for its non-manufacture in Yankee-land. In short, the fire was so heavy against Monsieur, that with many exclamations of "Comment! Messieurs, you doubt my honneur, you dispute de tattletoo ven I say it is Anglais-Arcen ciel de Dieu!" he was already fumbling for his card-case with evident intentions of regarding the question as a personal matter, when the master of the house politely changed the subject; passed the wine; and ringing the bell, told the servant to put a few coals on the fire. Pat, as usual, without reflection, threw a small cart load of fuel-into the grate, and was on the point of adding a second discharge from the empacious coal-scuttle, when his master erried out "Stop, stop, Pat, the Il do." "Viola!" burst cut the Frenchman triumphantly, "viola! encore une fois, vetre Tattletoo! You tell de garcon to put coal on de fire, and den you say Tattletoo! tattletoo! Mon Dien, que vous etes des fous, ven you tell me for dat Tattletoo is not Anglais? Tattletoo!!"—[Boston Transcript.

A High Compliment—We extract the following from the speech of the Mayor of Manchester at the late meeting in behalf of the Quebec suffierers: "We ought not to forget that the in the soft deal. It is said that the machine i not capable of firing a ball heavier than one pound; but it is light and portable, and may be drawn by one horse at a rapid pace. The firing was rath-er wide of the mark sometimes; but it is said a true aim can be taken with it, and it traverses on he cross wheel with ease and steadiness. cost of keeping it in action is stated to be very trifling, and it is capable of throwing more bullets than two regiments. The inventor has attracted the attention of naval and military men of distinction and as a state of the of distinction; and at another exhibition next week, several artillery officers are expected to be present. The power is undoubted, and a swift and effective discharge of a host of bullets, in a direction at the will of the engineer, from a ma-chine capable of rapid transition, has evidently been established by Mr. Beningfield. Further demonstrations will prove its utility.

Great fire in Newport!—the "Ocean House" burnt to the ground—Death of Samuel F. Gar-diner, Esq., and probable loss of several other Lives

The Ocean House, at Newport, R. I. was des The Ocean House, at Newport, R. I. was destroyed by fire on Sunday last. A correspondent of the Tribune writes from that place that the fire took place while the fashionable throng were dressing for dinner, in the cook House, a small building adjoining the Eastern wing of the Hotel, from a dish of lard which took fire and blazed from the floor, where it fell, to the roof.

The Hotel was only finished last winter, at a cost of \$38,000, on which there was an insurance of \$18,000.

rance of \$18,000,

The correspondent says "the saddest portion this calamity, is the death of Samuel F. The correspondent says "the saddest portion of this calamity, is the death of Samuel Egardiner, Esq., one of the oldest and most estimable of the citizens of Newport. He leaves a wife and ten children. Mr. Geo. Burrows and Coxall were on the ladder with Mr. Gardiner when the eastern wing came down, and fell outward, while he fell inside the burning walls. when the eastern wing came down, and fell outward, while he fell inside the burning walls. The two former were seriously injured, and it doubtful whether Mr. Coxall will survive.

Several others, including Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., are supposed to be lost

Several others, including Thomas R. Hazard, bad been raised by the people of this Province,

PROSPECTS OF CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA .- It is this day our pleasing duty to communicate to our readers a fact, the probable consequences of shade, in point of importance, the events which for the last few years have fixed the attention of Europe and the world upon the "hoary-headed dynasty" of the East. The edict forbidding the circulation of the Bible in China has been repeated by the Emperor himself; and henceforth the Word of Truth is to have free course among the teeming myriads of that vast and important

Are we presumptuous in saying that in this act Are we presumptuous in saying that in this act of the Emperor of China, we see additional light thrown upon the purposes of the Almighty towards that long-benighted portion of our world, where Christianity has been hitherto unknown, except through that corrupted form taught by the subtle politicians of the school of Ignatius Loyola?

A few years only have cassed since Morrison.

A few years only have passed since Morrison the first Protestant missionary, set his foot upon the shores of China, and began that work which the shores of China, and began that work which has immortalized his name, and placed him in the highest rank of the benefactors of the human race. For months and years did this great man labour with unwearied diligence under trials and discouragements more than sufficient to have turned aside from its purpose any one who had not drunk deep into the spirit of the Divine Redeemer. At length the whole of the inspired volume was translated into the language of China; and that the Chief Justice, the Hon.

Messrs. Sullivan and Draper, and the Judges of Upper Canada, proposed various Resolutions, which were unanimously, and with acclamation, carried.]

The General Committee, created at the meeting on the Heights at Queenston, met, pursuant to appointment, on the 17th August, 1840, and appointed Col. Sir Allan Napier McNab President of the Committee; Colonel Richard Billock, Adjutant-General Militia, Secretary; and Thos.

the mighty lever was placed in the hands of the of the Christian church, by which the inhabitants of the Christian church, by which is the containing the committee; Colonel Richard Billock, Views of the Committee, will show the containing the committee; Colonel Richard Billock, Views of the Committee, will show the containing the committee of the Christian church, by which is the containing the committee of the Christian church, by which is the containing the committee of the Christian church, by which the inhabitants of the Christian church is the church of the church of the Christian church is the church of the Christian church of the Christian church of the Christian church is the church of the Christian church of the Chr of China are soon, we trust, to be raised to the dignity and happiness of men made free by the

On completing in 1819 the translation of the Scriptures, Dr. Morrison expressed his feelings and convictions in the following language: "To have Moses, David, and the prophets, Je-

sus Christ and his disciples, using their own words, and thereby declaring to the inhabitants of this land the wonderful works of God, indiof this land the wonderful works of God, indicates, I hope the speedy introduction of a happier era in these parts of the world; and I trust that the gloomy darkness of Pagan sceptism will be dispelled by the dayspring from on high: and that the gilded idols of Budha, and the numberless images which fill this land, will one day fall before the power of God's word, as Pagan fell before the ark."

Notwithstanding the obstacles which the prejudices of the people the letter of the law- and

Notwithstanding the obstacles which the prejudices of the people, the letter of the law, and the power of the priesthood, raised against the labours of the missionaries, the cause of truth was gradually making its way, and not a few was among the Chinese were turned from dumb idols to serve the living God. The hostile events of the last few years put for the time an effectual check upon the direct movements of the Protestant missionaries. The happy settlement of the disputes under the wise and liberal negotiations of Sir Henry Pottinger and the Chinese Commisdisputes under the wise and liberal negotiations of Sir Henry Pottinger and the Chinese Commissioner Key-ing, and the establishment of the British power in Hong-Kong, revived the hopes and efforts of the Christian church in England and America; and now a wide and effectual door has, we trust, been opened by Him who opens and no man shuts. May we understand and discharge our duty, and may China know the day of her visitation.

Colonial.

THE LATE FIRE AT QUEBEC. The following General Order has just bee issued:

" Horse Guards, July 8. "The Commander-in-Chief has received from Major-General Sir James Hope the annexed re ports of the circumstances attending the recen-conflagration in the city of Quebec, in the pro-

which may enable them to display di their good qualities, to render the most important services, and thus to acquire for themselves he good will and respect of their fellow subjects, the appro-bation of their superiors, and, above all, the no-tice of their most gracius. Security e of their most gracious Sovereign.

By command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Comm

ander-in-Chief.
Joun MacDotald, Adjutant-General.

(*) We very much regret that wint of space

that have occurred during the present year, says:—"We do not remember ever to have beard of so many great fires in any one short period of time, as have bappened on this continent in the first six months of 1845." We annex a list of the losses experienced, in the order in which they occurred: which they occurred :-

Pittsburgh, Pa. London, C. W. 3,000,000 500,000 500,000 Fayetteville, N. C. Quebec, 7,500,000 Matanzas 1.000,000 New York 6,000,000 \$21,000,000

This aggregate surpasses the loss by the great fine in New York in 1835. Then about \$20,-000,000 of property was destroyed.

BROCK MONUMENT.

The following is the account of the proceedings of the Committee appointed to superintend ings of the Committee appointed to superintend the reconstruction of Brock's Monument, to which we referred in a recent number. Its perusal will, we have no doubt, be quite satisfactory to all concerned. The monument destroyed by felon hands, that

the gratitude of an entire people had raised to the memory of an illustrious warrior and statesman, will, ere long—like the Phœnix, from its ashes—rear its head with added splendour, to convince the enemies of the country that the people have not forgotten the man who delivered their coun-

had been raised by the people of this Province, and the destruction of which must entail perpet-PROSPECTS OF CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.—It is ual infamy on the destroyer,—the inhabitants his day our pleasing duty to communicate to our eaders a fact, the probable consequences of which are of such a nature as to cast into the high are of such a nature as to cast into the field of the exploits of Brock—to consult on the best method of again restoring it with more than its pristine magnificence; and then passed reso-lutions which reflected honour, not only on the Canada and the faithful Indian warriors, through many a bloody new, where victory crowned their banners. The proceedings of that noble meeting are boot given in the words of an eye-witness—Mr. G. A. Barber who printed them for the information of his friends, it being a ful and explicit account of the proceedings.

[We regret we cannot find room to nsert them :—suffice it to say, for the present, that the Lieut. Governor, Sir George Arthur the land that the Arthur the land the la illustrious dead, but on these who came thus no-

Explicit account of the proceeding the explicit account of the proceeding them:—suffice it to say, for the present, that the Lieut. Governor, Sir George Arthur, presided, and that the Adjutant-General of Militia, Col. taking was very arduous,—the book containing the roll of contributors numbers hundreds of pages and thousands of names, the detail and inscribing of which, with all the correspondence scribing of which, with all the correspondence of the entire undertaking, the Secretary has persistent of the entire undertaking, the Secretary has persistent of the entire undertaking, the Secretary has persistent or the proceeding the secretary has persistent or the proceeding the proceeding the procedure of the pr and that the Adjutant-General of Militia, con-Bullock, who was present at the battle, was Se-cretary; and that the Chief Justice, the Hon. Messrs. Sullivan and Draper, and the Judges of Upper Canada, proposed various Resolutions, which were unanimously, and with acclamation,

measures were taken for collecting subscriptions by the Secretary addressing the several efficers commanding Corps in Upper Canada, and at the same time sending them printed forms of Returns, and Schedules of the pay of the several grades, which was done accordingly. Also at this meeting the Chief Justice, the Judges, the sy Judges. On the 18th November, 1840, the Committee or false insinuation

met pursuant to agreement, when a statement of the Treasurer was laid before it, which showed that the sum of £1,758 0s. 4d. cur'y, was at the credit of the fund.

A communication from Lieut. Col. Peters com ing a regiment of the City Militia St. Johns, New Brunswick, enclosing resolutions from the officers of his corps, stating their desire to subscribe to the fund for the reconstruction of the scribe to the fund for the reconstruction of the monument, and a resolution approving of the same was carried. The subscription of John Savary Brock, Esquire, of the Island of Guernsey, brother of the late Sir Isaæ Brock, amounting to £50 sterling, was received. Also, through Chief Justice Robinson, a subscription from Lord Aylmer of £23, sterling. The Secretary read a letter from Francis Raynes, Esq., Barrack-Master at Kingston, announcing to the Committee that the Barrack Department at that station had subscribed a day's pay each. At this meeting the Treasurer was instructed to invest the funds

effect—"that he should feel very great piezade in recommending it to the Legislature."

An adjourned meeting was held on the 16th November, 1842, authorising a notice being issued for designs, and offering premiums for the three best; which was subsequently carried into

effect by the Secretary.

The Secretary, agreeably to desire, put himself in communication with the Ordnance partment, and received from the proper auti ty permission to take stone from the heights, under certain restrictions, for building the mon-

(*) We very much regret that wint or space prevents us from printing the documents referred to; but they confirm our previous information that the conduct of the officers and men was in the highest degree creditable to them during the whole of the melancholy circumstances connected with the late fire at Quebec.—
[Ed. Morning Post.

The Quebec Mercury, in speaking of the fires

The Quebec Mercury, in speaking of the fires Engineers, as the model for the new monument, with certain alterations which were suggested by him; and the thanks of the committee were tendered to the officers of the Engineer Department in Garrison for their advice and assistance on the examination of the designs. The Treasurer was ordered to pay the premiums on the order of the Secretary, which was subsequently done.

The amount of the fund, according to the

Treasurer's account, was as follows:

Government Debentures, £2800 0 Bank Stock, (U. C. B.) 537 10 0 21 6 9 Total amount, £3358 16 9

On the 30 b June, 1843, the Secretary received from Mr. Higginson, the Governor-General's Secretary; a note enclosing £50 c'y, as a donation from His Excellency towards the Brock

On the 15th November, 1843, a meeting the committee took place, and a letter from Col-onel Ward, Royal Engineers, was read, stating that the model of the new monument was finish-ed, and at the command of the committee, and stating his wish that it would be accepted as a donation from him, "with his best good wishes for the success of the object in view:"—where-upon it was unanimously resolved, that the hanks of the committee should be tendered to

Col. Ward,—a copy of which resolution was subsequently transmitted by the Secretary.

A deputation, in accordance with a resolution of the committee, waited on his Excellency the Governor General for the purpose of requesting the committee of the committee of the purpose of requesting the committee of the purpose of requesting the committee of the purpose of the committee of the committee of the purpose of m to recommend to the Legislature a grant f the purpose of making up the deficiency of the Brock fund, to which he expressed his readiness, but as yet it has not resulted in the desired There is at the present time the sum of £3.

818 4s 6d currency at the command of the committee, viz.

Provincial Debentures, 81 Shares U. C. Bank Stock, 1012 10 Cash on hand, 5 14 6 £3818 4 6

The proposed cost of the monument, accordng to the notice when designs were called for was £5000; and, by the above statement, the was £5000; and, by the above statement, the further sum will be required of £1181 15s 6d currency to make up the deficiency,-which

and Schedules of the pay of the several grades, which was done accordingly. Also at this meeting the Chief Justice, the Judges, the ex-Judge (Col. the Hon. Levius P. Sherwood, and all the Officers of the Indian Department who served during the late war, were added to the Cenimittee.

From the Montreal Times-

OFFICE SEEKERS. The great curse of this country appears to be the avidity with which our young men seek for official employment. The only advantage which to can be found in this mode of gaining a livelihood is its supposed gentility; and we are really disposed to think that if the matter were fairly expensed to the fairl amined, the quantum even of that commodity would be found very small indeed. Is there any gentility in hanging about upon ones friends, during the long period of expectancy which serves as the apprenticeship for your office seekers? Is there any gentility in that state of feelings which renders a man dependant upon the patronage of another, and only see him to regulate his

desires to draw the attention of the amy at large to Lieut. Col. Shore, the Adjutant General at to the fresh instance thus brought to its knowledge of the advantage afforded by is discipling and good order, subordination and hists of obedience, upon all occasions on whichits fortitude, its zeal, its active and energetic adion can be required.

"The perusal of these papers will demonstrate to the officers and troops, that even in times of profound peace circumstances may occur which may enable them to display at their good qualities, to render the most important services, and thus to acquire for themselves he good will and respect of their fellow subjects, the annontalented individuals, that the one class would accept with thankfulness an appointment as messenger at the Custom House, and the office of cryer at the Police Court would bind any one of the other for life. Things will never be in a healthy state until this be remedied; because every existing Government will have about five score of enemies for every situation worth fifty pounds a-year which they may have disposed during their incumberey; and as almost every man has some friends, it is easy to see the vast extent of the "army of martyrs" is thus created.

Our opposition cotemporaries, however, would be deprived of a splendid collection of texts, if we could only persude people to take the common sense view of this subject.

[By far the greatest number of office seekers are from the Tory ranks, at least three fourths of the whole.]

TRANSMISSION OF LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS TO CANADA.—The following notice has been put up at the General Post Office:—Letbeen put up at the General Post Office: —Letters and newspapers for Canada, posted hereafter, specially addressed, "by the United States Mail;" will not be transmitted by closed mails, but will be included in the mail for the United States, and will be delivered up to the Post Office at Boston. No British postage will be chargeable in this country on newspapers so forwarded. Letters will be subject to the same British rate as letters for the United States, namely, Is, when not exceeding half an ounce, and so on; and this rate must be paid in advance, and soon; and this rate must be paid in advance, or the letter cannot be sent under this regulation. Post-masters are requested particularly to observe, that the postage on a letter not exceeding serve, that the postage on a letter half an ounce, addressed to Canada, and marked "by the United States mail," will be 1s, which must be paid in advance; the postage on a let. ter of the same weight, not marked "by the United States mail," will be Is 2d, to be paid in advance or not, at the option of the sender.

From the Pilot.

MAGNA EST VERITAS ET PREVALEBIT .- OUR readers cannot have forgotten the abuse that was beaped upon the unreasonable and impracticable radicals for objecting on constitution grounds to Mr. Viger holding his place as Pres dent of the Council without a seat in either branch of the Legislature. Now that the excite-ment of the electioneering contest is over, some of our Ministerial cotemporaries are begining to open their eyes. The Courier of Tuesday says:

"The hon gentleman has thus at last secured a seat in the Legislative Assembly, the last session having passed without the presence in either Hall of Parliament of the President of the Council, a proceeding which has drawn forth the most violent reproaches on the government from the Radical faction, and which it must be confessed, is unconstitutional in practice, however unavoidable we may believe it to have been in the present instance. Still it is hoped such an occurrence will not take place under ny circumstances again, as it is a very bad pre

On the same day reading over the Times w found some remarks on a subject which has been very unfairly treated by the Ministerial press and which we copy merely observing that "a person" should be substituted for "persons" person" should be substituted for " persons' and that it would be more correct to say " declining to give a permanent appointment" than issuissing." However the Times justifies Mr. dismissing." However the Times justifies Mr. Hincks and we think quite correctly even on the supposition that the case was a much harder one than it really was. All this proves that truth will prevail at last, and that statements of facts produce an effect on the public mind.

" Mr Hincks, when Inspector General, was greatly blamed for dismissing from his office persons whom he considered incapable of keepperly the books of that important depart-but it always appeared to us that he deerved praise, instead of censure, for the course the pursued. It had been better if others had

We are glad to find in the Times such correct iews as to Ministerial responsibility as the fol-

"We shall only further say, that some of the tiews expressed by the Gazette in his defence of the Leistry are entirely at variance with the system of Responsible Government. He boasts that Mr. Daly, Mr. Morris, and other members of the Cohiect referred the Given the control of the Cohiect referred the Given the Cohiect referred the Cohiect referr allows that the Crown Lands Department is wretchedly conducted. Now, we say that the other Ministers are as responsible for the misman-

WHO IS MR. CAYLEY!

as it was on the 11th December, 1844, this statement is laid before the public for their information, and the successfully combatting of scandal or false insinuation.

The good people of Montreal were not a little agtonished on Tuesday morning to hear that an Inspector General had been appointed. On that day the Courier, one of the Ministerial papers, contained the following announcement:

"We understand that William Cayley, Esq.

Tuesday.

For our own part we have been beset with nquiries from members of Parliament and others—"Who is this Mr. Cayley!—we never you heard of him;—is he a politician!—what is his influence! &c., &c." We believe there

brother of the late Sit Isaac Recel, amounting to 250 stelling, was received. Also, through the stelling the long period of expectancy which series and as the apparenticash pior your office seekers, seekers, and seekers an

nowever bye and bye. We believe Man character, and we have no fe save of personal respect him it will be solely with political character, and his co of the present Government.

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al of Michael F, alleged murde ipal elections I alleged murde ipal elections I ontreal on Mo by adjournment has the jury retu It will be reme of the violent: Montreal to dep their votes, et societies att. Irish voters, a em when trying The two prisors in the house, had fired at all-I animosity was a large of the remember of the reme

animosity was Pilot says the (Rolland) disple prisoners.

ofluence.

By an Act to make provision for Survey of the Province, (8th Victor two thousand pounds is to be an r five years, to the above pur the gentleman employed in the sent up the Ottawa, accom-Naughton, Surveyor. We understrabundance of iron ore has been for Township of Hull.—[Bytown Gazeth

FATAL ACCIDENT .- A Canadian of of Joseph Teesdale, was killed ying down the slide on this side of par, we understand, came in co rock, and swinging round, struck A Coroner's jury returned a vental death."—[ib.

We continue to hear favorable accor state of the crops, and the progress of h est. Mr. N. Choate of this Township has out a field of 16 acres, which produced the els.—[Port Hope Gazette.

Niagara Falls, July 2004 Yesterday, two bodies were discove whirlpool (three miles below the P embrace of its everlasting whirls. main, is impossible to tell. Who is how they lost their lives is not knes supposed they were drowned at some the rapids, passing over the Falls in pool, and may there remain until the pool, and may there remain until the pool. in decomposed fragments.

As an evidenc of the size and good so As an evidenc of the size and good as the canal, we may mention that the my Wabash, Capt. Jamison, (which we assist a going up.) passed outwards, at Poths sie, on the 23rd, on its return to Orego, 9,600 bushels of wheat, from Clettan drawing 8 feet 4 four inches water.

The amount of produce going eat, merchandize west, does not at all equipments and the seriously on the seriously of the seriously on the seriously of the seriou

last year, which tells seriously one both the Erie and Welland canals. large increase in the stave business oll is little better than nominal.-

The wheat harvest this year is un The wheat harvest this year is unually, and is, in this neighborhood, pubrought to a close. The crop has been and the quality of the grain excellent, a little rust had been manifest on the a some places. A friend informs us, a sheaves made on his place will un much as ten or twelve bushels to the lim Mr. Phelps, of this place, commend, fifty acres of wheat on the ldth and is fifty acres of wheat on the ifty acres of wheat on the 14th, and he had over a thousand bushels deliven Red Mills, and mostly ground into for ealized twenty-eight bushels to the had it not been for the late spring in long drought, the yield might have to forty.—[ib.

The Weather continues remark which with the want of rain, has be grass in many places, and quickened section of the country is nearly all in and although not so full as usual, wil age crop. Peas and Oats are much age crop. Peas and Oats are much the drought; but as there has been rain in other parts, the deficiency m great as is apprehended. Hay is dec ure, and the feeding of stock will be a matter to the farmer for the ensuing w [Hamilton Journal.

On the evening of Tuesday last storm passed over this Town and we we regret to add that a son of Mr. Jas of Talbot street was killed by alta the training of the street was stilled by a last street was street was stilled by a last street was stilled by a last street was stilled by a last street was street ning; the electrick fluid entered the and struck the boy while sitting at the inquest was next day held on the boy Dr. R. Pogley, coroner. Verdict acced [Chatham Gleaner.

Previous to the rains of last week, acuse able portion of the wheat was cut and host excellent condition; it was almost also with rust, but except where a very fee fails been late put in, it was well filled asked quently took no injury. We have every us to congratulate the District both as being tity and quality of its staple article, using considerably above an average, although and

The early planted Potatoes, we fe far gone to be much improved by the the late planted ones now look well. The very early oats which cover revious to the setting in of the seven hough rather short in straw will y those last sown and which are still great

ise to be most luxuriant.

Barley is excellent in quality but not gain large in quantity. Peas promise an along

Hay is less than half a crop and will a to be well economised to get over the The Siberian Spring wheat has su markably well where the seed is get unmixed, of which the greatest care in kent. It will soon supersede all other kert. It will soon supe spring wheat .- [Niagara Chronicle.

A young man named O'Callaghan, it is ploy of the Messrs. Brown, was drowns wharf on Sunday week. He was wise horse, when by a stumble he was throst for being unable to swim, he was drowned.—[Hamilton Gazette.

ACCIDENT .- A serious accident one of the workmen engaged in the of Messrs. Wallace and MacKechnie being knocked out. In other respect not much injured, and his leg being sk by Dr. Holywell who resides near the we are glad to understand there is even bility of his doing well.—[Cobourg Stat.

Muggins' folks ain't respectable, and play with Sophy any more."
"Why, la, my dear, what makes for they ain't respectable."
"Why, ma, they don't use loof sugar in the start of the sugar in the sugar i

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