he receised it at par, did he carry his premiums to the credit of the concern, or did he put them in his ownspocket? If he did, then would it appear that Bir Allan and the stock brokers have actually been paid in an indirect manner from the Railway Funds while the other shareholders Mesers. Hudson, Masterman & Co. carried their premiums to the credit of the company. Sir Allan must see that it is due to himself to give a full explanation on these points. Whatever that explanation may be, one thing is certain viz., that discredit has been thrown upon all other Canada Railroad schemes by the manner in which the Great Western Stock was jobbed.—[Pilot.

"The rebellion in Lower Canada was the crisis of a long series of struggles, originating is the forcible conquest of the ancient possessor by an alien race gradually increasing in numbers and strength, and requiring the wisest, stea diest, and nicest management—which in all its descriptions was totally wanting for half a ceatury, to harmonize. It was precipitated by the helpless easiness of Lord Gosford, and by the rashness and arrogance of Lord Durham. To Lord Sydenham came the difficult task of reconstructing a political system on a new basis, and among the versions, he was comprelled to we were structing a political system on a new basis, and among the weapons he was compelled to use were force and fraud. The difficulties Lord Metcalfe met and overcame were the sequence of Sir Charles Bagot's incompetence, but they were met and overcome peaceably, and by constitutional means. His successor will have an easier task?

prise that we read the foregoing extract in the demi-official Gazette of this city. Lord Sydenham has often before been charged with having resorted to force and fraud," but it is really a little too be that one of the organs of the party by which then living he was idolized, which, under the standard of the party of of the pa which then living he was idolized, which, under the organ so the party force, and for whose especial benefit he resorted to feaud,—we say, and we feel assured that we express public opinion when we do so, that it is, too bad in an organ of this party to join in the cry against his memory. How will Lord Metcalfe's memory be treated by the same party and its organs, in four years from the day when he departed from Canada, the object of their adulation? Who does not recollect the enthusiastic reception given to Lord Sydenham in 1840 by the self styled British party of Montreal,—by that party one of whose leading organs in 1945 frankly declares that his Lordship "was compelled to use force and fraud." Enlightened public opinion, we sincerely trust, will not in the present day sanction the monstrous doctrine that a Governor we sincerely trust, will not in the present day sanction the monstrous doctrine that a Governor may be compelled to resort to force and fraud. When Lord Sydenham was living and a Governor, it was stoutly denied by the party of which the Gazette is an organ, that he resorted either to force or fraud. The fact is now admitted. So will it be with Lord Metcalfe. In three or four will it be with Lord Metcalfe. In three or four years from this we venture to assert that it will be universally admitted that Lord Metcalfe was guilty of using force and fraud. It may possibly be urged by the organs of those who are his present admirers that he was compelled to do so. What the "rashness and arrogance" of the late Earl of Durham had to do with precipitating the rebellion, it would be difficult to explain, seeing that the rebellion had commenced, and we might almost say terminated, before his Lordship interfered in any way in Canadian politics. The Gazette should give a distinct explanation on the subject, and point out what particular rash and fered in any way in Canadian politics. The Gazette should give a distinct explanation on the subject, and point out what particular rash and arrogant act of Lord Durham led to the rebellion. The less said by the Gazette's party about that rebellion the better. If ever a people were justified in resorting to arms in defence of violated constitutional rights, it was the people of Lower Canada in 1837, and this may be proved by extracts from the reports and despatches of Lords Durham and Sydenham, as well as by the concessions subsequently made by the British Government. Any blame which may attach to those responsible for that revolt arises not from the badness of their cause, but from their being entirely destitute of means to give them even a probable chance of success.

The time has, perhaps, not yet arrived for doing justice to the memories of those who suffered at that time, but Lord John Bussell, the man who, by violating the constitutional rights of the Canadians, by putting his hand into their chest, and robbing them of their money, brought about the revolt, paid a high compliment only a few weeks ago to the memory of his own celebrated ancestor, who was hanged for high treason for participating in a conspiracy not one whit more justifiable than the Lower Canada revolt. Lord Gosford's "helpless easiness" had as little to do with the revolt as Lord Durham's "rashness and arrogance." Sir Francis Head pursued as opposite a policy from Lord Gosford as it was possible for man to do, and yet a revolt took place under his very nose, simultaneous with that in

ble for man to do, and yet a revolt took place un-der his very nose, simultaneous with that in Lower Canada. Lord Gosford, with as good intentions as any Governor who ever crossed the Atlantie, was so fettered by his instructions that he could do nothing. The Gazette's charge of "incompetence" against the late Sir Charles incompetence" against the late Sir Charles Bagot is one that neither he nor any of his party has ever been able to support by argument, though repeatedly challenged to do so. The Gazette professes to support Responsible Government; he cannot therefore with any decency charge Sir Chas. Bagot with "incompetence" for treating his sworn councillors with confidence, or for following their advice. If the "incompetence" consisted in his having reconstructed his administration, the Gazette should recollect that he did so by the special advice of Mr. Draper, now the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party, and a member of that ministry which the Gazette admires so much. To do Mr. Draper justice, we believe he has never failed to vindicate the mebelieve he has never failed to vindicate the me believe he has never failed to vindicate the memory of Sir Charles Bagot at proper times and
on proper occasions. The Gazette predicts "an
easy task" for Lord Metcalfe's successor. Now
wee predict that within a few weeks after that
successor's arrival the men whom Lord Metcalfe
most distrusted and most disliked, will be in the
Council of that successor. What would the Gazette say to that! Would he consider it an evidence of Lord Metcalfe's success?—
[Pilot.]

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT .- On Monday, the

Districtions Accident—On Monday, the 22d instant, an inquest was held by Dr. Bowman on the body of a boy, between six and eaven years of age, son of Hiram B. Mann, 7th Concession of Westminster.

It seems that on Sanday morning he proceeded to take a mare belonging to his father to water at a neighboring creek, and that, thoughtless of the consequences, he had nassed a long rone of the consequences, he had passed a long rope halter twice round his body, and made it fast, (as is supposed,) for the purpose of having both hands free when mounting the animal from a small eminence. It is evident from the tracks in the snow, and the fatal position of the boy when found, together with his disfigured appearance, that the mare had taken fright before the ance, that he mare had taken right before the boy could accomplish his purpose—that his screams had only tended to accelerate her-speed, until rushing across the clearance and through the woods, she had only slackened her pace when the piteous cries of the lad—the innocent cause alarm-were hushed in the stillne

When the parents, feeling uneasy at the boy's absence, went out to ascertain the cause, they found the mare quietly feeding in the barn yard, with the lifeless and mangled body at her heels. It was proved to the satisfaction of the jury, that the mare had always been remarkable for gen-tleness and tractability.—[Londen Times.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A most painful and melancholy accident occurred in this Neighbor-hood, by which Mr. Solomon Hooper, Miller, an old and highly respectable resident lost his life. The circumstaces as I have been informed are these:—he had very lately been making some addition to his flouring establishment and was explaining its working to some friends, in doing which his arm was caught between the strap and the upright shaft and he was carried several times round before the man who stood looking on could shut off the water. In the first revolution his head came in contact with a post and was lit-MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- A most painful and

Roberny.—We learn that on the night of the 10th instant, the store house of Messrs. P. Robinson & Co., Smith's Falls, was broken into, and a barrel of potash and a quantity of oats taken there rom. The properator of the robbery was not then discovered. The gentleman, however, not satisfied with making a good baul and getting off clear, must needs try his fortune a second time. Accordingly on the night of the 27th he made another visit, and carried away a similar load. But in this instance he was not quite so fortunate. The theft being discovered early in the morning, pursuit was made, and the villain arrested, having in his possession the barrel of potash and oats last taken. He turned out to be one of the New Boyne boys, named Robert Peters. After undergoing an examination, and being ordered to be committed to the Perth Jail for trial, he confessed to the first robbery, and stated that he had sold the potash to a merchant in Perth. This gentleman, on being made aware of the facts, promptly arranged to satisfy the true owners, the barrel having already been sent to the first robbery, the warehouse of Messrs.

market.
It is somewhat remarkable that on the night of the first robbery, the warehouse of Messrs.
McPherson & Crane, at Bytown, was also broken open, and 17 bags of flour carried away, and a horse stolen from the neighborhood, probably to carry away the booty, as the perpetrator of this villainous deed returned again, but being discovered, fled, leaving the horse behind. When such acts as these are being perpetrated in our neighborhood, it behooves all to be on their guard.—[Brockville Recorder.

PORT OF QUEBEC. SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—VESSELS WRECKED, &c. IN 1845. The following, we believe, is a correct list of

The following, we believe, is a correct list of all the vessels which sailed for and from the port of Quebec, wrecked since the opening of the navigation of the present year. Several others have been ashore at different places in the river, but were subsequently got off:—

1. Brig Eliza Ann, of Cork, lost in the ice, in the month of Anni, in long 48—craw saved.

1. Brig Eliza Ann, of Cork, lost in the ice, in the month of April, in long. 48—crew saved.

2. Bark Hope, White, abandoned at sea, water-logged, in May—crew saved.

3. Bark Vanguard, Ross, of Whitby, lost on St. Paul's Island, on the 18th May—crew saved.

4. Brig Rhydiol, Riddle, foundered in the Gulf, having been in contact with the ice—crew-aved.

saved.

5. Ship Lampoint, from Liverpool, with salt; lost on Crow Bay Head, Cape Breton—crew

6. Bark Rosebank, Montgomery, from Belfast

b. Bark Rosebank, Montgomery, from Belfast, lost on Scatterie—passengers and crow saved.

7. Bark Sapphire, Hull, lost on Cape North Bay, on the 19th May—crew saved.

8. Brig Thomas and Mary, Marlee, from Sunderland, stove in the ice, on the 3rd May, and went down—crew saved, but all more or less frost bitten.

9. Bark Auxiliar, of Newcastle, lost in the ice—crew saved.

9. Bark Auxiliar, of Newcastie, lost in the ice—crew saved.
10. Schr. Coquette, Henrie, from Quebec for Glasgow, wrecked at the Magdalene Islands, on the 8th June—crew and cargo saved.
11. Bark Eveline, of Maryport, foundered at sea, on the 24th June—crew and passengers award. 12. Brig Wm. Henry, from Sunderland, los

n Magdalene. 13. Bark Indemnity, Glaves, from Portrush, ashore on the Magdalene Islands, 26th July-one of the crew drowned.

14. Bark Greenbow, Frasiers, from Liverpool,

15. Sain Greenow, Prasiers, from Liverpool, lost on Auticosti, in June—crew saved.

15. Ship Dumfriesshire, Davis, from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt, lost on the S. W. Point of Anticosti, in August—crew saved.

16. Bark Osprey, —, from Liverpool, lost on the East Point of Anticosti, on the 28th of August—crew saved.

August—crew saved.

17. Ship Briton's Queen, Smith, from Liverpool, lost on Flat Island, near Gaspe, on the 24th Sept.—crew saved.

13. Ship Glenview, Salters, from Quebec, abandoned at sea on the 22nd September, water-

logged—crew saved.

19. Brig Atlas, Hobson, from Quebec, abandoned at sea, water-logged, on the 18th Sept .-

crew saved. 20. Bark Ann, Crossman, ashore at River Ouelle, 3rd Nov.--crew saved.
21. Schr. Antelope, lost off Ste. Anne, 3rd

Nov.--crew saved. 22. Schr. Gasp Nov.--crew saved.

22. Schr. Gaspe Packet, Brulotte, lost on Red Island Reef, 3rd Nov.—seven of the crew and passengers drowned--one saved.

23. Brig Eliza Ann, Clark, from Quebec, ashore at Cape Chat, on the 30th Oct.—crew

24. Ship European, McBride, wrecked on Mille Vaches, 3rd Nov.—3 of the crew lost. 25. Bark Reaper, Seaman, wrecked at Mille

Vaches, 4th Nov .- crew saved. Vaches, 4th Nov.—crew saved.

26. Schr. Magnet, of Prince Edward Island, wreched on Green Island, 4th Nov.—crew saved.

27. Bark Elizabeth Atkison, Meldrum, wrecked on Manicougan Shoals, 4th Nov.—crew all

28. Bark Covenanter, Patterson, ashore or

Goose Island, 29th Nov.—crew saved.

29. Bark Universe, Dunn, sank at the Brandy Pots, 30th Nov.—crew saved.

30. Bark Maria, Corrigall, ashore at Isle aux

Condres, 30th Nov.—crew saved.

31. Bark Mary Sharp, Woolf, ashore at Crane Island, 30th Nov.—crew saved.

32. Bark Crusader, Jeffares, ashore off Kamouraska, 30th Nov.—crew saved.

33. Bark Jane, Constance, ashore at St. Andreas 20th Nov.

dre, 30th Nov.—crew saved.
34. Ship Sir Robert Peel, Daniel, ashore at
Kamouraska, 30th Nov.—crew saved.
35. Ship Ceylon, Skeene, wrecked at Bic,

30th Nov 36.—Bark City of Waterford, Wilson, from Quebec, wrecked at sea in October—three of

37. The ship William Bayard, Millar, from Quebec, wrecked at Cape Chat, on the — Dec crew saved.
38. Bark Montreal, Douglass, from Quebec.

wrecked at Cape Chat, on the — Dec.—crew and passengers all lost.

39. A Schooner, name not yet known, wrecked at Cape Chat, on the — Dec.—crew supposed to be lost.

NOVA SCOTIA POLITCS.

When he entered public life, he was ready to join a Coalition—not so now. With the rival leaders of the two parties, there could be no compromise—no armisiee—no conciliation * * * * One party or the other must now triumph.—Mr. G. R. Young's speech at Masons' Hall.

ally smashed, his knees were also crushed, and joined a Coalition when he entered public life-

erally snashed, his knees were also crushed, and his shoulders dislocated. Medical aid was procured as soon as possible but to no purpose; assistance was unavailing, for he expired in a few minutes after the accident, leaving a disconsolate family to bemoan his loss, which also will be considerable to the Neighborhood in which he lived.

Newcastle, Dec. 22, 1345.

[Communicated to the Port Hope Gazette.]—

We understand that the Free Church congregation here have unanimously agreed to give the Rev. Andrew Melville a call to be their pastor.—[Bathurst Courier.

On the 19th instant, an inquest was held near Merricksville, by James Mailland, Esq., Cornett, on view of the body of Richard Philips, who came to his death by a limb falling from a tree upot; his head which caused his death. The deceased has left a wife and six small children to lament his loss.—[ib.

ROBDERY.—We learn that on the night of the 10th instant, the store house of Messrs. P. Robinson & Co., Smith's Falls, was broken into, and a barrel of potash and a quantity of oats taken there'rom. The perpetrator of the robbery was not then discovered. The gentleman, however, not satisfied with making a good haul and getting off clear, must needs try his fortune a second time. Accordingly on the night of the made another visit, and carried away a similar load. By in this include the result of the made another visit, and carried away a similar in the load. By in this include a support of the robbery was not time. Accordingly on the night of the 27th he made another visit, and carried away a similar in the load. By in this include a support of interest and the chameleon. Politically speaking, what may appear black to one man, to another may appear as white as the driven snow,—so is it as regards men's estimate of right and wrong, and thus it is, that in a country where intellect has reached a high standard of improvement, and freedom of land of improvement, and freedom of land the chameleon.

which had about as much effect in this way, as would an attempt to prove that two squares made a circle, or that five blue beans and a white one made eight. It remained for Nova Scotia—"our own—our native land"—under the guidance of a "pupil of Lord Holland!" to become pioneer in solving the great problem of "No Party Government." It has been solved. The nostrum proves unwholesome to the Constitution, and the administrator of it—a Quack.

It has been said by a writer on politics that men grow Conservative in their opinions as they grow older. In this instance the rule does not hold good, for many of our friends who in times past could smile upon a coalition, and would

past could smile upon a coalition, and would shrink from the bare mention of Party Govern-ment, have got over that weakness. They now deem coalitions bad things, and laugh at "no party Governments."

At this present moment we have Party Go-rernment in Nova Scotia. It has grown up despite the frothy denunciations of those who despite the frothy denunciations of those who begat it. They planted the seed of No party Government and in due course of time it brought forth fruit—but it was fruit of a nature opposite to its own,—in the process of vegetation it underwent a change, and grew up into a sickly Party Government. We have laughed at the gardeners, and although they have tried hard to trample it down, and "put sods upon its head"—like John Barleycorn, the more it was trampled upon, the better it grew, and its head is now so far above ground as to bid fair to outlive the storms, though it may bend to the blast. But even in advocating Party Government, we do not wish to be misunderstood. Our

we do not wish to be misunders. and Our views of Party Government may differ from those of many others who are advocates of it. We gave those in an article about this time twelve months, but to save misapprehension, we shall take a brief extract from the article refered to, that our position may be better under-

By Party Government we do not mean Go-By Party Government we do not mean Government by a faction, or a compact such for instance, as existed in Nova Scotia for fifty years under the old system. We mean Government by a Parliamentary migarity—Government according to the well understood wishes of the people. There is nothing more simple. The representative of the Sovereign should be surrounded with a council of advice composed of gentlemen agreeing on questions of public policy—pledged to certain principles—conducting themselves with a friendly propriety towards each other and acting together harmoniously for public good with a friendly propriety towards each other and acting together harmoniously for public good—enjoying, as a body, the public confidence, and supported by a Parliamentary majority. This is just what the responsible system recognizes—and this is Party Government. But we shall illustrate our views by stating a case which will be readily understood. The country is devided on certain measures of importance. For instance; One party advocates High Salaries to public functionaries. Sectarian Colleges and functionaries, Sectarian Colleges and Right ries, Common Schools, and equal Rights. The latter party secure a majority in the Commons, and as this majority is supposed to effect the popular opinion, it is the duty of the representative of the Soverign if he so believe to surround himself with a Council of advice, enjoying its confidence. By such a course that harmony which should ever exist between the Government and People is immediately established.-

No PARTY MEN .- Men who claim to belong to tration enough to discriminate between right and wrong, or who, entertaining wrong views, are ashamed to avow them. Party has existed in the assamed to avow them. Party has existed in the world ever since the ejectment from Paradise, and it will continue until the period when the lion and the lamb will gambol and lie down together in the same fold. Men have had, and will have their differences of opinion whether they be denizens of the Arctic Circle or Torrid Zone. Place any two families on an islead in the width of the any two families on an island in the midst of the

any two families on an island in the midst of the Atlantic, and in a short time there would be rival interests and opposing parties.

But for the party spirit, and continued party action of the Whigs for haif a century the great measures of Cathalic Emancipation and the Reform Bill would still be but speculative opinions, instead of noble achievements in the cause of public liberty. But for party spirit, and continued party action in our own Country, Haliax would still be without its act of Incorporation, and our Provincial Government be conducted in defiance of constitutional principles: and but iance of constitutional principles; and bu for an active and intelligent public opinion, and combined efforts, the old system, with its attend-ant abuses and corruptions would soon be re-

DESCENT IN A DIVING BELL .- A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot gives the subjoined account of some recent experiments with Captain Taylor's diving bell and

sub-marine armor.

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, there were about two hundred people present, ladies, members of Congress and other persons, on the wharf and on board the vessel, which was moored some twenty or thirty yards out in the

The diving bell is a heavy, oblong contrivance, ande of copper, and hung about with weights, the size of a half bushel. Six or eight persons might stand up in it. There is a platform near the bottom of the bell, not extending fully across it however, on which the persons stand who wish to go to the bottom.

On this occasion, the Hon. Mr. Yancey and Yang other goathers a parad Sulivan and Robin.

On this occasion, the Hon. Mr. Yancey and two other gentlemen named Sulivan and Robinson, obtained the consent of Capt. Taylor to go down in company with him. All but Mr. Robinson encased their nether limbs in india rubber inexpressibles, and the four then got over the side of the vessel and under into the diving bell, which was then gently lowered by tackle to the bottom, some two fathoms deep. A tube, about

wrote a message (which they sent up in a rubber satchel attached to a cord) that they would like a bottle of champagne. Where upon one of the hands on board put on the sub-marine armor, made of rubber, with copper fastnings around the waist, and a heavy copper head with a glass window in front, and was hoisted overboard with the bottle of champagne in hand, looking (the man not the bottle) for all the world like a huge terapin, somewhat elongated. He took the champagne down to the goat tempe, handing the hot. terapin, somewhat elongated. He took the champagne down to the gentlemen, handing the bottle in under the rim of the bell, which rested not on the bottom but, as I suppose, on the weights attached to the rim, and then walked off, round about, sometimes splashing up to the surface. It was really amusing to see the sub-marine messenger at last hoisted up the side of the vessel, looking far more like a ses-monster than a human being.

a human being.

Enclosed I send you a statement firmished me by one of the gentlemen who went down in the bell with Capt' Taylor:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1845. Having, with some friends, visited the navy yard, to see the experiments of Capt. Taylor with his sub-marine armor, I have thought it not improbable that my experience in the vasty deep would be interesting. The vessel, from the decks of which our experiment was made, was the schooner Spitfire, recently a prize to the United States brig Truxton, as a slaver, on the coast of Africa. At the appointed time, with Capt. Taylor, the inventor, Hon. Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, and another gentleman whose name is unknown to me, we descended. The first sensation, after being immersed beneath the surface of the water, was one of extreme uneasiness on the whole region of the tympanum, with a sensation of oppression on the ehest, which increased constantly until we had reached the bottom of the river.

After this a note was sent up by Capt. Taylor. After this a note was sent up by Capt. Taylor. After this a note was sent up by Capt. Taylor.

bottom of the river.

After this a note was sent up by Capt. Taylor, and an answer received, with a bottle of very passable champagne, which was drunk below the water. Some ten minutes before a lamp had been lighted, by means of which we were able to distinguish each other's faces. While below

lunch, we went to visit the Queen's agreeable atmosphere.

mentioned, I was impressed with its importance, and will lope them 100 miles a day with models.

After he had concluded, Mr. Faber came forward, and took his seat on the chair, on the left of the machine, and immediately before the keys communicating with it, which he touched as a musician touches organ keys, to produce music. The automaton then commenced its wondered its wondere

This part of the exhibition produced the live-liest feelings of wonder and delight.

The next display was a tune sung by the automaton, accompanied on the organ by Mr. Knauff. Some passages of this tune were given in a truly admirable manner, while the imitation of the human voice throughout was indeed surprising. The automaton next sang a well known air, and was accompanied by a gentleman on the piano. During the evening, the machine not only imitated the higher tones of the human voice, but the lower even to a whisper.

The ext display was a tune sung by the automaton, accompanied on the organ by Mr. Then ext display was a time were given in a truly admirable manner, while the imitation of the human voice throughout was indeed surprising. The automaton next sang a well known air, and was accompanied by a gentleman on the piano. During the evening, the machine not only imitated the higher tones of the human voice, but the lower even to a whisper.

The ext display was a tune sung by the automaton of the human voice throughout was most successful and triumphant for the truly ingenious inventor. The applause at times was most, enthusiastic, and the first air of the automaton with the organ accompaniment was cordially encored. At the close, many gentlemen went forward and congratulated Mr. Faber. We learn that another exhibition will take place as soon as a suitable room can be obtained, immediately after the holidays.

Descrete the exhibition to produce the surface in a kind of mosaic of gold or patch. The numer the holidays.

The ext display was a tune sung by the automaton of the human voice throughout was most successful and triumphant for the truly ingenious inventor. The applause at times was most, enthusiastic, and the first air of the automaton with the organ accompaniment was cordially encored. At the close, many gentlemen went forward and congratulated Mr. Faber. We learn that another exhibition will take place as soon as a suitable room can be obtained, immediately after the holidays.

It is alve the fi

If this enumeration does not satisfy your aching vision, we will ask the custode, who seems extremely auxious, in the midst of so much treasure, and would evidently be glad to get rid of us, to open a long series of drawers. Here are 140 dozen each of gold knives and forks of various patterns of which he repeats the names; as "oak," "stag," "Georg' the Third," and so on. Another set of dressers!—what can they contain? Only 140 dozen each of gold table and ten spoons, all arranged in the most perfect order. Take another walk up and down the room, with glass cases on tables in the middle, filled with gorgeous gold, and try to impress some form of taste more elegant than another. It is vain, memory only carries away a confused idea of riches, such as must have cost poor underground labourers lives, of toil, and sweat, and pain, to procure, merely to pamper wealth and royalty; to do no good—to be almost as useless as it was in the mine, for it is rarely produced, and requires a host of human beings merely to keep it herich. res a host of human beings merely to keep it

bright.
A little conversation with this king of the gold room informed us that it was a poor time to see
the plate, because fifty chests were removed to
be used by the Queen at Buckingham Palace!

Mr. McLaughlin
He said it was an awful thing to have to get the which was then gently lowered by tackle to the bottom, some two fathoms deep. A tube, about an inch in diameter, is attached to the bell, through which fresh air is constantly pumped or forced for the benefit of the inmates while under water. This forces a constant body of air to escape from under the bell, which sends the water and mud bubbling to the surface furiously. The gentlemen remained under water about twenty militage, and while there lit a lamp and wrote a message (which they sent up in a rubber satchel attached to a cord) that they would like a bottle of champagne. Whereupon one of the bard a water thanks a same afful thing to have to get the bottom, some two as an awful thing to have to get the plate out for a state dinner, it was so heavy; and the transfer which a labor to the pater with the frequent changes made it a labor to the pater with the frequent changes made it a labor to the pater with a labo

I could scarcely refrain from saying what I thought—that it would be a great blessing to many of the poor of England and Ireland, if the metal was put in circulation. Here they do not think its being otherwise used than as it is would do any good. Even the radical Joseph Hume does not begrudge, he says, Windsor and all its contents; the whole nation is proud of it—proud to have it shown to foreign royaity, and to boast that no other nation on the globe can make such an exhibition. Is it or is it not an empty boast!

The royal pair have twelve thousand acres of

that no other nation on the globe can make such an exhibition. Is it or is it not an empty boast! The royal pair have twelve thousand acres of land in all appropriated to them and their deerthis is the quantity of land in the royal parks and grounds. They have thirty thousand deer ranging these grounds; land is expensive, and there is not too much of it. It is true that a few people are begging bread all about, but then thirty thousand deer are requisite for royal state. Many a poor creature in Ireland would be glad of half that is expended upon one little dog at Windsor.

FROM OREGON.

ent in Oregon had written a long letter to his changes have taken place at home give me great pleasure to receive a portion of the letter, from which we make the following extracts. The letter was brought by meet people from the same country as Mr. Blakely from Hartford, Mr. Bakely from Hartford, Mr.

been lighted, by means of which we were able to distinguish each other's faces. While below and stationary, there was but little difference between the sensation we experienced and that most of us are familiar with in a close room.

As the bell was raised again, the same sense of uneasiness returned, which became more intense as we reached the surface of the water.—

After the rim of the bell had passed the surface of the water, and the cold air rushed in, the contrast of the atmosphere was so great as to excite much pain. We remained below probably twenty minutes.

The bottle of wine was brought down by an assistant of Capt. Taylor, myself and companions remaining in the bell.

The ROYAL PLATE, kitchen, garden, deer, dogs and ponies, are thus described by the editor of Smith's Weekly Volume, who is now travelling in England:—

After lunch, we went to visit the Queen's and that most of the letter, from which we make the following extracts. The letter was brought by Dr. White.

The salmon trout have been in this river [Columbia] near two weeks, and the salmon will soon be up; and they continue in the rivers until in August. A handsome view may be had in the Summer of their attempt to leap the falls, from the bridge between this and the Island, from the bridge between the all in August. A handsome view may be had in the Summer of their attempt to leap the falls, from the bridge between this and

the river, as a matter of course, has a very discontinuent of the human mind from darkness and error, to light, ruth, and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and error, to light, ruth, and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and error, to light, ruth, and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and error, to light, ruth, and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and error, to light, ruth, and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and error, to light, ruth, and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and error, to light, ruth, and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and error, to light, ruth, and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and error, to light, ruth, and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and error, to light, ruth, and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and error, to light, ruth, and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and error, to light, ruth, and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and error, to light, ruth, and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and error, to light, ruth, and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and error, to light, ruth, and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and error, to light, ruth, and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and error, to light, ruth, and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and error, to light, ruth, and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and error, to light, ruth, and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and error, to light, ruth, and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and error, to light, ruth, and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and from the first ward, resembling small postocs, called by the darkness and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and liberty. man mind from darkness and liberty. man man mind from darkness and liberty. man mind from darkness and liberty.—[th. man mind from darkness and liberty. man mind from darkness and liberty. man m

men packed through the Case horses. Most of the cattle Nez Perces, in exchange for

e committed."

I could scarcely refrain from saying what I hought—that it would be a great blessing to other ik-tak, and gave them to an him

will accompany the mountaineers back on the new route, on his way to the States. He star report to Congress this spring by the way of the Islands.

I had aimost forgot to mention the large feld of shell fish which I saw harging to the roked the ocean, the shark that we saw in the bay, the distant spout and spray of the whole, and the throughering clash of the unjung stiller, highly and the congruence the shark of the unjung stiller, highly and the congruence clash of the unjung stiller, highly and the congruence clash of the unjung stiller, highly and the congruence that the ordering clash of the unjung stiller, highly and the congruence clash of the unjung stiller, highly and the congruence that the ordering clash of the unjung stiller, highly and the congruence that the ordering clash of the unjung stiller, highly and the congruence that the ordering clash of the unjunction of the unjunction of the universal congruence that the ordering the ordering the universal congruence that the ordering the universal congruence that the ordering the universal congruence that the ordering the universal congruence the ordering the universal congruence that the ordering the orderi

amine its contents weekly, to read before thy of a reading, and keep their content. This supplied the absence of a newspa great number in writing, reading, discase and hearing read. Our society gradually so interest, till we were crowded with special We have now adjourned till next winter.

longer nights.

I have employed myself the past Summer in FROM OREGON.

We mentioned, some days since, that a residthis is a changeable world, I may expect so this is a changeable world, I may expect so meet people from the same country as Mr. Blakely from Hartford, Mr. Mercer county, Pa.; all of whom I had a neighbors. The latter person left 27 years I he has a claim on the other or West side side side. river, but his town does not increase so my

KINGSTON HERALD.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1886

The long agony respecting the Custom Ha appointments for this port is at let plicants may retire and brood over their suppointment at leisure. Thos. Kirkpatrick for resigns the office of Collector to-day, and succeeded by the Hon. John Macaulay. The

is also understood that Mr. his place as President of the his place as that he will be succe h, and that he will be his office by the Hop. John Hamilton. t, and that the third that the third

d has been broken at Stua round has been broken at Stui fortification there; the buildin from the front of the Town ground for the new battery; I in the harbor are going on the aratory to the erection of a 1; the east end of Ontario st rack gate, is to be stopped up se that will command the bridg the new road from the bridge to Government Wood Yard to others of the projected addit at this place are in hand; ild, unhappily, take place wi ld, unhappily, take place will soon be in a stand any attack that may be stand any attack that may be that there will be no occasion as in actual warfare; but still should be made, and that this and naval station in the Uld be fully propared for whate e is a reckless, grasping spiridrive men to hostilities soo ive men to hostilities so seither expect or desire.

OREGON.

e copy the following letter to gotiation on the basis of the
ude, with some provision fo
a south of that degree. M
t points were yielded with
east boundary than any that ast boundary than any that teritory between the 49th teriflery between the 43th abia river, which is all of C in dispute. At all events at as the Commercial's cone of the makers of news on but has some good auti

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 tives me great satisfaction neasures are in progress he laly lead to a happy terminal is with Great Britain as 40 the

has interposed his offices, on the British Minister and I negotiation is not resuments to the same thing, measu renewal, at a future time, r from the British Government prospect is that the British parallel of latitude.
rough Mr. Calhoun's address held yesterday and to-day Whig and the leading Deto both houses on the subject ring conclusions were reacher That there should be no war

and arbitration were exhaust That Mr. Douglass's joint re

ay add that Mr. Webster's the British Government will a mpromise made by Mr. Polk. r. Bates, the American bank take the following extracts

r. Polk expresses himself fr as averse to war, and he hang or said a word which serv ng or said a word which serv
bue with a belief that war w
bues not believe it himself.
If. Pakenham has said repeat
in would not make war on th
not unless the United. State
same step of marked host
d show that we are determin
over Mr. Pakenham has de
roment that he will go farther

ent that he will go farthe e find, by the New York pr nan is a mistake. act of a debate in the Senate show that Mr. Calhoun is in full tiations being entered into 19th parallel, and as he and tinfluence, it is highly probated by the made to settle to any measures pass Congressed hostile to Great Britain.

. Hannegan called for the c or the resolutions, see our c

in a previous column.]
Hannegan moved that the the special order for some (the special order for some d. Archer hoped a distinct d., perhaps the 3d Monday in Calhoun said he did not rispose the resolutions, but to for them, with some prefator a was glad that the resolutions as the contract of the such a quarter as the gentle for they at least had the meri-d, and manly. They came t, and denied the authority

, and denied the authority it to yield up, in any compron erritory of Oregon. hey denied by implication the denied to offer the 49th parallet the question can be settled we shall have no peace but! at the cannon's mouth. vote on this proposition will between those who are in fase, and those who are for an se, and those who are for an se, and those who are for an se. e, and those who are for an in favor of an adjustment by favor of peace, if peace ca

n favor of peace, if peace ca served.

wish to settle this question b n be done, and if not I am in ne as will throw the onus of iin. I approve of the offer o and it is my wish to co-op-tuive in an adjustment on th peace cannot be honorably should ensue I shall stand b' emergency. But this will n war and I will hold those res shall by their rash course dr it. I hope this question will be discussed in a caim and and that the Senate will s by an adoption of the coun and that the Senate will s by an adoption of the coun

Calhoun then offered resol constict to those of Mr. Hann ing that the President in offi liel had done nothing derogat and best interests of the coun calhoun's views were R. Calhoun's views were of hegan and Mr. Allan in furious the Senator from Sout ou will observe that, in the co Ir. Calhoun opposed the price bill, till negotiation waith Haywood took strong grougan's course, as a censure