intended. We have not sought to disprove the American title to Oregon, but only to show that it is necessarily qualified, indeterminate, and this has been proved so conclusively, that any statesman who shall hereafter declare that this title is perfect and unquestionable will afford good reason to doubt either his soundness of mind or his honesty. That the United States have rights in Oregon, equal in every respect to the British rights, is known by the full and explicit admission of England herself; and thus we have all the needed ground for a compromise, and an equitable division of the territory—Messrs. Huskisson and Addington, in their official statement, made in 1827, which we have already quoted, hold the following language:—

"The rights of Great Britain are recorded and defined in the convention of 1790; they embrace the right to navigate the waters of these countries, to settle in and over any part of them, and to trade with the inhabitants and occupiers of the same. These rights have been peaceably exercised ever since the date of that-convention, that is, for a period of nearly forty years. Under that the United States possess the same rights, and, therefore, every thing they did shound be treated by Mr. Buchanal and so from importance.

The fact is, that Vancouver was sent to carry into effect the intentions of our Government; is the proved of fact is, that Vancouver was sent to carry into effect the intentions of our Government; is the fact is, that Vancouver was sent to carry into effect the intentions of our Government; is the distance and the report of them official authority necessary that the various definition of 1900." If this had been the case, our ly the Government of Spain would not have failed to have remonstrated. Its silence is not to be disregarded in this discussion.

In 1811 a settlement was smale by Americans and British at Astoria, on the north of the Columbia River. It was sold and delivered up to the North-West Company before the arrival of a British vessel of war, the Raccoen;

ly in a single instance, and have not, since the year 1813, been exercised at all; but beyond these rights they possess none.'

Great Britain, as we have said, now offers to Great Britain, as we have said, now offers to exchange her partial title to the whole for an exclusive title to a part, and only the terms of the division remain to be seen whether we will reject it, and prefer war. To one who has not studied with some attention the records of our race, so as to be aware into what acts of folly and wickedness a country may be plunged by the ambitious and self-seeking spirit of its politicians, acting on the inflammable passions of a mob, it may seem utterly unworthy of belief, that two great nations should go to war with each other about such worthless possessions. other about such worthless possessions.

THE OREGON NEGOTIATIONS.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir, — After Mr. Buchanan, on the part of the Government of the United States, withdrew the proposal to compromise the dispute respecting the Oregon territory, Mr. Pakenham, our Minister to Washington, was necessarily precluded from making any remarks on the arguments used to justify this very ill-considered and unwise proceeding. In America it is consequently inferred that Mr. Buchanan's answer was complete and that we beauants allower into to contact the contact of t plete, and that we have actually no right to con-plain of their assuming a title to exclude us en-

plain of their assuming a title to exclude us entirely from the west coast of America.

The defect in the argument of Mr. Buchanan can, I think, be shortly stated; though I may, perhaps, not exceed your patience, nor make this letter too long, if I notice some of the facts on which Mr. Buchanan relies.

In 1790 we claimed a right to settle on the west coast of America. This right was contested by Spain, though at the time it had made no settlement north of Cape Mendocino—40 deg. 29 min. N. latitude—and all the territory north of this latitude was waste and abandoned. In the message of the Crown to Parliament, respecting the seizure of English vessels at Nootka Sound, it was complained, "that a direct claim had been asserted by the Court of Spain to the exclusive right of sovereignty, navigation, and exclusive right of sovereignty, navigation, and commerce in the territories, coasts, and seas of that part of the world." An exclusive claim to sovereignty over the west coast was one of the grounds of complaint. Mr. Pitt observed (Parliamentary History, p. 770, A. D. 1790,) that the restoration of a captured ship "was accompanied by a claim on the part of the Court of Spain, the most absurd and exorbitant that could well be imagined—a claim which they had never heard of before-which was indefinite in its extent, and which had originated in no treaty, nor formal es-tablishment of a colony, nor rested on any one of those grounds on which claims of sovereignty,

those grounds on which claims of sovereignty, navigation, and commerce usually rested."

Can words be more clear, or evidence more complete of the nature of the claim contested in this dispute? Spain had mad no settlement—it bad not completed an exclusive fitle of sovereignty, and on this ground we claimed a right to make settlements. This was not a sked as a favor or permission, a license or a grant, from Spain. The country was open and mappropriated, and in a similar condition to the gast coast ed, and in a similar condition to the east coast of America (first discovered by the English onder Cabot,) when the settlements of the Enarards, the Dutch, and the French were made on it

On the 28th of October, 1790, the Treaty of the Escurial, called in America the Nootka Sound Convention, was signed, the third article of which declared, that— "The respective subjects of the contracting

parties should not be molested in navigating or carrying on their fisheries in the Pacific Ocean, or in the South Seas, or in landing on the coasts of those seas, in places not already occupied, for the purpose of carrying on their commerce with the natives of the country, or of making settle-

Regarding the terms of the message of the King to Parliament, and the right acknowledged in this treaty "to make settlements," it is evident that Spein abandoned its exclusive claim to sovereignty. The treaty granted nothing. It was the admission of a right in other countries to make settlements on the north west coast of America—the terms of it state that right—and the facts which lead to this statement of them prove that it was not tevokable by war—for the title to make settlements under the circumstances in question was asserted independently of the treaty, and was sanctioned by the practice of the states which lead to the circumstances in question was asserted independently of the treaty, and was sanctioned by the practice of Regarding the terms of the message of the King to Parliament, and the right acknowledged in this treaty "to make settlements," it is evident that Spein abandoned its exclusive claim to the treaty, and was sanctioned by the practice of all the chief nations of Europe.

surely the Government of Spain would not have failed to have remonstrated. Its silence is not to be disregarded in this discussion.

In 1811 a settlement was made by Americans and British at Astoria, on the north of the Columbia River. It was sold and delivered up to the North-West Company before the arrival of a British vessel of war, the Raceon; the captain, acting under orders, taking, nevertheless, possession of the place. Private persons, without power and without official authority, had made the settlement—for they had no power to extend the territory of the United States—and as a private establishment it was sold.

After the war, between Great Britain and the United States it was agreed that the post at Astoria should be delivered up to the American Government, "and that the question of the title to the territory should be discussed in the negotiation on limits and other matters which was soon to be commenced." (Greenhow, p. 307.) Under this agreement Astoria was given up, and because the order of the officer to deliver it did not contain a statement of this conditional agreement, Mr. Buchanan declares that the act of restoration was absolute and unconditional, and that

American Government to have a title to settle on the west coast then unoccupied, we recognized in their favor the very principles which we had asserted against the Government of Spain in 1790.

In 1814, therefore, an agreement was made by Great Britain respecting this territory, with the Government of the United States. In 1818 we made a treaty with the United States for the joint occupation of the territory. Both these proceedings were sovereign acts, independent of Spain, and performed by both countries. In 1819 a treaty was made between Spain and the United States, by which the former coded, in general terms, to the latter, all rights, claims, and pretensions north of the 42d parallel of latitude, and lastly, in 1826 Great Britain and the United States prolonged the convention or treaty of 1818. States prolonged the convention or treaty of 1818, and their joint sovereignty over the Ore-

gon was again exercised.

It is now contended by the United States, that
the treaty of 1819, made with Spain, gives them
a right to the west coast, exclusive of all other Mr. Pakenham, in his most able argument on

these facts, observes—
"Supposing the arrangement proposed in the year 1818, or any arrangement for the partition of the Oregon territory, to have been concluded in those days, between Great Britain and this untry, what would, in that case, have become

he exclusive rights of Spain?

There would have been no refuge for the United States but in an appeal to the principles of the Nootka Convention.
"To deny, then, the validity of the Nootka

Convention is to proclaim the illegality of any title founded on discovery, exploration, or settlement, previous to the conclusion of the Florida nent, previous to the conc "To appeal to the Floriday Treaty as convey-

ing to the United States any exclusive rights, is to attach a character of enercachn ent & of violation of the rights of Spain to every act which the United States appealed in the negociation of 1818, as giving them a claim to territory on the

north-west coast.
"These conclusions appear to the undersigned to be irresistible."

How does Mr. Buchanan reply to these most fair and logical conclusions? He says, "the question simply is, were the titles of Spain and of the United States, when united by the Florida Treaty, on the 22d of February, 1819, good as against Grea. Britain to the Oregon territory, as far north as the Russian line in the latitude of

But this is not the quastion at issue. We are deciding a claim set up by the United States in 1814, and which formed the subject matter of

against enhouse, and thus destroying the varieties to make settlement under the effective of disposal massioners in 1826-were perfectly surface in asying—

"That whatever the tille may have been, on the part of tirest British and commissioners in 1826-were perfectly surface in asying—

"That whatever the tille may have been, on the part of tirest British and the child may be the part of tirest British and the child may be the part of tirest British and the child states, and the part of tirest British and the the United States, and the part of tirest British and the child party, and the part of tirest British and the child party, and the child party and the child states of discoveries, several of them admitted for the perception, and the british party and the child states of the most discoveries, several of them admitted for the perception of the tirest pare now rights to Great British, but because it rendered a reference to privotes faste needless, and was an abandomment me the part of Spain of its account of the beautiful the part of the second of the part of the party and the part of the par

ment of the United States, and, therefore, every thing they did should be treated by Mr. Buchanan an as of no importance.

The fact is, that Vancouver was sent to carry into effect the intentions of our Government; his proceedings were approved of, and the report of them officially published to the world, without exciting any complaint on the part of the Government;

over it.

Dealing then with Oregon as sovereigns—making an agreement in 1818 respecting the joint occupation of the country as sovereign—asserting the power to make laws over its inhabitants—it is a highly reprehensible act looking at the great interests which are at stake, to endeavour to persuade the population of America that the Governments of Grest Britain and of the United States did not by these acts displace all pre-existing claims of Spain, if there were, indeed, any such which could be advanced. There was no "outstanding" sovereignty affecting the Col-

any such which could be assuanced. I here was no "outstanding" sovereignty affecting the Columbia River for purchase in the Market.

If then, the United States cannot establish a title to Oregon without a resort to the treaty of 1819, and such is the clear inference to be drawn from the statement of Mr. Buchanan it is evident that the pretensions advanced against this country cannot be sustained. this country cannot be sustained. London, Dec. 13, 1845.

AN ARKANSAS TRAGEDY .- On the night of the 22d ult., a most cowardly murder was per-petrated on the wife of Shadrack Nichola and their daughter, aged eight years, and a son four years old, on Hickory Ridge, a short distance from Helena, Ark., while Mr. Nichols was on a

not contain a statement of this conditional agreement, Mr. Buchanan declares that the act of restoration was absolute and unconditional, and that any instructions subsequently given respecting this post to the British Minister at Washington, were mere mental reservations? The communications previously made to Mr. Rush, and which are recorded by the official agents of his own Government, he passes by, as not deserving of notice.

From the above facts there are two very important conclusions:—

1st. That when the Racoon visited Astoria, an official, authorized, and national occupation of the Columbia river was made. The Constitution of the United States actually precludes the possibility of any official authority or national title to territory being derivable from the acts of Captain Gray, or of Astor's partners.

2dly. By our allowing the possibility of the American Government to have a title to settle on the west coast then unoccupied, we recognized in their favor the very principles which whad asserted against the Government of Spain in 1790.

any one could reach the house, however, the assasin had fled.

But the most hellish part remains yet to be told.—This incarnate hell-hound ravished the lady after breaking her skull! Hard as this is to believe, it is no fiction, no mere phantom of imagination; would to God it was. The dead body was examined by ladies, and the above is the verdict rendered to the coroner.

The people of Hickory Ridge, on hearing all the facts, became furious. The erv of "burn the

the facts, became furious. The cry of "burn the murderer" ran from one to the other. They suddenly became calm, determined and resolute as to their purposes, which must have been still more awful to the murderous wretch, could he have observed it. They armed themselves with gun and knife, came to town last Saturday, coolly and deliberately broke open the jail door, knocked off the chains of the prisoner and with a rope round his neck, compelled him to run alongside their horses to the scene of the murder. A distance of about 20 miles. -a distance of about 20 miles

der—a distance of about 20 miles.

They then formed a court, called a jury, went through a trial, and found the murderer guilty. He was to be burned! The next day, (Sunday,) they chained him to a tree, had the wood around him so as to reast him by degrees, & had kindled the fee Received. the spectators to witness even on that bloody fiend. The cry arose to hang him; and he too joined the cry. They did hang him on the gate post—they hung him covered with the same bloody shirt in which he committed the awful deed.

There was a time in the reign of Queen Eliza beth, when rum and brandy were sold by the ounce by apothecaries; as a medicine; and a tea-spoonful was considered a dose by all the

Enropean Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS PER HIBER-

ANOTHER FRAME The Journal de la Haus of December 29th, on the authority of a correspondent, who professess to be a veteran of the army Napoleon and writes from Warsaw under da f December 15th, asserts in the most unequivocal manner that the accounts of the atrocities committed by the Russians in the convent at committed by the Russians in the convent at Minsk, in Lithuania, are who esale falsehoods. The correspondent says that no convent of Basilians ever existed at Minsk, and that the name of the pretended abbess, Mietschylawaska (now in Rome,) is wholly unknown in Lithuania

SHIPWRECKS

The month of December appears to have been unusually disastrous on the English coast. Nearly a hundred vessels, of various kinds, are mentioned in the journals as lost during that month

ston, and the neighbourhood, even to a more fearful degree than on this side of the Mersey.

selves ashore in a very dangerous locality, beselves ashore in a very dangerous locality, between Azmoor and Mazagan, and before they
wind, which was blowing hard at the time, with
a heavy sea running, increased with tremendous
violence from the Northwest, accompanied by
heavy rains, and the vessel became completely
at its mercy, and soon filled and became a general wreck.

On the morning of the 7th a scene of the
most appalling description was presented. The
versed in th

At Bideford, the gale blew terrifically high

similar escape, butt-fell overboard and was drowned.

A Bideford, the gale blew terrifically high during the whole of the 22d, with heavy falls of snow, and the wreck of the yatch Fanny, the property of Charles Montgomery, Eaq., of Swanses was driven into the harbour. During the night two vessels were totally lost, within sight of the shore, and both crews, with the exception of one amon, perished. One was the Albion, belonging to Birkanam, laden with iron. Another vessel, a large Barque, was driven ashore, and, but for the prompt arrival of the life-boat, which took the terew off the rigging and landed them, they would have mel with a watery grave.

In the vicinity of the coast of St. Mumble's Head and Cardigan Bay, upwards of forty individuals have, it is supposed, perished on board one vessel. Another wreck occurred near the barbour during the same night, believed to be the Dors, and all hands perished.

On the afternoon of Sunday, to the north of Cardigan, the Victoria, from Penmaudre, struck on the bar. Crew rescued by the life-boat, after being sixteen hours in the rigging. About five miles to the eastward of Cardigan harbour, the Margaret and Mary, of Aberystwith, and Portwallaet, a number of other casualties hape pend. At the latter port a boat marked Three Brothers," of Liverpool, was washed up on the beach, and also several timbers and a piece of a vessel's figure head. The ship Rob the Ranter, from Glagow, put into the same port for shelter on Sunday week, having been struck by a tremendous sea the day before, which swept the decks of their boats, bulwarks, &c. and carried overboard three scanes.

On Friday, two vessels were wrecked in Fishmand Bawar, The streng fore of the form and the principles and there the bodies of the crew floating in the principles and out between it. Twenty-nine of the unfort with the wreck of the company had succeeded in getting ashore between it. Twenty-nine of the unfort with the wreck of the crew floating in the last tage of exhaustion. See the day work of the company ha overboard three seamen.

On Friday, two vessels were wrecked in Fish-

uard Bay. The stern of one of them floated in, n which was inscribed "Howard of Savannah." her deck previous to her going to pieces, but from the boisterous state of the weather no assistance could be rendered, and it was supported that all hands perished. From the size of stern, it is conjectured that she must have been a ship of about 700 tons burden.

The effect of the gale on the east coast ap-

The effect of the gale on the east coast appears to have been as disastrous as in the channel. Off Margate, a homeward bound vessel, engaged in the Indian trade, was driven ashore on the Knock sands, and speedily became a wreck. She was called the Woodman, commanded by Mr. Good, and was from Bombay, having on board a valuable cargo of merchandise and several passengers, who had a narrow escape from drowning. She became a total wreck. cape from drowning. She became a total wrec Between forty and fifty bales of cotton belonging She became a total wreck between forty and fifty bales of cotton belonging to her cargo floated out, which have been picked up and landed at Ramsgate and Deal. Her loss is said to amount to near £30,000.

The Mary Ann, Swansea to London, was totally wrecked near Rowcastle. Two only of her

crew saved.

At Bridington, the bay presented a most ani mated scene, by the number of vessels running in for shelter. There were upwards of two hundred at one period, the chief portion of which had lost anchors, cables, boats, bulwarks, and had lost anchors, cables, boats, bulwarks, and round houses, by their decks being swept by the surf. Near the Hasborough Light a brig called the Idea, bound to Limerick, drove on to the sands, when she immediately capsized, the crew having barely time to cut away the boat and leap into it before the succeeding wave took her off into deep water, and then she immediately foundered. The crew were subsequently picked up and landed at Varnouth.

and landed at Yarmouth.

At Redcar, on Sunday evening week, a vessel, supposed to be the brig Commerce, of Stockholm, foundered, and every soul on board of her

Near where the ill-fated Margaret, Hull steamer, was lost, the gale was fearful. An English vessel, supposed to be the Bellona, from Jersey, was totally lost. All her crew (14 or 16) perished, and no portion of her cargo has been saved. Further up the same coast, four other vessels

which was severely felt on the river Thames, at Woolwich. The damage done to the smaller crafts was considerable. During the night of Friday, the Niobe, steamer, belonging to the Old Woolwieh Company, broke loose from her moorings, and knocked a hole in her bottom, rendering the use of all the numps necessary to preing the use of all the pumps necessary to pre-vent her from sinking. The steamer, Waterman went her from sinking. The steamer, Waterman No. 6, also broke adrift from her moorings, was carried down the river, and sustained consideration of the steamer of the stea The weather, in the southwest of Scotland,

continues very wintry and severe. On Wednes-day there was quite a storm of snow and wind between Newton-Stewart and Stranraer, and on Thursday morning all the grounds were covered with snow, with every prospect of a severe win

ter.
The Inverness Courier states that the Perth mail for several nights had been late in arriving, owing to a heavy fall of snow in that direction.

In Caithness, as well as in Aberdeen, they have

already had heavy falls of snow.

At Waterford, on Monday night week, there was a perfect hurricane. The schooner Kate, of Bristol, broke from her moorings, was driven to the opposite side of the river, where she struck and the captain's son and three sailors, who were asleep at the time, were drawled. The master asleep at the time, were drowned. The maste and an apprentice leaped overboard and were

I have this moment heard from the office of the British consul of the total wreck on the coast, between Azmoor and Mazagan, of another French man-of-war steamer, of 650 tons burden and 140-horse power. The details are very shocking, and the number of lives lost is 77, including the captain and all the officers, with the exception of one midshipman. The newly appointed French consul to Mogador is numbered among the victims. Exactly one half of those was the modern of the support of the proportion of the support of the proportion of the support of the suppo and 140-horse power. The details are very shocking, and the number of lives lost is 77, including the captain and all the officers, with the exception of one midshipman. The newly appointed French consul to Mogador is numbered among the victims. Exactly one half of those on heart the unfortunate vessel were drowned: pointed French consul to Mogador is numbered among the victims. Exactly one half of those on board the unfortunate vessel were drowned; the other half were saved under circumstances which reflect the highest credit on the British and French vice consul at Mazagan, Mr. Redman, for it was to his prompt arrival at the spot, and his energetic persuasion of the Moors to assist him, that the survivors owe their lives.—

Among those saved were two passengers; Mes-

along the coast, and great loss of property. The effects of the storm were felt at Birkenhead, Bid-Mogador, on her passage thither, with the new consul. On the night of the 6th instant, about eleven o'clock, from a miscalculation of the commander, the people on board found themselves ashore in a very dangerous locality, between Azmoor and Mazagan, and before they could make arrangements for getting her off, the wind, which was blowing hard at the time, with heavy sea runging, increased with tremendous with the Previous A.

most appalling description was presented. The strand was strewed with the wreck, with here sentative institutions.—(Sneetse

remained on board the steamer in their cabins, under water.

Along the whole line of coast from Azmoor to Mazagan the wreck of the ill-fated Papin was washed ashore, and it is feared nothing of comparatively the slightest value can be saved, in consequence of the heavy sea, which breaks up everything there.

It is expected that the English war steamer, lying at Gibraltar, will be ordered by the authorities to the scene of devastation to render assistances.

sistance.

The following is extracted from a London let-

ter on the late ministerial crisis:
"Had Lord John Russell formed a ministry, he would have entered on the campaign under the disadvantage that we do not know what Peel would have proposed with regard to the Corn Law. Hence let the Whig measures have been what they would, Peel was in a situation to nove amendments of some kind, favorable to the landlords. This trick, quite in accordance with his character, would have bolstered up his dam-aged reputation, and Lord John must have been

"As it is, the move in the game is (I say for-tunately) thrown upon Peel. He must now show His cards.

"If he propose total repeal, our c d, as free "If he propose total repeal, our c d, as free traders, is gained. If he only propose a modified repeal (and the chances are trad he will do so; throwing back the objections of the Laberals by the reproach—" Your failure to form a Free Trade government is the warrant for my adoption of less stringent measures." Lord John Russell, being now pledged by his letter to the Electors of London, must vote against him. The sulky Agriculturists will likewise oppose him. I think I see Peel left in a minority.

"If so, he must again go out a used up man. The helm must either be confided to the Protectionists, or to the Liberals. The first is an ab-

tionists, or to the Liberals. The first is an absurdity. Will not the Liberals return to power in a much better position than they are in now."

From the Scotsman.

The following short note from Mr. Macaulay vill be read with interest. It was written in reply to one from the secretary of the chamber of Commerce, transmitting the memorial from that body of the Queen, in favor of opening the ports:

Further up the same coast, four other vessels were lost.

The Swift, from Ross to Leith, was lost at the entrance of the Sunderland harbour. Crew saved by means of lines thrown by rockets.

The light-house, fixed by Mr. Bush, on the Goodwin Sands, has disappeared. The exact time of its sinking is not known, as the fog prevented observation for two or three days.

There was a hurricane from the west and north-west on Feigher and several results of the same coast, four other vessels were frustrated by Lord Grey. I hope that the public interests will not suffer. Sir Robert Peel must now undertake the settlement of the question. It is certain that he can settle it. It is by no mean certain that we could have done so. For we shall, to a man, support him; and a large proportion of those who are now in the same coast, four other vessels were lost. There was a hurricane from the west and morth-west, on Friday and Saturday nights last, which was severely felt on the river Thames, at Woolwich. The damage done to the smaller crafts was considerable. During the night of Friday, the Niobe, steamer, belonging to the Old Woolwich Company, broke loose from her moorings, and knocked a hole in her bottom, renderings, and knocked a hole in her bottom, rendering the first proportion of those who are now in office who ar mediate repeal, I would be, as to all other mat-ters, absolutely in his hands; that I would take an office or no office, just as suited him best; personal pretensions or jealousies on my part. If every-body else had acted thus, there would now have been a Liberal ministry. However as

I said, perhaps it is best as it is.

"I do not think that, if we had formed a government, we should have entertained the question of paying the Roman Catholic priests of Ireland. I cannot answer for others; but I should have thought it positive insanity to stir the matter.

"In it is a wooden ball, and sticking a method that the company should the table, propose that the knute, & whoever missed the math pay the brill. While the rolling is going to woner of the ball slips out of the row while the rolling is going to woner of the ball slips out of the row while the rolling is going to woner of the ball slips out of the row while the rolling is going to woner of the ball slips out of the row while the rolling is going to woner of the ball slips out of the row while the rolling is going to woner of the ball slips out of the row while the rolling is going to woner of the ball slips out of the row while the rolling is going to woner of the ball slips out of the row will be a supplied to the row while the rolling is going to woner of the ball slips out of the row will be a supplied to the row while the rolling is going to woner of the ball slips out of the row will be a supplied to the row will be a supplied to

State for the Home Department as soon as it is clear that the government is settled.

"Ever yours truly,

"T. B. MAGMULAY."

"J. F. MacFarlan, Esq., Edinburgh.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CANADA.—The appointment of a successor to Lord Metcalfe cannot in prudence be long delayed; and those who have at heart the colonial interests of this The Cork Examiner gives the following account of the ravages of the storm in that city:—
"The gale set in early in the evening, and increased as the night advanced; and so tremendous were the gusts that swept the streets, that long before the hour of nine o'clock the highways and public thoroughfares were completely descrited, the lamps were extinguished, the shops closed; not a being was to be seen; and even the watchmen were forced to take shelter as best they might. However, thanks to Providence, we have to announce that no accident of any importance occurred.

Loss of a French Steam Frigate.—Aletter from Tangier, dated December 14th, gives the following account.

Loss of a French Steam Frigate.—Aletter from Tangier, dated December 14th, gives the following account.

I have this moment heard from the office of the man. The rumour that it is to be Sir Henry Pottinger keeps up; no doubt because his country into one embroiled colony. It would be the stelled—the cash put into the hands of the his saleculated to succeed in all embroilements; and the popular notion of Canada is that it ever has been an embroiled colony. It would be a great assumption to say that Sir Henry Pottinger were all their wealth on the point—they having and the green ones around are eager to say and those country feel much anxiety as to the choice of the man. The rumour that it is to be Sir Henry Potting and the green ones around are eager to say and the green ones around are eager to say and the green ones around are eager to say and the green ones around are eager to say and the green ones around are eager to say and the green ones around are eager to say and the green ones around are eager to say and the green ones around are eager to say and the green ones around are eager to say and the green ones around are eager to say and the green ones around are eager to say and the green ones around are eager to say and the green ones around are eager to say and the green ones around are eager to say and the green ones around are eager to say an among the victims. Exactly one half of those on board the unfortunate vessel were drowned; the other half were saved under circumstances which reflect the highest credit on the British and French vice consul at Mazagan, Mr. Redman, for it was to his prompt arrival at the spot, and his energetic persuasion of the Moors to assist him, that the survivors owe their lives.—

Among those saved were two passengers; Messires Dubowrdien and Delaporte, and a Moor. Le Papie was one of the vessels destined to form the French squadron on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade, and was on her way to Senegal, intending to call at No advance in-political organization appears to this street being a continued descent native institutions; though, unlike Sir Henry Pottinger, after leave though under the were were two farmed the working of the same commanded in Canada was obtained through him sengular acquaintance with the working of the British Parlament. His Canadian intrigues, indeed, were not a very exalted imitation of our practice; but they were an imitation, and the working of the British Parlament. His Canadian intrigues, indeed, were not a very exalted imitation of our practice; but they were an imitation, and they have the wind the property of the b

about high moral character and of the Metcalfe's rule, discord high

Colonial

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.-A

held on Saturday last, before Esq., one of the Coroners the body of Joseph Price, Es first Toll-Gate Young-str from the City of Toronto. the owner of considerable as appeared in evidence, property he had in the tow When at a short distance fr stated, by the rupture of a bloobrain. The deceased was much was an Englishman, and was a Society of Freemasons; and his buried, we are given to understand ic Honours. The Verdict of the Ju ic Honours. The Verdict of the cordance with the melancholy mity.—Toronto Herald.

IRON STEAM-BOATS .- The two boats building for Messrs. Egon a ply on the Chaudiere and Chats tively, are fast progressing. at Aylmer is nearly complete, work proceeding as fast as possifeet long; 20 feet breadth of bear power. The ice will be cut of Lake is also fast progressing: She is 130 feet long; 20 feet horse power also. Both boats ply on their respective routes on rior and newest style : steamboat accommodation on our wisurpassed for splendour by any st the best running models; and it is they will last 25 years.

Both boats are chartered by two young tlemen of taste and enterprise. Mr. Park Montreal, is the contractor for these vess and Wm. Miller is the engineer, superials their construction. By t their construction. By taking a pleasure to Aylmer—gentlemen of the town, to war Iron Steamboat is a novelty, can gratify it ribsity. The route upon which these be placed will be complete for traveling the railroad Mr. Wright is constructing, north side of the Ottawa, in con magnificent slide at the Chatts is finished town Packet.

The Madawaska Road is now ope from Belleville, to the Madawaska branch Ottawa; and loaded sleighs are passing the lumbering establishme try from the rich producers in the St. Lawrence, to the consuming in the valley of the Ottawa, there both parties country, despite the tardiness of our las ment-a Government which is fifty year the onward march of the Canadian

trade is very simple. They would well-frequented public house, and, or other, they would drop into the bar-n out showing any token of recog talking a little with such persons to be present, and ascertaining that here as goose to be plucked, one of them would proceed for some liquor; another would produce a wooden ball, and sticking a kniss in it; he unscrews it before all from a crevice in the centre a five from a crevice in the centre a twe corolls out. The accomplice pockets the money, and proposes to the rest to "hat sport" with the owner of the ball whe turns. Immediately after he comes ball room, and seeing his accomplice "finger ball he says," Have you found host to ball. There is a five cent piece in it sense," says the decoy-duck, shaking "there is nothing in it." What will that there is not a five cent piece in it there is not a five cent piece in it.

The others remain in jail .- [Globe.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.-Yest noon the Hon. H. Killaly, President of the of Works, accompanied by his son, was ping in his sleigh towards town, when, from the cause of the cause ing in his sleigh towards town, accuse, the horse became unmanageab off at a most furious rate down Bit this street being a continued descennance of the honorable gard the honorable ga

ialy was thrown upwards o lialy was thrown Upwatthe sleigh. He was stunned interfectovered, and on has the fate of his son, his joy in seeing him coming, with o head, and in no way seriou orse, after traversing several respeed, was finally stopped into deep snow.—[Montrea.]

into deep snow.—[Worlden whose had better know well spices had better know well shose they deal with. During ation an immense quantity of and ground with the had have the had by an establishment here, pose of extensive adulteration tour duty to give the inforgenerally, in order that the generally, in order that the generally, in order that the uard. The appearance & sm as to mix readily with any ki

The quantity imported am yo tons. - Montreal Herald NGSTON HEI

TON, TUESDAY, FEBRU E NEW GOVERNOR G ppears by advices from Mont is brought out despatches of .Generalship of these Prov-rt, and that his Lordship has His Commission will be t packet.

people of this country ha
t military Governors. It
hether Earl Cathcart will in

distrust. the sweets of government. saking for some time back litia of the Lower Province, success. On the contrary success. On the contrary saction has been produced of the officers from the Tcr ling the French Canadians. In the companies we have a second of the companies would have need and proceeded with the companies would have need and proceeded with ras to have been expected loyalty and zeal of every clearly subjects in the Province, y, his Lordship further to ry, his Lordship further is much disappointment on much expectation having me has been consumed withe officers who have bee erefore he announces his dono further promotions or, appet the session of the Logis silitia law will be submitted could be hardly fair to hold earlier for the failure, for w

ost exclusively, was beg at only pro tem he would much change in subsi but he has had a specime e spirit of the Tories. il offices, both of profit a lives. The late ministry st d the Tories raised the the forces raised the
"Yet the ex-minis
ries than reformers to off
ministers, in two years a
cointed just one reform
a the proscription now?
office, and went to the to once, and went to the dependent of party! Mor-commendation. Did great! Was there ever be ded together to get and langly broke all the promise high they so liberally r. They have done nothing

able for this failure, for wable scheme of selecting

They have done nothing uld do, but have done jus ature is summoned to meet of Business on Friday th s almost the last ession having bee which is alm

ector General Cayley ha to wriggle himself into I ds having engaged to resign

on Gregon t rican Review. by an American, treats the state of the stat all the speakers in Congravenient assumption that the shadow of right to supheir right to the whole of uestionable, and is sustained and "irrefragable" a there is, of course, a lean do in this article from the lusively that their ci hable, but, on the contrary most strongly relies on, a ance, they claim Oregon iscovery of the Columbia purchase from Spain.
Than that these two groun
For if Spain had any title because the country was he ing. But if it was her's, G g but what belonged then and which neither he nor ight to appropriate to the

right to appropriate to them is was really a discovery of thing the discoverer to claim it did not belong to Spain, a to convey to America. So o wonder to see any same matilles, for they knock each cent they are set up. He mem he pleases, but he can, for they are incompatible. gain, on the doctrine, so mu Americans, that the discover de discoverer to all the conference reviewer shows that nor been acknowledged, but And what a monstrous of may discover a country, any of its rivers; another discover those rivers, or he and a second man may did another, until all are discovery ese discoverers of rivers
coverer of the country fre
etein! The true doctri
covery of a country carr
country contains both of ere is one point on which

not do justice to the British c rention was permanent, all it might be of that class of ogated by subsequent wough that this treaty was eaties granting territorial r hey are of the nature of de sale of freehold estate. Co may be abrogated by war; it ing a right of freehold in; in, cannot be abrogated with of the party. It would be logical to maintain that the necessarrendered Canada to abrogated by the subsequen in, and that Canada now actume, as it is to maintain all the canada to the canada to the canada now actume, as it is to maintain all the canada to the canada now actume, as it is to maintain all the canada to the canada to the canada now actume.

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