straps of the harness gave way; at the same time one of the reins which got under the tail of the horse being injudiciously pulled, in the vain attempt to stop the animal, it began kicking violently, and quickened its pace down the bill, near the bottom of which it was diverted from its near the bottom of which it was diverted from its course by some persons attempting to atop it, and dashed directly against a stone on the side of the road. Both of the persons in the vehicle were precipitated over it, and were taken up in a state of innear-stility. The elder female, without any visible marks of injury, died in a few hours from the violence of the concussion; the other was thrown against a grinding stone, by which her head was dreadfully fractured, but she has since spoken, and hopes are entertained of her recovery. she has since spoken, and hopes are entertained of her recovery. The name of the female killed was Chisholm,

a resident of the Bay of Quinte; the name of the survivor, her niere, has escaped my recollec-

I send you an account, though imperfect, of this accident, because I think the record of such events is usually read with melancholy interest; but more particularly because I think the publication of such accidents would serve as a useful warning to the public, and by producing caution processes are went smiles occurrences. caution sometimes prevent similar occurrences -[Com. Cobourg Star.

FIRE AT PACKENHAM .- On the 20th instant, a fire broke out in the house of one Cross, Packenham village—destroying the Presbyterian Church, and three other buildings with out houses. We understand it was by the greatest exertion that the flames were subdued, and prevented from communicating with other buildings. The Sheriff is a sufferer by the occurrence—the houses having belonged to him. The property houses having belonged to him. The property destroyed was all frame work, We are informed that the fire originated in

the following manner: It appears that Mrs. Cross—her husband being out at the time,—was occupied in rubbing her leg with high wines, and allowed her hand (with which she was applying the liquidy to come in contact with the lighted coole, which enveloped it in a flame. To save her hand from being burnt, she thrust is into the Bed-clothes on an adjoining bed, but had only the effect of communicating the flame for them without extinguishing it. No water be-ing hands, the jung containing the high wines ing handy, the jug containing the high wines was emptied on the bed-clothes to put the flame out! but, as any one might have supposed by a moment's reflection, it had quite an opposite cf-fect, and soon enveloped the whole house in flames.—[Bathurst Courier.

The body of a man called Sliney, was discov-The body of a man called Sliney, was discovered on Monday morning last, floating in the St. Lawrence, in the Eddy opposite the out-let of the Canal. This unfortunate person was known, for some time past, to be in a state of mental abberration, wandering from place to place, but manifested a particular penchant to walk along the bank of, and look into the St. Lawrence, from which he was, more than once, driven away by persons who were apprehensive, from his annearance, that he would drown himfrom his appearance, that he would drown himself. He was seen last, we believe, on Saturday coming into Town, late in the evening, when he, in all probability, proceeded to the River and accomplished his design.

An Inquest was held by Dr. McDonald, and the Jury returned a verdict in accordance, with

the Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated .- [Cornwall Observer.

THE OREGON TREATY.

The Oregon Treaty, and all the accompanying They were not communicated by the President to Congress, but appear to have found their way into one of the public Journals, through one of the Senators. If so, he will, no doubt, be called to account for his irregularity. From these documents we learn, that "Lord Aberdeen positively and explicitly declined to treat of the navigation of the St. Lawrence." rively and explicitly declined to treat of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, in connection with
the Columbia." It was generally believed, when
the negotiation was in progress, that an attempt
would be made to exchange the navigation of
the one river for the other. The new Ministry
may perhaps pursue a different policy on this
subject, but we learn that Lord Aberdeen would not on any account, "enter into any negotiation in regard to the St. Lawrence." The right of navigating the Columbia, by English subjects, being confined to the Hudson's Bay Company, and persons trading with them, will of course, cease with the expiration of the Company's Charter. Here is the Treaty :- [Examiner

Article I.—From the point on the 49th par-allel of North latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions be-tween Great Britain and the United States, terminates the line of bou tories of her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States, shall be continued Westward along the 49th parallel of North latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the contiment from Vancouver's Island, and thence South-erly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca Straits, to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navigation of the said channel and straits South of the 49th parallel of North latitude, remain free and open to both parties.

Article 2.—From the point at which the 49th parallel of North latitude shall be found to interect the great Northern branch of the Colu river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where it meets the main stream e the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being underthrough the said river or rivers, it being understood, that all the usual portages along the line thus descriled, shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States; it being, however, understood that nothing in this article shall be continued to revent the strued as preventing, or intended to prevent, the Government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers, not inconsistent with the

present treaty.

Article 3.—In the future appropriation of the territory south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, as provided in the first article of this treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Com-pany, and of all British subjects who may be al-ready in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within said territory shall be

Article 4 .- The farms, lands, and other property of every description, belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the North side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States Government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said Government at a proper valuation to be agreed upon between the parties.

Article 4.—The present Treaty shall be ratifed by the President of the United States by and

fied by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratification shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

"Surely the pleasure is as great "Of being cheated as to cheat."

THE HARVEST.—The present is perhaps the earliest Wheat Harvest known in this section for a number of years, and we are happy to say that from all we can learn from private sources that the yield is abundant and the grain good. New Wheat was ground by Messrs. Fuller & Canniff on the 23rd inst., and we have heard from some scurce that New Wheat was taken to some of our Wills on the 15th, but cannot now recollect who was our informant. The spring crops may be an average but nothing more Hay is abundant and has been housed in excellent condition.—[Belleville Chronicle.

THE CROPS.—The Wheat Crop throughout the back Country is particularly fine: in Emily, Ops and Mariposa, it is unusually heavy, and will on an average, yield more per acre than it has of late years. Potatoes, also are looking well, and in a journey of 30 miles back, we did not hear a single complaint. -[Peterboro Chronicle

To the curious in agricultural matters, as well as others, the following note of the first atrival of the new wheat, at the Toronto Cili. Steam Mills. for 14 years, may be interesting:

In the ye	ar 1832,	Augus	
V 1984 1981	1833.		15th.
**	1834,		26th.
66	1835,	**	15th.
44	1836,		23rd.
11	1837.	44	29th.
44	1838,	44	17th.
44	1839,	**	13th.
44	1840,	- 44	10th.
64	1841.	44	10th.
46	1842.	**	19th.
61	1843.	**	10th.
44	1844.		7th.
a	1845.	- 44	12th.
46	1846,	July	30th.
It will be	seen that in 1	1840, 1841 a	nd 18

It will be seen that in 1840, 1841 and 1843, it arrived singularly, on the same day—the 10th of August—but this year, the 30th day of July presents us with the first new specimens, of the staff of life,"—earlier by nearly three weeks than in the three earliest of the past 14 ears .- [Coloniet.

Mgs.ancholy Death.—On Sunday last, a son of William Kirby, Esq., of Hawkesbury, aged three years and eight months, came to his death under the following circumstances:—
The Child was standing near the stove lighting a piece of paper, which ignited sooner than he expected, he suddenly stepped back, and failing into a tub of hot water, was scalded in a most shocking manner; and although medical aid was promptly called, he survived only thirty-five hours.—[Life at the Springs.

The following are the concluding clauses of the protest of Lord Stanley, in which several other peers joined, against the passing of the new Corn Law:

11. Because of the removal of differential dutics in favour of Canadian corn is at variance with the legislative encouragement held out to that colony by Parliament, on the faith of which the colonists have laid out large some of money upon the improvement of their internal navigation; and because the removal of protection will divert the traffic of the interior from the St. Lawrence, and the British ports of Montreal and Quebec, to the foreign port of New York; thus throwing out of employment a large amount of throwing out of employment a large amount of British shipping, severing the commercial interests most intimately with the United States of

12. Because the adoption of a similar system 12. Because the asoption of a similar system with regard to other articles of commerce, will tend to sever the strongest bond of union between this country and her colonies, will deprive the British merchant of that which is now his most certain market, and sap the foundation of that colonial system, to which, commercially and politically, this country owes much of its resent existence.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE. Customs Department, Montreal, July 23, 1846.

the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned and described ports of the way of the grinding of Foreign wheat in Bond for Exportation without the payment of ment, I have re duty, under the provisions of the Act 9th Vict.,

The Collector of Customs at any Port of Entry shall receive entries of Foreign Wheat in-tended to be ground in bond for exportation, at any port duly established for that purpose. And any port duly established for that purpose. And such Collector shall deliver or cause to be delivered such Foreign Wheat to be passed on to such Port for the Ginding in Bond of Foreign Wheat, under bond (which bonds may be taken either by the Collector at the Port of Entry, or by the Collector at the Port of destination as may best suit the convenience of the Importer) to the satisfaction of such Collector for the armined and entry of such Foreign Wheat at such to the satisfaction of such Consector for such Consector fo have been given at the Port of destination, a cer-tificate thereof, under the hand of the Collector of Customs, shall at the time of entering such Foreign Wheat be produced to the Collector, at the Port of Entry at which such Foreign Wheat

shall be imported.

The Collector of Customs at any Port of En-The Collector of Customs at any Port of Entry, at which Foreign Wheat may be reported for entry to be ground in bond for exportation, shall grant to the Importer (or his or their Agent,) of such Foreign Wheat, a certificate under his band particularizing the quantity of such Foreign Wheat, by what vessel imported, when and where from, to what Port Established when and where from, to what you allowed for the Grinding of Foreign Wheat in Bond, the same is destined, the time allowed for the arrival of such Foreign Wheat at such Port of destination, together with the name of the ship or vession, together with the name of the ship or vession, and till he was compelled to do so, by an independent member of the house giving notice that he should take al of such Foreign Wheat at such Port of destin-ation, together with the name of the ship or ves-sel by which the same is to be transported;— which certificate it shall be the duty of the Importer to deposit with the Collector of Customs at the Port Established for the Grinding of Foreign Wheat in Bond for Exportation, on report-ing such Foreign Wheat for such entry, and such report and entry must be made within twenty-four hours after the arrival of such For-eign Wheat, at such Port Established for the Grinding of Foreign Wheat in Bond for Expor-tation.

It is said, that modest Ogle R. Gowan has resigned the office of Grand Master of all the Orangemen, and that a Mr. Benjamin, of Belleville, is to carry on the tomfoolery which Gowan, who is looking out for a ministerial office! is no doubt ashamed of. We have heard it stated, that the Grand Master draws on the deluded followers to the tune of something like two thousand dollars a year. Hudibras is right:

"Surely the pleasure is as great" bonds may have been given, as above physided, shall be his authority to cancel and disharge such bonds.

On the arrival of Foreign Wheat, a Port

On the arrival of Foreign Wheat, as Port duly established for that purpose, to be Ground in Bond for Exportation, the importer say pay into the hands of the Collector of such Firt the amount of the duties on such Foreign Vheat, as a deposit; and it shall be the duty f such Collectors to take the amount of the saidulties as a deposit, and upon the delivery within thirty days of the flour produced from such breign Wheat, or of a quantity equivalent to the same, to his satisfaction, to return to the Imporer the aforesaid sum, amount of duties, deposite in his hands, and to permit such flour to be exorted, under bond, or to he Warehoused at an duly hands, and to permit such flour to be exorted, under bond, or to be Warehoused at an duly constituted Warehousing Port, and in the manner provided for by law. Or the importe may give bond to the satisfaction of the Collecor, in two good and sufficient sureties in a sam of twice the amount of the duties on the saic Foreign Wheat, and upon such security beinggiven, it shall be the duty of the Collector to termit the said Foreign Wheat to be landed an conveyed to any mill which he may approve for that reyed to any nill which he may approve for that purpose, and there to be forthwith ground into flour, and afterwards barrelled, in the pissence of any person that the Collector may appoint to overlook and take account of the same, which bond shall be cancelled, upon the exportation or warehousing of such flour under bond in the manner revoyeded for by law. manner provided for by law.

By Command, J. W. DUNSCOMB, To the Editor of the British Colonist.

THE HON. H. SHERWOOD.

Terento, July 27, 1846 Sir,-You have on several occasions man fested a strong desire to be informed of the causes of difference between my late colleagues in the government and myself, and throughout all your remarks on the subject, you have eviceed a spirit of forbearance and impartiality which does you great credit. You have, however, expressed a doubt how far, constitutionally, it was pressed a doubt how far, constitutionally, it was n my power to state the grounds of my resigiation through the medium of a newspaper. In this doubt I, to a certain extent, participate;— but when the organs of the present government, and with its concurrence, as I have a right to presume, make insinuations which have a telegraph of the presume of the presume

wrung from me by the unworthy insinuation not only once, but twice, and thrice made, thi I had been engaged in an intrigue with the oponents of the government, with the view forming a new administration; to this charge have given an unqualified contradiction. No satisfied with allowing the matter to rest in the way, the organs of the present administration have changed their course of attack, and have now charged me with having been absent from my parliamentary duties at times when I ought to have been in attendance, and with having voted with Mr. Baldwin upon the civil list ques tion, in opposition to the government; and the censure me for not resigning when I could no render a cordial support to the measures and porender a coronal support to the measures and po-icy of the cabinet. Under these circumstance, and for other weighty reasons, I have made us my mind to assume the responsibility of stating some of the principal grounds of disagreemen between us, and why it was I did not resign my

Owing to the peculiar position in which par ties were placed in the Assembly, I felt it to be my duty to compromise my opinions in many in-stances, and to take a share of the responsibility of even unpopular measures, rather than draw off from the rest, and throw any difficulty in the way of the public business; yet from the course of treatment I received I felt it necessary to remonstrate, time and again, against its continuance. I was not a member, it is true, of the ance. I was not a member, it is true, of the cabinet, but in all questions, and particulary cannet, but in all questions, and particular, those which may be designated parliamentally measures, I was equally responsible with all tie other members of the government; and I insisted as a right, to be consulted upon them before thy were proposed for the consideration and adoption of the House; that I ought not to be placed in Notice is hereby given, that His Excellency le Governor General has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned and described ports of the way of the government. This natural right -though the head of the gov ment, I have reason to know, considered ny claim most reasonable. Here, then, an antig-Sarnia, Dalhousie, Gananoque, Brockville, Maitland, Stanstead, together with all duly constituted Warehousing Ports in this Province.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to apparent of the Legislative Assembly L

His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to approve of the following regulations for the Grinding in Bond of Foreign Wheat for Exportation, without the payment of duty under the provisions of the Act, 9th Victs, chap. 1.

The Callector of Customs at any Port of English in the second form at the honour to act in the Legislative Assembly, I refrained from doing so and continued in my office.

The next subject upon which I felt strongly, so far as the character of the government was concerned, was the University question. The advisers of Lord Metcalfe felt themselves justifiable in the second form at the honour to act in those with whom I had the honour to act in the Legislative Assembly, I refrained from doing so and continued in my office.

The next subject upon which I felt strongly, so far as the character of the government was concerned, was the University question. The fiable in the speech from the throne at the open-ing of the first session of the present Pariament, in recommending the settlement, by some legislative enactment, of that difficult and vesed question. In pursuance of such recommenda-tion, a bill was introduced by the Attorney Gen-

a government measure.

In the meantime, Mr. Cayley was introduced into the government, who was known to be an inveterate opponent of the change proposed;—and Mr. Draper, who had several times declared that he would stand or fall by his bill, cons that he would stand or fall by his bill, consented to make it an open question, to withdraw from its chance of passing the powerful influence of the Government, which was, in effect, declaring that the Government would not assume the responsibility of legislating upon the question.—

Nor was this all: instead of bringing in the bill as an open question, within a reasonable period of the next session, Mr. Draper again postpoured it till very nearly the end of the session, and the subject up, by bringing in a bill. Such a course of proceeding was calculated to bring the government into contempt. And besides, I maingovernment into contempt. And besides, I main-tain it as a principle, and particularly, under our present form of government, that no important changes should be proposed, such, for instance, as the educational system of the country, with the advice and consent of the Senaie theirof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratification shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, or
sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed
thereto the sea s of their arms.

Done at Washington, the löth day of June, in
the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and forty-six.

James Buchanan,
Richard Pakenham.

The Crops.—We are glad to find that the
Wheat Crop north of Toronto is not, at least in
several Townships, much, if at all, injured by
the rust. Oats are rather stunted in appearance
owing to the dry weather. From a private letter from London we learn that some of the fields
(the letter does not speak in general terms) in
that neighborhood are entirely free from rust.—[ib]

vestige of confidence between members of a govvestige of confidence between members of a government; and such would have been the opinion expressed by the Legislative Assembly, had not Mr. Draper, when the question was brought before the house, with that adroitness for which he is remarkable, drawn the attention of members from the real merits of the question to what he termed the baseness of those who would divulge a private and confidential correspondence. These feelings and views of mine were not kept a secret from my colleagues or my political friends, yet I heard no dissatisfaction expressed,

friends, yet I heard no dissatisfaction expressed, and many of my friends strongly advised me by no means to resign. It is well known that the government could not have kept its majority had I done so, and such a state of things I desired to avoid. As to my being absent, as alleged, on several occasions when the house was in committee of the whole, discussing the details of bills, I readily admit. I think I had a right to do so if I pleased; and for so doing I do not hold myself responsible to any man or set of men. myself responsible to any man or set of men, except the representatives of the people and my own constituents.

Then, as to my having voted with Mr. Bald-

win on the civil list question, and against the government. I apprehend the assertion to be quite incorrect. Though my support to the government, for the reasons I have assigned, was not rendered with that cordiality I could have desired, yet I am not aware of ever having recorded my yets against any government measure. desired, yet I am not aware of ever having recorded my vote against any government measure
while I held office, nor do I recollect ever to
have differed publicly in opinion from any of my
colleagues upon matters connected with the
government. On one occasion, there was a difference of opinion between the Inspector General
and myself upon the interpretation to be placed
upon certain despatches from the Colonial Office
relating to the subject of differential duties, but
it did not involve any opposition to the government.

At the close of the session, and on the last day of it, I called and took leave of his Excellen-cy, and he parted with me in such a manner and in such terms (and so did such of my colleagues mind a desire on their morning) as evinced to my mind a desire on their part that I should continue to hold office; at least not the remotest intimation was conveyed to me, by any one, of dissat-isfaction of any kind whatever. But within a very few days after my return to Toronto, I received an official communication from Mr. Secretary Daly, conveying to me his Excellency's thanks for my presence as an officer of government, during the session, but at the same time stating his Excellency's regret that it had not been in my power to give that hearty and cordial support to his Excellency's administration, which is midicative of confidence and concurrence in the views and general policy of his Excellency's confidential advisers. That under such circumconfidential advisers. That under such circumstances the Governor General was prepared to relieve me from the obligations and duties of my office, and to permit my immediate withdrawal from a position which could not but be embarrassing to myself, while it was at the same time compatible with the public interests.

By the return of post, I wrote the following

Toronto, 17th June, 1846. Sir.—Your communication, under date of the 12th instant, I received yesterday after the castern mail had closed. The course his Excellency the Governor General has thought proper to take, with the advice of his council, I presume leaves me no alternative, in justice to myself and to those with whom I act, than to tender to his Ex-cellency the resignation of my office of Solicitor General for Upper Canada. I must, however, express my surprise that some intimation wa not conveyed to me, while I was attending to my parliamentary duties, that it was the opinion of his Excellency that I was not giving that hearty and cordial support to his Excellency's administration which is indicative of confidence and concurrence in the views and general polic

the present Government is; but the principles upon which it was originally formed, are those which I have always strenuously advocated; and I had the extreme gratification of receiving the thanks of that truly excellent Governor, Lord Metcalfe, for my exertions in sustaining his government upon these principles during, perhaps, the most critical period of our political history. the most critical period of our political history. This, Sir, you, of all others, ought to be wel aware of. You know, and your colleagues know that your very existence as a government de-pended upon the result of the first session of the present Parliament; and you also know who mainly contributed to produce that result.— Lord Catheart may be ignorant of those circumwere in the country at the time, and in the Legislature too, can plead no such excuse.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant, HENRY SHERWOOD The Hon. D. Daly, Montreal.

Thus has terminated my connection with an administration, the conduct and policy of which can find but a very feeble response, even in the breasts of those at whose sufferance it has been permitted to exist up to this time. And I beg to assure my friends that I shall at all times, and on all occasions, be prepared to stand firmly at my post in support of those political principles upon which I entered public life, and from which I trust I have in no instance departed. Your obedient servant,

HENRY SHERWOOD.

COLLISION OF THE STEAMERS QUE-BEC AND ROWLAND HILL.

It is with the deepest regret that we recor he details of a collision, attended with loss of life, which took place on Wednesday night, be tween the steamers Quebec and Rowland Hill. It appears that soon after midnight the steamer Quebec, on her upward voyage, was on the point of entering the harbour at Three Rivers, at the moment the Rowland Hill, on her downward voyage, had got under weigh in coming out.-The Captain of the Quebec seeing the danger a collision, reversed the engines, but the Cap-tain of the Rowland Hill, not anticipating the strength of the current, and thinking he could keep clear, held on his way. A moment after-wards the two vessels came into collision with great force, the stem of the Quebec striking the Rowland Hill abreast the larboard fore gangway, carrying away the wheelbouse, breaking of the country to the shaft, and, in fact, completely stripping that side of the vessel above water almost from stern. There is no properties of the transfer of t rushed to death by it instantaneously, and several persons were precipitated into the water by the vessel, thus rendered so much lighter on one side, careening over. Capt. Ross and the crew of the Quebec, and Capt. Armstrong, of the Lord Sydenham, which came up a few moments after the accident, exerted themselves nobly in rescuing the passengers from the Rowland Hill.

We hear that the cook of the latter vessel is missing, the berth in which she slept was carried away by the concussion, but nothing was known of her fate. The Rowland Hill was towed ashore, and the Quebec remained by her un-til daylight, when she brought her passengers up to Mot treal. The Quebec had received considerable damage by the collision. Previous to sely parating, the passengers hold a meeting, at which they accorded their warmest acknowledgments to Captains Ross and Armstrong, for their praise-worthy conduct under these trying circumstan-ces. We have also received a communication, signed by several of the passengers of the Row-land Hill, reflecting in the strongest terms upon the conduct of the Captain of the Rowland Hill, which we refrain from publishing to day, as all the particulars of this lamentable occurrence will undergo an immediate legal investigation.—

ing been found on Thursday in the forecastle of had returned in co Rowland Hill; and that several of the passengers are said to be yet missing.

The Revue Canadienné says :--

The Revue Canadienne says:—

"We learn from a passenger on board the Quebec, a farmer of the Parish of St. Pierre-less Becqueis, that a dozen at least of the inhabitants of his parish perished on this occasion. One of them, named Jean Thomas Pepin, was actually cut in two—one half of his body fell into the river and the other remained on board the Rowland Hill; both were afterwards recovered, and were to be seen on the quay at Three Rivers on Thursday morning. Another individual of the same parish, who was on the wharf at Three Rivers when the accident occurred, states that he saw more than eight persons fall into the river."

The Rev. Doctor Kennady, of W Del, and Dr. Roberts, of Baltmore, procedured by the cars this morning as the following account of the Boston Post:

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The Rev. Doctor Kennady, of W Del, and Dr. Roberts, of Baltmore, returned overland to Baltmore, returned over river.'

Montreal, Friday evening, 31st July.

FLOUR.—The rates obtained during the was show a slight improvement. Sales—1000 barshow a slight improvement. Sales—1000 barshows, and the vessel's speed ished to about two knots per hor and 350 Sour Fine at 18s. 6d. Mixed brands of also fired, fog horns blown, the

and 350 Sour Fine at 18s. 6d. Mixed brands of Fine can be bought, at 20s. 3d. to 20s. 6d. Wheat.—Several small lots have been placed at from 4s. 2d. to 4s 5d. per 60 lbs.

Provisions.—Very little done since our last, except by retail. We quote Mess, at \$15 to \$13\frac{1}{2}\$. Prime, Mess, at \$10\frac{1}{2}\$ and Prime, at \$3\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$9\frac{1}{2}\$. Cargo, at \$8\frac{1}{2}\$. We have not heard of any transactions.

Tallow.—We have to notice a sale of 30, 000 lbs., at 5d\frac{1}{2}\$—3 months.

Freights—are not so firm. 4s. 6d. to Liverpool from Quebec has been accepted. To London from this Port, 5s. 9d. is asked; to Glasgow, 5s. 7\frac{1}{2}\$d.; and to Liverpool, 5s. 6d. Where, 9s. 6d. to 10s. per quarter. Ashes per ten, 35s. to 37s. 6d.

EXCHANGE—on London, 8 to 8½ per cent., 90 days. Drafts on New York 1¾ per cent.—

PROM MEXICO.

THE PRINCETON.-The telegraph announces the arrival of the steam-frigate Princeton at but eventually backed clear into Pensacola, from Vera Cruz, which she left on She remained tight until this time,

Parades was still at Mexico, not having yet left to head the army against General Taylor. On the 5th inst. an attempt at revolution was made on the part of a portion of the army, at the capion the part of a portion of the army, at the capi-tal, but it was readily suppressed. The Ameri-can squadron was still at Vera Cruz. The in-habitants of that city are exceedingly hostile to the United States, and are extremely anxious for Paredes to place himself at the head of the

or Paredes to place himself at the head of the army, and punish the audacious Americans.

When the Princeton sailed, she left at Vera Cruz frigates Cumberland, Potamac and Raritan, steamer Mississippi, sloops of war John Adams and Falmouth, brigs Somers and Perry and sehr.

Reefer. The St. Mary's was off Tampico.
The schr. Flirt was at the Rio Grande.

brigs Lawrence and Porpoise were daily The blockade was still vigorously continued, and nothing but the English Mail steamers al-

The Falmouth and Lawrence will be condemned as unseaworthy. The frigate Potomac will also be surveyed; her sails and rigging are ret-

The time of the crew of the Raritan has ex-

The barque Eugenia, Capt. Biscoe, which ran the blockade a few weeks since, has been allowed to leave the place by the Mexicans, and was not molested by our men of war.

A few days age the Cumberland, Petersac and

A few days ago the Cumberland, Potonsac and Princeton got under way, and dropped down to the Northward for the purpose of watering.—About one hundred of one men landed in four boats, under the command of Lieut. Le Boy, of the Potomac.

A body of Mexican infantry, from the high

ground above the tiver, kept up a scattering fire on our boats, but did no damage, except slightly wounding one of the Princeton's men. The Princeton was anchored in shore of the frigates, and when the Mexicans appeared in any number would send a shell among them, which sent them scampering.
The Vera Cruz paper, in giving an account of

this affair, says they killed two American officers and fifteen men, and acknowledges the loss of one lieutenant and ten men. This is about as on another rock, and after getting free from near the truth as those fellows generally come. latter she got upon a third rock amidships Correspondence of the Mobile Herald. Pensacola, July 20, 1845.

The U. S. Steamship Princeton, Com. F. En. gle, has just arrived in port, five days from Vera Cruz. The passage was stormy, with incessant

President Paredes is still in the city of Mexico. The impression is, as soon as he leaves the city his government will cease to exist. It was said an effort to effect a change was to take place on the 5th inst. The government got wind of it and called in all the troops who were under arms all night. The citizens feigned astonishment at the cause. The squadron are at Vera Cruz. The brig Perry has been sent off Cape Antonia after privateers said to be in that

From the New Orleans Commercial Times of July 21. General Faylor is now encamped with four

regiments, (Colonels Walton's, Davis's, Dakin's and Mark's) with Alabamians, under Captain Desha, at Buena Vista, on the borders of a lake, seventeen miles north-west of Matamoros.

The health of the volunteers here, with General Taylor, had much improved, owing to the fine

air they enjoyed and splendid encamping ground they occupied.

The roads were perfectly impassable for wheeled vehicles, owing to the swainpy soil, oc-casioned by the immense falls of rain which had recently taken place. There were no signs of

Mexican soldiery in the vicinity of Camargo.
There was no exhibition of hostility or discontent on the part of the people; on the contrary, they shewed every symptom of pleasure at the change of masters the country was undergoing. On the 12th inst., before the arrival of the Americans, 17 horsemen left Camargo for Mon-Capt. Walker had returned from his expedition to Monterey, and delivered a report, which

is said to be exceedingly interesting, of the state of the country through which he passed, halting There is no probability of any opposition being made to the advance of the American troops between Camargo and Monterey, and from what could be collected, the Mexican force concentra-

ted at the latter point is extremely insignificant.

Nothing regarding the reported approach of Paredes, with the army of leserve, of an authentic nature, has been ascertained at head quarters, although scouts are out in some numbers selves for that purpose.

Row- Every thing, however, seem to announce that the possession of Monterey will be fercely dis-puted, as it is, by nature and art, one of the most powerful strong-holds in Mexico. The inhabit-ants and soldiers are daily employed in improv-ing its descens.

ing its defences.

The crops, it is feared, are almost irreparably injured. The cotton harvest is annihilated; as for the corn, much will be saved, although greatdeteriorated.

The Mexican peasantry are employed very diligently in cutting wood and piling it on the banks of the river, for the steamboats. They

banks of the river, for the steamous receive \$3,50 a cord.

Business is very brisk at Matamoros. Fine weather had again assumed a permanent aspect; the waters were every where falling, and the whole of the military were joyanly preparing for the opening campagin.

Captain Ryan, of the steamer Charlevoix, who arrived here yesterday, reports two bodies hav-

Halifax. The Rev. Doctor Kennady, of V.

than a cable's lengt however, continued sme steamed along rapidly. (

r last. The rates obtained during the week About rock of the deep sea lead h

for the purpose of sounding.
There was no land or rocks waiting for the fog to clear a Shelburne, but where The boat returned, ued backing slowly as those the soundings. Unluckly ha she scraped the bottom, thu but eventually backed clear engine pumps going. They we soon cleared her of water. After soon cleared her of water. After could be obtained with one hundre line the boat was hoisted up and the

tinued backing off shore until about on Sonday, when the fog partly bro Her course was then altered safely at Halifax about 7 o'c dam on the inside, opposite the and by otherwise repairing her would be competent to proceed sage.

Carpenters were set to work, a damorbol as the circumstances would per then pronounced sea-worthy and saiele as day morning at five o'clock full of pase. Some seven or eight left her at Halas, their places were immediately occupied by each of the country of who wished to go in her. Among those who mained and returned to Boston by the wig St. John, N. B., and Eastport, were the in Dr. Roberts, of Baltimore; Rev. Dr. Kennig of Wilmington, Del., and Messrs. Parker at Greenough, of Boston. The Halifax Morning Post of the 2bth int

n giving an account of the disaster remar me of the passengers, it was said, wou enough for all that are booked. Under the circumstances, we think the right plan we be to send home the Margaret is company w sengers, and to secure the most unshak fidence in the safety of the trip hone.
agents, however, know better than we do

will do what is right. The Britannia first struck ber bew upon

KINGSTON HERAL KINGSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1846

The dissensions among the members thimblerigging government, and the disc entertained by all parties with the existing of public affairs, have become so notorious ex-Solicitor General Sherwood has a necessary to publish some explanation duct as a member of the gove he justifies hinself, of course, at the expension of the colleagues. He first addressed a let the Montreal Courier, in which while he ted that he had not given the go cord:al support which his position rey
yet denied having been engaged in any
against them. This little bit of revel
whetted curiosity, and it was thought the
Sherwood had begun to tell tales, he could less tell a good deal more, and disclose ty deeds of the men who had forced his his office. The usual course is for nations to be made by the parties in in Parliament; but a sound discretion part of Mr. Sherwood's character; he was too indignant with his late of care whether he outraged Mr. Dr. sense of propriety or not; and therefore out with a long letter in the Colonist, he gives at length his reasons for his he gives at length his reasons for towards the government, and his et missal or withdrawal from it. This be found in another column, and it quite plainly, either that Mr. Sherwo pised by the Ministry, and not truste the length of the plant or else, that he had rendered himse able to them that they only wanted him, and therefore gave him the co resource left but to kick him out. The first complaint which he brin

his late colleagues is this, that he was his late colleagues is this, that he sulted by their respecting their met they were submitted to Parliament. This natural right was denied supposing the fact to be correctly a we have no reason to doubt, then M is unquestionably right in objecting to meat. As a member of the Government in the Cabinet, yet being n Par expected to support there all Governures, he ought to have been consuperparation of those measures. On preparation of those measures. there can be no two opinions. treated; regarded as a mere c grasp of a cunning fox; and revolted against the indignity. will arise here as to the reason ment. Did the ministry esteem lightly that they would not con his opinion upon their measures his opinion upon their measus garded as a pert, shallow decl of politics, whose judgment we citing? Or had he given huge occasions. born pertinacity in sticking to the opinions of his colleague to force his measures upon came to be considered as an indrance rather than a help

r puts in his plea to Mr. Sher er puts in his plea to ar, when, we doubt not, the for when, we doubt not, the for while the put the latter on the shelf, lik bust, and at length sweep homent like useless lumber. It why did not Mr. Sherwood as so scurvily treated? He is advised him not. This is a divised him not. The proof he confidence of the Government of the Government withdrawn immediately, and

he had such paparos view of the Government withdrawn immediately, and in keeping up a delusion dis rites. The truth appears to willing to give him his sala seeded his vote, and he was we have to their confidence; but when session was removed, they see next thing complained of is the University Bill, that he of Mr. Draper's government were not bringing overnment were not bringing as as they ought, he should in his office. The want or the country was as valid a simple of the country was a simple of the country wed in his office. The want a used in his office. The want of a the want of confidence in using in office he shared the spresent censures fall as my upon Mr. Draper. The the Caron corresponder raper showed that he was a leagues as he had been to pather cause of Mr. Sherwood the government, and very

is nothing more that we except the cool duplicity one of the session. Mr. Seat he had not given the upport, and therefore descriptions. hat he had not given the support, and therefore deserve yet hoping to be retained; t, conscious that they miter t allowing him to depart we thereof, or one hint that ist cause of offence. The been intent upon nothing the and cheat the other because whose corresponders. e and cheat the other bes men whom corruption form t! Held tegether by no eady to betray each other a re despicable set never fi and in writing each other's onfess the charge whi against them, namely, the

the Markham Gang. T es largely into the subject, The following extract gi of his argument in disproof origin of the Gang, and a were not conducted w to authentic evidence which us look at the evidence.

notorious Green, who or eight indictments, and hem; who abused the Ju

the Jury, from a written panext to the crown witnesser, was evidently the blacked villain of the gang, we the "late rebellion," in Mailitia or volunteers! and, it rk, that our cotemporary he truth on another po to the gang, for Green ing had a leader, it was crafty Green, and the of the combination, we sh m showing favor to their f s we have been able to the number of their robber pon persons who, in the In the only case in which a spirit was displayed, the v that the sergeants of '37 maltreat. Therefore, the continuation" of the Orange res," &c., for they exhibit t a for radical property. The as to the origin and politics oafers, is the offspring of set diseased imagination. The political principles or ch other character, but that of of the Orang her character, but that of And all who answered the er they might call themselv without question, to the m. We have seen that a l. iculty in obtaining granity. But whether to prevailed, and governed the rations, and evidently taint ings, down to the passing work of the passing the passing that was a constant of the passing that was a constant of the passing times of a transfer of the passing times of the passing times of the passing times are the passing times and the passing times that passing times are the passing times the passing times that passing times are the passing times that passing times the passing times the passing times the passing times to the passing times the passing times to the passing times the passing times to the passing times to the passing times the passing times the passing times the passing times to the passing times to the passing times times times to the passing times times times times times to the passing times times

e often met with, repres pair of scales, and blind; old-fashioned notion, for w reverence, that men shoul-ing to their deserts. hoped that the day had then political predilective described be suffered to influence justice. We would vestives some of the foreguing the cant and slan Canadian Canadian, who are ever a words rebellion, radica other circumstances confiningeness we have draw the. We shall, next week from upon the evidence or isoners were convicted; to explain the nature of the or all the judges, and the fibat their decision is con-

ed in the English Co

ight to exercise that pow

be seen by the notice in o that the Corporation prostreets of the City which With some of these their city. But with Montre difficulty is great for sinculty. But with Montr the difficulty is great, for d by the Artillery Reserve, of opening at least the feecause for want of it all the of the centre of the City like Town was first laid out lis rapid growth to its proud not have committed to a feet with the control of the Gove block of land in almost the obstructing three or four c with a barrier through whith oppass. A petition, signed, has been presented to the for the opening of Montree are prevented by the new

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