humbly conceive, for the injury done to our commerce and industry by the differential duties on fureign articles invorted into this Colony for consumption, the oppressiveness of which may be estimated by the following table showing at one view the amount of extra duty which they impose upon articles of foreign production im-

ARTICLES.	Foreign.	British.	Discrim'n.
Beef slt'd or cr'd			
	10s "	28 "	88 4
Cheese,	6s "	2s 6d "	3s 6d "
Candles, Sperin.	5 15 p.ct 22d plb.	21 per 1	b. 15 pr c'n
« Wax,	17 p.ct. & 2d p. lb.		7 "
"other kinds	\$7 pct. & 1d p. lb.	}1d "	7 "
Coffee,	554 p cwt		5s p.cw
" Roasted,	5 5s p cwt.		5s "
Fish, dried or sale	\$ 2s pcwt.		nt 2s "
* pickled	1 &1 p.ct.		4s p. brl
Glass&Gl'sware	20 per ce	nt 5 "	15 p.cent
Hardware,	12 "	5 "	7 10
Leather manuf.	12 "	5 "	
Molasses,	4s per cu	t. Is p. c	wt. 7 "

Manufac, Cotton. Linen, Woollen, 12 Oakum. 7 Oil, Fish. 16 Oakum, 7 "Free, 7 spect Oil, Fish 16 " Fp. cent, 85 "
Pork, salt or cu'd 5s " 2s p. ewt. 3spect Paper manufac. 12 per cent 5 per cent 7 pent Spirits, Rum, 1s per gal. 6d per gal. 6dp. gal Brandy & other Spirits, 2-3d " 183d " 182"

Spirits, 2-3d " 183d " 182"

Sugar, Refined, \$20 p. cent \$ 10 p.ct. \$10 p.ct. \$21 p.lb \$10 p.ct. \$22 p.lb \$10 p.ct. \$22 p.lb \$10 p.ct. \$22 p.lb \$10 p.ct. \$22 p.lb \$20 p.ct. \$20 p.cent \$21 p.lb \$20 p.ct. \$21 p.lb \$20 p.ct. \$17 p.c. \$21 p.lb \$20 p.ct. \$17 p.c. \$21 p.lb \$20 p.ct. \$21 p.lb \$20 p.lb On most articles of import not included in the

above table, there is a protection in favor of Brit-ish Goods, varying from 4 per centum upwards. As a proof that these discriminating duties im-pose heavy busders on us in their operation, it may be added that the amount of duty collected smootheap the discrimination of the whole net revenue of a photo up fourth of the whole net revenue of or about one fourth of the whole nett revenue of the Province derived through the Custom-house, a fact from which your Committee draw the conclusion that the articles required for a consumption in this Colony are in many instances cheap-er in foreign than in British markets; and that, er in foreign than in British markets; and that, therefore, our interests are seriously compromised by their operation, in preventing our freely resorting to the che post markets for the supplying of our wants. But the amount of duty thus levied affords a very inadequate criterion, taken alone, of the extent to which Canadian interests are sacrificed by the laws in question. Your Committee are of opinion that it is reasonable to assume that the amount lost by the Colony by the operation of the differential duties in question, in enhancing the cost price of imported goods, is fully equivalent to the amount of duty levied under them, viz: £104,555,—a sum unterly wasted as far as this Colony is concerned by our being debarred from the right of going to the cheapest market to supply our wants. To mercantile men this deduction will require no the cheapest market to supply our wants. To mercantile men this deduction will require no explanation; but for the benefit of others who may not have given the subject adequate consideration, we may add that it arises from its being cheaper in many instances to buy goods in England at a considerable increase over the price of similar articles in foreign markets, provided that such increased price fall short in an degree of the amount of discriminating duty le-

vied on such foreign articles.
Your Committee, however, would wish carefully to guard themselves against a misconstruction of their motives in making these observation of their motives in making these observations. They deprecate the imputation that these
remarks are intended to cast blame upon the conduct of the Mother Country towards this Colony.
On the contrary, they acknowledged with pride
and gratification that they have a due sense of
her love and justice, conveyed through Mr. Gladstone's Despatch of the 3rd March, in her offer to release us from the effects of the laws in ques-tion, as soon as the Colony should make an ap-plication to that effect, in a way which the linperial Legislature could recognise as the well understood wishes of the people—meaning doubtless, by petitions from the people of this Colony, and by addresses from their Legislature. Nor can your Committee for a moment entertain a doubt as to the efficacy of a memorial to such effect, presented by the Board represented by the Board represented by fect, presented by this Board, representing as it does the opinion of a large majority of the mer-cantile population of this city.

II. The next point which attracted the atten-

tion of your Committee was the existence of a duty of 3s. sterling per quarter, levied on American wheat imported into this Colony for conrican wheat imported into this Colony for con-sumption. This duty is of local enactment, in connection with the English Casadian Corn Act of E342, by which, in consideration of this 3s. du-ty being imposed on American wheat imported into Canada, our corn was admitted into Great Britain for consumption rt the nominal duty of 1s. per quarter, while that of foreign countries was, by the Corn Laws of 1842, subject to a was, by the Corn Laws of 1842, subject to a scale of duties ranging from 1s. to 20s. per quarter. That compact under those circumstances was just and reasonable, and doubtless operated for the benefit of Canadian agriculture; but the present Corn Law of England, sanctioned in June last and already referred to more particularly in this report, cancels those advantages, and renders it our duty as well as our interest to call for the repeal of the 3s, duty in question. It was not imposed for the purpose of creating revenue, but as a part of a contract made with the English Legislature for the benefit of the British Landowner; yet it was recently urged by our local Legislature, forgetful of the grounds on which it was originally enacted, that it should be maintained, irrespective of all other consider-ations, for the benefit of the Canadian agriculturists, as having the effect of enhancing the value of his produce by limiting the quantity in the Canadian market, an opinion so utterly falla-cious as scarcely to merit a refutation. It is acknowledged that this Colony raises

large surplus of Wheat and other agricultural productions for exportation; and the conclusion of science and commercial experience in such a case are that the value of the whole of the surplus which the conclusion. plus which has to be exported regulates the val-ue of the whole to the producer. That being so generally admitted as to be regarded by well-inen as entitled to all the force of an axiom, your Committee won'd deem it futile to in-troduce in this Report statistical facts to prove that there is nothing in Cat adian commerce to render it an exception to that general rule. Tested, then, by that principle it follows that the ot have the e Fect of enhanduty in question can cing the value of Canadian Grain; and hence that its maintenance for that object is nugatory

and superfluous.

It may, however, be viewed in another light, as having the effect of limiting the supply that could gain admission to the markets of Great coin gain admission to the markets of Great Britain; but on this ground also it is untenable, as that market is open to the surplus of the Unit-ed States, either from their own ports direct, or through the St. Lawrence free of the 3s. duty by aid of the Bunding system; a system highly beneficial to commerce in a general sense, but yet cumbrous, expensive, and attended with de-laws that tend powerfully to empharase and curyet cumbrous, expensive, and attended lays that tend powerfully to embarrass and curtainthe business of forwarders, millers, and all ethers engaged in this highly important branch of trade. Under every consideration, therefore, your Committee would urge the repeal of this daty as most detrimental to the general interests of this Colony.

Mit. The last subject, but by far the most important which has engaged the attention of your

Mit. The last subject, but by far the most important which has engaged the attention of your Committee, is the question of the British Navigation Laws. These laws are so framed as virtually to give an absolute monopoly of the carrying trade of Canada, both internal and external,

to the British ship-owner. The following extracts will show how restrictive they are:

"I. Goods the produce of Asia, Africa or America, shall not be imported into the United Kingdom, to be used therein, in foreign ships, unless they be ships belonging to the country of which the goods are the produce, and from which they are imported.

2. No goods shall be exported from the Uni-

ted Kingdom to any British Possession in America, except in British ships.

3. No goods shall be carried from any British

3. No goods shall be carried from any British Possession to any other British Possession, nor from one part of any such possession to any other part of the same, except in British ships.

4. No goods shall be imported into any British Possession, in foreign ships, unless such belong to the country, of which the goods are the produce, and from which they are imported."

Why should Canada be thus limited to the use of British vessels? What equivalent in trade does England now afford to compensate her for that injurious restriction? None,—absolutely none.

But your Committee, averse to employing unassertions, or to creating odiu against a class by mere general charges, will against a class by mere general charges, will select a few instances to prove the fact which they assert, that these laws are highly injurious to the commerce and welfare of this colony.—

First, as regards our external commerce; on instituting a comparison between the average rates of freight current between New York and Liverpool, where British and American ships meet erpool, where British and American ships meet in open competiton,—and Montreal and the latter port, in which case British vessels alone are permitted to engage in the carrying trade,—the difference operating against Canadian interests is of sufficient magnitude to excite well-founded alarm for the permanence of our prosperity, if those oppressive laws are persevered in. The following tables show the current and average rates of freight at New York and Montreal respectively for the past three years, showing an average excess of charge against Canada of 3s. 3d. currency per barrel of Flour, and 7d. currency per bushel of Wheat:

Rates of Freight current from Montreal to Liver. pool in the years 1844 1845 1944 1845 1846 Flour, Wheat Flour, Wheat Flour, Whea Flour. Wheat Flour. Wheat Flour. Wheat Probbl. per qr. per bbl. per per bbl. per qr. per bbl. per qr. per bbl. per qr. per bbl. per bbl. per per bbl. per per bbl. per per bbl. per bbl. per per bbl. per bbl. per per bbl. per per bbl. per per bbl. per bbl. per per bbl. per bbl. per bbl. per per bbl. per per bbl. per bbl. per per bbl. per per bbl. per bbl. per per bbl. per bbl. per per bbl. per p

Average 4 61 8 5 5-11 4 7 11-13 8 03 5 11 9 9 1 03 per bhl. 1 0 per bhl. 1 21 p. bhl Rates of Freight current from New York to Liv

4	erpoot in the years						
	19	341	1845		1346		
N	Wheat	Flour:	Flour.	Wheat.	Flour	Whea	
1	per qr.	Per bbl.	per bbl.	per qr.	per bbl.	per qr.	
	s d	s d		s d		s d	
	May 13, 2 6	0 8	16	06	23	08	
	27, 20	0 74	16	0.6	3 0	09	
	June 15, 2 0	0 7	16	06	3 6	09	
	29, 1 6	06	16	06	20	08	
	July 13, 1 6	0 64	16	06	23	08	
	27, 1 6	06	16	0 64	23	08	
	Aug. 14, 1 6	06	26	08			
	28, 1 6	0 6	23	0 7£			
	Sept. 14 1 6	06	23	0 74			
	28, 1 6	06	20	0 74			
	Oct. 16, 1 6	06	26	0 71			
	30, 1 6	0.6	26	08			
	Nov. 13, 1 6	0.6	3 9	010			
	20, 20			-			

Aver. 1 711-13 0 61 3 03 0 7 2 61 0 81

Recap	vitulation o	f the above a	werage of Fr	eights.	
		Montreal.			
	Flour.	Wheat.	Wheat.	Flour.	
1844,	4 61	1 03	1711-1	3 0 61	
1845	4 7 11.	13 1 0	2 03	07	
1846,	5 14	1 24	2 64	08	

rage of 3 years, 4 91 years, 4 9\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1 f 2 1 0 7\(\frac{1}{4}\)
Excess against Canada, 2s 8\(\frac{1}{4}\) stg. per bbl. of Flour, 5\(\frac{1}{4}\) stg. nor bucket 4 11116 ound figures to 3s 3d cy. per bbl. of Flour, and round figures to 3s 3d cy. per bol. of Flour, and 7d per bushel of Wheat.

The quantity of wheat and Flour exported from Canada to Great Britain and Ireland during the same period was as follows:—

415,467 4 2,228 310,675 496.552 306.939

Total 1-168,360 985,274 Your Committee in submitting these tables, do not intend to imply that the rates of freight would be equalized from Montreal and New York respectively, by the abrogation of the British Navigation Laws, but that they see the

ish Navigation Laws, but that they see the strongest reasons to infer that a great reduction of freight at Montreal might safely be calculated upon as a necessary effect.

The manner in which these laws, in connection with the differential duties, cramp our trade with foreign states, such as the sugar producing states of Cuba, Porto-Rico, and the spirit and wine producing countries such as France Spain

is accomplished in calling the attention of your Board to the necessity of petitioning for the atro-gation of the laws which occasion the evil and gation of the laws which occasion the evil and prevent our availing ourselves of all the advantages which nature has liberally placed within our reach, in the possession of so noble a stream as the St. Lawrence. Your Committee are perfectly convinced, after thorough investigation, minute calculations, and mature thought, that, after our inland means of communication are completed, when vessels capable of carrying 3500 brls of flour and upwards may sail without breaking bulk from the Upper Lakes to Montreal or the ocean, nothing but the restrictions imposed upon us by the Navigation Laws in question can operate to prevent that river ben question can operate to prevent that river be ing the channel through which the great bulk of the Western trade, both upwards and outwards, shall be conducted. Shall we, then, suffer these laws to exist without making an effort to get them repealed! Is it not our duty rather to appeal to the mother country to release us from them on the pleas of justice and liberality, as our prosperity is obviously dependant, in a great measure, on such being accomplished without the least delay? Your Committee conreive that that this great reform cannot be too frequently brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government,—every other commercial reform dwindling into insignificance when compared with the repeal of these destructive laws, ruinous, as they are shown to be, of the best interests of Canadian industry and com-

V. The Provincial Tariff also, it may be ad- fire.—[ib. V. The Provincial Tarif also, it may be added, presents many anomalies and palpable defects; but your Committee are of opinion that from the very comprehensive & complicated nature of the questions involved in its consideration, it would be more advantageous, as well as convenient, to reserve it for the subject of a future

Summing up then what has been already stated in detail, your Committee see the highest reasons for urging upon you the necessity for immediate and energetic action, by Petition or otherwise, for the purpose of obtaining relief for the trade of this Colony from the various restric-

gation Laws as will leave us free to employ at our option, the cheapest versels we can procure,

whether they be British or foreign.

And, Lastly.—The removal of all the restrictions that now operate against the Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence. All which is respectfully submitted.

Chairman of Committee

MELANCHOLY.—Two labourers employed on the St. Lawrence Canal, at Mariatown, met with a sudden death there last week. It ap-pears that they were in the act of undermining a bank, when the earth unfortunately gave way and crushed them to death. They were both young men and bore a good character for honesty and sobriety.—[Cornwall Observer.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE. EVIL EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS.

A destructive fire and the loss of a life, occur-A destructive fire and the loss of a life, occurred at Markham, the 2nd concession, on the 8th
instant. The Dwelling-house of Mr. David
Leake, a highly respectable farmer, one of the
original settlers in those parts, burst into flames
about two o'clock that morning. Two young
men hired by Mr. Leake, and sleeping up stairs,
named William Atkinson and Thomas Buxton, named Winiam Atkinson and Thomas Buxton, were aroused at the same moment, and perceived a great light, without knowing whence it proceeded. Without waiting to clothe themselves they ran down stairs, and there found John Miller, a son of Mrs. Leake by a former husband, a carrier to the bland. lying in a drunken slumber, across the thresh-hold which divided the kitchen from the pantry. A candle was still burning between two of the pantry shelves, and had fired the upper one, from whence the flames had caught the shingles of the roof above. A part of the burning shelf had fallen on the floor, and ignited it close to had fallen on the floor, and ignited it close to Miller's feet and legs, which were much burnt without awaking him. The young men dragged him into the open air, and their next care was to save the lives of their old master and mistress, and of a female servant, which from the rapid progress of the fire they had some difficulty in doing. Atkinson appeared then to be bent on saving some of his own property, as he ran back to their bedroom; Thomas Buxton followed, with to their bedroom; I homas Buxton followed, with a vie v of assisting in whatever he might be doing. He saw Atkinson enter the room, and the door to close after him; he opened the door, to facilitate his return, and was much burnt by the flames which rushed out. Perceiving the stairs to be on fire below him, and fancying he had heard Atkinson run to the window, in hopes of finding that Atkinson had escaped by that way; there was, however, no appearance of him, and the fury of the conflagration rendered all thought of assisting him vain. The neighbours, who had now gathered, entertained the most melancholy anticipations of his fate. Their efforts were generously and effectually directed to quench generously and effectually directed to quench the flakes of fire which momentarially fell on a stack of straw near at hand: had this ignited, nothing could have saved the large barn full of valuable corn, the stables, &c. Considering the close vicinity of all the buildings, and the ex-treme dryness of everything, it is wonderful that any nart of the property was saved. The entire

with loreign states of Cuba, Porto-Rico, and the spirit and wine producing countries, such as France, Spain, and Portugal, and their dependencies, might be here expatiated upon at great length and with much effect; but your Committee forbear entering upon so wide a theme of injury and loss to this colony, being apprehensive of thereby extending their Report to an unwieldly size. One instance, however, may be given as an illustration:

Our supplies of Muscovado Sugar are now and producing treme dryness of everything, it is wonderful that terms dryness of everything, it is wonderful that any part of the property was saved. The entire of the dwelling-house, and twenty-five cords of wood piled close by, were consumed in an incredibly short space of time. Mr. Leake's loss is estimated at 3000 dollars it was not until seven o'clock in the morning that the neighbours, by throwing water on the ashes, where they most expected to find something of poor Atkinson, could allay the heat sufficiently to search for him; when they had been enabled to do so, a truly appalling spectacle presented itself, nothto this colony, being apprelensive of thereby extending their Report to an unwishly sum of expected to find something of poor Akin, and extending their Report to an unwishly sum of expected to find something of poor Akin, and their Report to an unwishly sum of expected to find something of poor Akin, and their Report to an unwishly sum of the poor and their Report to an unwishly sum of their Report to an unit of their Report to an unit of the poor area, which the poor area of the pools are produced. Spain has but little as also prevent to be found in those island, as should in the collar, where he must have vessel for character to be found in those island, as though United States vessels may be had in abundance to convey Sugar to Cannada at about, as though United States vessels may be had in abundance to convey Sugar to Cannada at about, as though United States vessels may be had in abundance to convey Sugar to Cannada at about, as the convey Sugar to Tail to States vessels may be had in abundance to convey Sugar to Cannada at about there are also the convey Sugar to Tail to States vessels may be had in abundance to convey Sugar to Tail to States vessels may be had in abundance to convey Sugar to Tail to States vessels may be had in abundance to convey Sugar to Tail to States vessels may be had in abundance to convey Sugar to Cannada at about the variable papers in his lock, and there can also the produces of the state of

It is not for your Committee to trace out the probable causes of the comparative cheapness of United States over Canadian vessels. Their duty this unfortunate occasion, the victuals not having been sent out, he went into the pantry for the purpose of helping himself, and the demon of drunkenness employed his hand to immolate a valued and useful life, and the property of his own best and dearest friends. An inquest was held the same day, before Captain Bridgefort, and a verdicte of "Accidental Death" returned. and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned.

Miller himself is in a very precarious condition from the injuries sustained.—[Colonist.

PORT ROBINSON, 17th August, 1846. We were visited by a heavy shower of rain yesterday, accompanied by thunder and lightning, a little after two o'clock, P. M. During the height of the storm the lightning struck a parn belonging to Mr. John Kamsden, near this village, and almost instantly the whole barn was anyelood in fames. The neighbours as was enveloped in flames. The neighbours assembled with all possible speed, and rendered every assistance in their power to save the dwelling house. When the fire first broke out, the wind carried the sparks and pieces of burn-ing timber towards the dwelling house, but ow-ing to the heavy fall of rain at the time, they did no damage. Mr. Ramsden was standing near the barn when it was struck, and received a shock which caused him to turn round several times, and almost stupified him. Some wag-gons, harness, and other moveable articles, were gons, namess, and other moveable articles, were saved from the barn; but the whole of the barn and sheds, with about nine tone of hay, and a quantity of unthrashed wheat were consumed. The loss supposed to be about £200 currency, no insurance. Fortunately Mr. Ramsden had a quantity of hay, together with some wheat and oats, stacked in the field, which escaped the fire—fib.

Harvest is now mearly over and the crops in this part of the country, as we have from time reported they promised to be, are unusually abundant and for the most part well got in; with the exception, probably here and there of some Spring wheats. In view, however, of the ruinous speculations of last year, and the continued depression to be anticipated in the Eng lish grain market, from the full developement of the free trade fallacy, we fear there is little prospect of our farmers realizing any great bene-fit from the abundance, for on careful examinathe trade of this Colony from the various restrictions to which your attention has been called, and which may be here briefly recapitulated, viz:—

1st. The repeal of the Imperial Differential Duties.

2nd. The repeal of the 3s. frontier duty on American Wheat.

3rd. Such a modification of the British Navigation Laws as will leave us free to employ at our option, the cheapest versels we can procure, bec, from over production and want of vessel to clear it away; so that in this important branch of Canadian commerce, there is reason to hope the pressure will prove but temporary, and that those parties who can in any way manage to hold over till the arrival of the fall fleet will yet obtain remunerating prices. Not so in matters of Agriculture, where the field of competition is far wider and more favourably situated than that of Canada, which is beset alike with natural and artifical impediments to her progress. Here we fear the march of unassisted improve ment will be found both long and telious, and our farmers will do well, therefore, to bend a once their energies to the labour and skill which can alone now insure them ultimate pros-perity. At present, 3s. per bushel for wheat and 2s. for rye are the outside prices offered in Cobourg,—other grain in proportion, and from all we can learn or judge there is little chance of any material improvement through the coming winter.—[Cobourg Star.

KINGSTON HERALD.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1846.

Arrival of the Caledonia. TEN DAYS LATER.

The Calcdonia was telegraphed at a quarter before 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, thirty miles out, and arrived at her dock at \$ before 2, making the passage in 13 days, and bringing ten days later intelligence from all parts of Euope. The Caledonia brought 105 passengers from

Liverpool to Halifax, left 21 there and took in 23 additional for Boston. Total, 128. By this arrival we have our files of papers.
London to the evening of the 3d, and Liverpool

to the 4th inst.

The steamer Britannia arrived out on the 31st,

in 15 days from Boston. The Independence and Waterloo had arrived at Liverpool. There was a steady demand for cotton at Liv-

pool, and prices were very firm, with some ten-dency to advance. For the week ending the 29th of July, the sales were 26,600 bales. From July 29 to August 3 the market was closed on unt of the festivities attendant upon the visit of Prince Albert. The sales on the 3d were estimated at 10,000 bales, mostly to the trade. There was not much doing in the grain mar-kets, they also being closed on account of the visit. Wheat had declined 2d a 3d per bushel, and flour 5d per bbl.

and nour ad per bot.

The ex-king of Holland, Louis Bonaparte,
Count de St. Leu, and father of Prince Louis
Bonaparte who lately escaped from the fortress

of Ham, died at Leghorn, of apoplexy, on the 24th ult. He was in his 67th year,
Almost one whole side of the European Times is filled with minute and copious details of made several nice little speeches, breakfasted and dined, laid the foundation stone of a new Sailors' Home" and made himself very agree

able generally.

The "infant Princess" was christened with

abundantly handled by all the opponents of the Government scheme; though more reliance was placed on the very opposite class of arguments in the planter interest. Pure anti-slavery was clearly at a discount.

The West Indians contributed an interesting

share of the discussion. They may be divided into three sections. One, for whom Sir John Rae Reid spoke, cried out in utter alarm at the scheme; but this section was in a minority. Another, with Mr. Philip Miles, deprecated exposure to competition, but much more emphatically insisted on compensatory measures; thus not denying the political necessity, but rather opplying an addmission of it. The third section, with Mr. Bernal and Mr. Barkly, fully admitted the necessity, and concentrated their energies on a demand that the free trade should be made complete—given for as well as against the West Indians. This was by far the most influential section of the West Indians; it has taken up strong ground and may yet extort a fuller measure of justice.

Opposition was expected from the East Indians, as new sugar-producers, to whom protection had been promised by implication; but on their part Sir James Weir Hogg betrayed no alarm. Indeed, they are in no bad position; nothing has been taken from them, as from the West Indians; they have abundance of labor; and they have a consumption in India itself which promises to increase as fast as the supply; so that they are not

ependent on protection.
The liberals took no separate ground. Mr. Hume, who is understood to have West Indian connexions, spoke out stoutly for free trade—full free trade—free admission for colonial produce, free trade in labor.

On the whole, the debate was satisfactory the House of Commons thoroughly adopted, in this new branch, the principle of free trade; at the same time, there was a prevalent disposition to render ample justice to the colonists; and there was a very intelligent view of party rela-

On the 24th of June, in the House of Commons, Mr. Miles, of Bristol, moved for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances connected with the granting of the present contract for the conveyance of the mails from England to Halifax and Boston, and also into the circumstances connected with the granting of any new, or the extension of the existing contract for the same purpose. The how member said, justice had not been done to the competing parties on this occasion—the Great Western Steam Ship Mr. Goulburn, in behalf of the late Ministry,

In 1839 an attempt was made to establish a communication by steam across the Atlantic.
At that time no second party put in tenders. Afterward two tenders were put in by the St.
George's company and the Brussels company, neither of which fulfilled their contracts, and their tenders therefore fell to the ground. Then Mr. Cunard made a proposal to convey the mails from England to Halifax and Boston, and also to from England to Halifax and Boston, and also to Halifax and Nova Scotia. At that time no proposal was made by any other party. Three vessels were then employed in conveying the mails, and shortly after it was found that three vessels of 300 horse power were not sufficient, and that four of 400 horse power would be necessary. The difficulties of navigation in the Winter caused the necessary change from three vessels of 300 horse power to four yessels of 400 horse power. In consequence of this augmentation, £80,000 per annum was agreed to be given to Mr. Cunard for his services.
He (Mr. Cunard) agreed in 1841 to take the

mails to North America twenty times in the year. Shortly before that a plan was entered into of conveying the mails to North America, and arrangements were made with the American and arrangements were made with the American government for the conveyance of them to the British colonies, as it was more convenient to convey them by Boston and New York. The arrangements on the part of Mr. Cunard not only for the summer, but even during the winter, were of so satisfactory a character, because of the promptitude and fidelity with which he conducted the business, that the house gave him £100,000

The public interests were so well attended to that he afterward, in 1841, received £180.000, which, in 1844, was reduced to £145,000 per annum. The government also required that he should make voyages to Halifax or to New York, as circumstances might require; and in addition, it appeared to them very useful that he should make his vessels the medium of mail conveyance between Halifax and Montreal.

This explanation does not touch the fact com-plained of by Mr. Miles, that fair competition was not provided for, and seems to rest merely on the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Cunard had fulfilled his contracts. It was satisfactory, however, to Mr. Miles, for he withdrew his mo-

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.-This body assem bled in Bristol, on, as usual, the last Wednesday in July. Much of the business is prepared for final action in conference by the standing committees, which met during the week preceding the 29th ult. The united chapel and education fund of the body, raised by subscription, amounted during the year to £5,392, about half of which is expended for educational purposes.

The committee authorize the outlay of £47,-873 for half one chapels the ensuing year.

873 for building new chapels the ensuing year, of which £36,540 is to be raised by subscriptions and collections, allowing £12,333 to remain as debt. The estimated income from the new erections is set down at £2,358, so that the debt will be gradually liquidated. £24,906 had been expended for this purpose in the preceding year, \$20,033 of which had been obtained in subscriptions, &c., and the regular income from these new chapels, numbering one hundred and four, was one thousand pounds sterling per annum. In Cornwall the Wesleyans have 260 chapels,

The "infant Princess" was christened with great pomp on the 25th of July, receiving the name, or names, of Helena Augusta Victoria.—
The Court newsman takes great pains to impress it on the mind of the people that the first named Helena, with the accent on the first syllable, and not Helena, as some utter it.

The APPLE Crop has been very much injured throughout many parts of Europe, and in England it is feared there will be hardly any gathered.

The London papers announce the death of Sir George Murray, late Master-general of Ordnance.

A very severe storm has passed over and around London, doing much damage in every direction.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The proceedings of the British Legislature, since the last arrival, present nothing of striking interest except the success of the new Government proposal for the settlement of the sugar question, which was carried through the preliminary stage by the large majority of 265 to 135—almost two to one. This affirms the several of the dental proposal for the settlement of the suested of the following statistics:—

The number of Sunday schools in May was 4,106, increase, 18,396; 121,798 children in the Sunday schools also attend some day school; under special training for church-membership, 11,763. Of teachers, there were 80,998—and out of this number 55,191 were members of society. The annual cost of the Sunday schools last year was £25,074 7s. 91. Of week day and infant schools there were in May 370—increase 38; number of children, 34,285—increase, 3,599. In charge of these schools were 233 masters and 133 mistresses. The cost was £22,322 5s. 2d; showing that the Wesleyan body is now expending about £47,000 annually in the cause of religious education. During the year 81 new week day schools had been established, containing 6,061 children; and for these, 32 teachers had been trained under the direction of the committee;—several of the other teachers had also been trained under the direction of the committee.

ents have fall 000, coupled with

country is said to be favore

There is not much bris erious notions of work Il revive if the tariff ;

The cotton market yesterd theless a better feeling prevailed, reached 10,000 bales. Owing to the tariff having passed the ropular branch of Congress, the value of has risen in anticipation of a large expense. United States

MISCELLANEOUS

CHOLERA IN LONDON.—The Lord Maror to announced the presence of the Assaic cheep in some patts of the city, which induced the lowing conversation in the floure of Lordon. Earl FITZHARDINGE made some inquire specting the Lord Mayor's announcement challers, had anneared in Lordon.

specting the Lord Mayor's announcement in cholera had appeared in London. The Man choiers has appeared in London. The of Lansdowne replied. As soon as reached the Council Office, some thorities were consulted; and in a few ter a medical gentlemen of great of experience, conversant with the different city hospitals, was into ties in which it had been ass had broken out. He visited those localities, and also all the he had not met with a single inst He certainly found has similarity to the Asi possesses none of the aggravated

that dreadful plague.

ROMANTIC ESCAPE.—A CO Evening Packet gives the boating on Lake Owol, o death by clinging to the keel were in a very exhausted nost dexterous manner to the roines took the young ge from the owner of that hos ladies are Miss Swift, sist

From the London Spec IRELAND

The dissension among the re has grown to an open ruptu O'Brien has actually second from tion, with the members of the party, after a two-days wrangle w O'Connell. The immediate point the physical force doctrine; but t er causes of discord. Mr. Smith O' dergoing martyrdom in the cellar of t

Mr. O'Connell has begun to base, brutal, and bloody Whigs," after ng ardent repealers with exhortation compromise;" and for that he was att a party never very fast in immediate f orted by reproaching that party with ionary doctrine that physical force ma absolute assertion that force must be used. Mr. O'Brien demurs : and h with amusing naivete to the history

Mr. O'Brien ought to rem ntion is held to be justified only by such at an unaccomplished rebellion is not reason. He and his friends, too, can about his "armies" and all that kin if he did not foreshadow war. It no out that he meant nothing but an ense; but Young Ireland really rishmen have been about O'Co and Young Ireland stick to the asser doctrine; Mr. John O'Connell sol tests against it, and the O'Brien w Conciliation Hall, with his followers. severe blow to repeal. Will "the re

FRANCE. Another attempt to kill the King! The lowing account is given in the Paris letter dis European Times :—

I am grieved to have to inform you other attempt has been made on the life of Louis Philippe. Yesterday erening, at clock, his Majesty appeared as usual of the cony of the principal window of the Pale the Tuileries, to listen to the concert as was given by the bands of the Nathoul 64 as part of the customary reinisings in comme was given by the bands of the case as part of the customary rejoicings in ration of the revolution of July. The accompanied by the Queen, the lasons, and other members of the Roy He was warmly received by the cribled, and acknowledged their greet ussal warmth. No sooner had be seand given the signal for the concert. than a person in the crowd drew and fired two shots at the King.

By a providential dispensation his Majesty. Nor was any per at all injured. The King him the assassin, who was immediat lodged in safe custody. The profile of the populace. Raing questioned the populace. Being questioned, mitted his crime, stated his name Henri, that he is fifty years of age, facturer of objets de fantaisie, Misfortunes, he said, had ma life, and he fired on the King t and as a means of meeting that he proposed to commit the weeks back, when on duty at the national guard, but refraired hering disgrace on his comrades.

This attempt on his life excited a emotion in the mind of the King.

calm and as composed as if nothed. His Majesty, as on previous out the conclusion of the concert, to the fireworks, for the commit which he gave the usual signal, were concluded he returned to thence started for the Chateau d'Fu thence started for the Chateau d'Euclideau d thence started for the Chateau of The assassin will, no doubt, be in his predecessor Lecomte. He is so of elegant manners, and when he had 140 francs in his pocket.

This makes the seventh attention from which Louis Philippe We make several other extract same letter, which is dated July 30

At a grand banquet given by his co at Lisieux, M. Guizut delivered a long remarkable speech. It was remarkab

exists in a country, when forder, progress is infa wed every day by the fridgal liberties under the he rest of M. Guizot's speed plic order.

The rest of M. Guizot's specific ratio of the Conservative paragraph of the Conservative paragraph of the Could have adopted. The France was in full possessifi the liberties guaranteed by said that the Government corease the material as well sets of all classes. He praised highly the policy of it had gained France the reals of complimented very high the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Service of the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Come and the peers of the Come and the Country of the Peers of the Country of the Peers of the Chamber of

that may be propose

a stationary spirit of in they have not thought s xists in a country, when

minical or menacing, for eascurity for peace. Reports have been current la ministry being determined be the result of the election elieve nothing of the kind. ** that Louis Philippe told to too great a distance from I atton, for it was probable that of linm; and this is interpran intention of his Majesty. n't believe that the King

did, most certainly it was it on of dismissing M. Guizo be in his favor, as I reper Majesty will be most happed. It is notorious that Logreatest confidence in the the warmest admiration of its confidence of the confidence Government has at ler tion, authorized the asso ion of the English Anti-Co bat for the absolute abo restrictions. ort has been current th the duty on the importation from the United States, able, however, to vouchort. Still it is not impro-

hipping interest, which ands a modification of the sole means of savi er band, protest against a hall open the door to En ncts; hence it is not unj omise, a resolution to add y have been agreed to be interests; for, though id be cheaper than tha ould be cheaper than this ree advantageous to the yet not be sufficiently chasters to dread its cowpet differences between Fras-eat of Hayti have been. The latter pays an ind the consul of France by writings, and receives have

ons, and rece ves him Algiers the news is of t hat is to say, the French ed or disaffected tribes, sei impelled them to make he I'ne tribes of the Ouledthose of the mountains of Ouled-Aissa, of Amoeated. The last account as tranquil. There we

Courier Francais of th e following paragraph, to roment has demande heir mediation to put a United States, and th syche for Vera Cruz h s in order that it may ca

ITALY. Pope has published, as we year all political offender owever, is made againt so at employes, but their cannot and dealt with according to an entire the amnest these and boisterous re-Pope has alse won the lov

g down the expenses of far the most popular leg time. He is remark g in his manners, goe secretaries of state have but there is no doubt ardinals most distingu s are to be authorised

s some sensation has preaching a sort of ope, attacking vio ia, and the present also of England, Spa

t with respect; of Austria and of France he spoke, up worably. It is expected to ment will complain of the peror. POLAND.

German Gezette of Franks Russian and Prussian the 18th of July. The Aspace and according to some acce years, and according to period. The three politics we, the arms having been totals. A Russian agent light agent has received a long as the present state. ong as the present state MARKETS.

LIVERPOO tinued heavy arrivals of principally from the a, our Corn market h holders not being dispocks in warehouse under of an early and abundant Flour have been very I lained being Western C. and Baltimore 23s 6d to to 23s 2d; Canadian 24 ce only for extra qualities.

only for extra qualities ates wheat has been inferior qualities, up ples, Indian Corn un imples. Indian Corn unleasy arrivals, declined to 27s for White, but has re we saleable at 28s and 31s all also declined to 13s per easily sold at 15s, has now advanced to 6s we caching the highest point within a few weeks.

— There is a very limit bible point bible pots, with all faults per cwt. New Montre The Iron market conting there is not much specifiere is a degree of he

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