## The Upper Canada Herald,

## A POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THOMAS H. BENTLEY, AT HIS OFFICE, STORE STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE.



## AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

TERMS-FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, WHEN PAID IN ADVANCE-

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THOS. GUIRIN.

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tess printing AT THE HERALD OFFICE.

Flint, Esq. n. Robertson, Esq. Smart, Esq. P. M.

the day of publication.

charged accordingly.

greater number. nued until arrears are pail, to be addressed (post paid)

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CHANCERY.

1838.

TYPE FOUNDRY.

ERICA.

WHOLE No. 999.

For the Upper Canada Herald, IMPROMPTU.

" Weep not for me" the Saviour said,

"My race is nearly run,
"My race is nearly run,
My death shall be the Living Bread"
He said, and meekly bowed His Head,
"The victory is won."
"Weep not for me."

May also proudly say.
"There is an end to all my woes

This aching breast shall ache no more, I'll bid adieu to pain, Life's turmail, and Passion's roar,

I've finished all my toil For all my wrongs, I now have right-And in eternal fields of light

My comforts ne'er shall soil,

I come to join your lays, Redeeming Love shall tone my lyre, And love and gratitude inspire

Tete De Pont Barracks.

To the Editor of the Union Herald. A GRIEVANCE.

ready to support a Government of Law and of Justice.

A poor but pious man, in the North of Ireland, had heard that in some religious societies, at a distance, the people were very tengthy in their public extemporary prayers. This not being a habit with himself, nor with any of his really religious acquaintance, and moreover finding it impossible for him to be long in real prayer, he could not conceive how any person else could he so. To satisfy himself as to the possibility of the case, he took his staff and made a journey to where these long-tained people resided. When he came back his meighbours enquired whether he had found out the secret? "Oh yes" said he, "nothing is more simple—when they have done, they begin again. A poor man attended a religious meeting in a barn, the floor of which was paved; one of those long winded praying people got to work, and the

and von iterated at the top of his voice "Now here's at you'till Moning!?"

All the lafidels on this Continent could not produce as much impicty in a religious meeting; some of those "long-winded gentry." They are a most fruitful source of hylocricy. Feeple out of respect to the service get into the attitude of prayer-but they never pray! When any one gets the character of heing I ng winded in prayer, he had better never engage at all, for the moment he gets upon his knees the first though: of bis hear-

esystematic parts into which they divide pray-True Prayer is asking in the proper sense of

Much as has been said about the formality of the Church of England, but show me a long prayer in all her Liturgy. Yet she has suffered too. The original framers of her liturgy never intended that the present carries than the present carries that he may be at the present carries that he may them the strength at the ent service should be gone through at one s present service should be gone through at one ne. It was intended to be divided into two, me say three parts, to be celebrated at different mes of the day or on different days. This would are prevented the attention and patience of the ongregation from being worn out, and they rould have been left some appetite for hearing the times, which now is measurable little worn than

at, by an abuse of words, they call "prayer;", and they would wish it to be considered as

Common Sense-Christianity. Kingston, April 9th, 1838.

TORONTO MARKETS.

[JOHN WAUDBY, Editor.]

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1838.

[T. H. BENTLEY, Printer & Proprie'er.]

man. I what had happened? Why, did any man suppose—was any man so ignorant, as not to know that the dissatisfaction in Canada did not date its crigin from the period when Lord Glenelg took office? [Cheers.] The events of the last few months in Canada proved in the most incontestible manner, the wisdom of the administration of her Mujesty's Government there. [Laughter, and cries of oh, oh, from the opposition side of the House.]

They (the conservatives) were compelled to

Communications

On hearing the ARCHDEACON preach from Luke xxIII Chapter, 2d verse. Good Friday, April 13,

So every Saint, when near life's close My 'scape is made from all my foca Mine is eternal day," "Weep not for me."

And all its thousand ills are o'er, I ne'er shall weep again "Weep not for me." I've fought the good, but painful fight-

"Weep not for me. Strike! strike your harps ye Angel choir,

Eternity of praise. "Weep not for me."

A poor man attended a religious meeting in a Barn, the floor of wnich was paved; one of those long winded praying people got to work, and the knees of the poor man's trowsers not being in good repair, the piving stones but his knees so painfully, that he rose in the nidst of the congregation, dilberately took of his Great Coat, folded it up, threw it on the floor, then kneeled down upon it, and voiferated at the top of his voice "Now keeps and voiferated at the top of his voice "Now All the Infidels on this Continent could not be a loyal people, strongly attached to the Constitution under which they live.

inded propensity.
I care not what schoolinen say, nor do I regard True Prayer is asking in the proper sense of eword, asking and nothing else is worthy of bever alled prayer; that is to say that in which alking request is the prominent feature. I do not to lead a man to preach to me on his knees, nor to pend great part of the time in telling the Almighy what he is t when he should be asking for mervand grace; nor to have his attention directed in texclusively to the past and future instead of what for present blessings. The past is gone—the fature may never come—the present is only ours.

Angui la, Totola, and the Virgin Isles, New Providence, and the Bahama Isles, St. George's and the would have been left some appetite for hearing the an Addenda or Postscript to the service. In short long prayers are a curse to any congregation.

And if those who kneel have made my knees oh! to have dullness personified, uttering the sahe, those who stand have made my back ache! tame round of complimentary expressions to the brity for full half the time they are engaged in what, by an abuse o' words, they call "prayer;" south Australia, Norfolk Island, &c. area 500,000 orary prayer too! though their plodding in the beaten track, proves that it is with them much a Form, as though it were read out of a

the same beaten track, proves that it is with them book.

In Asia.—Ceylon, area, 24,644 square miles, or abook.

In Asia.—Ceylon, area, 24,644 square miles, or 11,771,160 arees; population 1.000,000.

In Europe.—Gibraitar, Malta, Coza, Corfu, Cephalonia. Zante, Santa Maura, Ithica, Paxo, Cerigo, Heligoland, &c.; area, 1500 square miles, or 1,000,000 acres; population, 400,000.

Total under the Colonial Secretary—1,750,000 of British subjects should be short, pithy, and relating, inman regards mouth compliments, ner undesited frequests. God is infinitely wiser than the wisest limit to receive either homage or supplication that what they say.

Common Sever Constant of the congregation from whom these languages are derived, and from whom we obtained the possisions.

To no no markets.

Whour per bbl. 25s. to 30s.; Wheat per bushel, a.; Porker 100lbs. 35s.; Beef per 100lbs. 27s.

Color per bbl. 25s. to 30s.; Wheat per bushel, a.; Porker 100lbs. 35s.; Beef per 100lbs. 27s.

Color per bbl. 25s. to 2s. 3d.; Beef per 100lbs. 27s.

Color per bushel, 1s. 10id. to 2s.; Oats above mentioned possessions is in the aggregate £35,000,000 per annum, and the value of the property public and private, moveable and immoveable, in land, houses, roads, forts, canals, ships, trading per top, 50s. to 60s.—[Colonist, April 12.]

fairs and the high satisfaction he has given in other peculiar and trying situations furnish the hest grounds to hope that he will, under God, be eminently useful in Upper Canada.

We feel much pleasure in being able to congratulate Your Excellency on the restoration of civil order, and on what, we trust, will prove a decisive check to those opinions which will lead to the destruction of all that is valuable in our institutions, as well as utterly tuin the future prospects of this

tantly with perfect safety .- [London Paper.]

as well as utterly tuin the future prospects of this thriving Colony. And while we would not overlook the means that have been employed, yet surely we ought to recognize with profound gratitude the wisdom and goodness of God as manifested in onr late deliverance Nor does it afford us small gratification to be S.R.—I am not, in the Upner Canadian sense, and Grievance Monger." Yet I have been labouring for a long season under a very great grievance: and I think it such an injury to the real interests of a certain portion of the Public, that the Volcano of my indignation must get vent through the crater of the Press. stated, from trams or rails of about 3 cwt 2 qrs. 21 lbs. At 2 o'clock, the weight was 19 tons, still no appearance of departure from the horizontal line they continued slowly adding the bars until three; o'clock, by which time 65 had been added to the

mad better never engage at all, for the moment he gress upon his knews the first through: of his hearners is "How long will he he?" The hearners are remarkantly looking out for the termination of his adous monotony, and they themselves never think of praying at all!

Besides how can people be said to pray extem one, when they use the very same set of expressions, very time, and at very meeting? And I make some truly good and pious people who, allowing they do not use the same expressions, yet lestroy all their usefulness through their long-conded propensity. subject of thankful congratulation: and while we justify appreciate the means which have been used for checking the attempts lately made by factious and designing men to bring ruin and misery on this happy Province, I condially concur with you that we are especially bound to recognize with proform gratitude the gracious interposition of Almghly God in our recent deliverance.

\*\*Variety.\*\*

\*\*Variety.\*\*

\*\*Variety.\*\*

\*\*THE BRITISH COLONIES.\*\*

Our colonial possessions and their pecuniary and trading value, may be briefly enumerated as follows:

In North America. — Canada, Upper and Lower, New Branswick, Nova Scotia, Plance Edward's Isle, Care Breton, and Newfoundland; area 435,000 square miles, or 279,400,600 acres, with a 1900 aguate miles

In South America—Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, Honduras, and the Falklend Islas; area, 165,000 square miles, or 105,600,000 acres, with a population of 120,003.

In the West Indies.—Jamaica, Trinidad, Toba-go, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antiqua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Augui la, Tottola, and the Virgin Isles, New Pro-

In Australia.—New South Wales, Van Diemau's land, Swan River, King Geor e's Sound, South Australia, Norfolk Island, &c.: area 500,000 square miles, or 320,000,000 acres; population, 140,000

In Asia. - Ceylon, area, 24,644 square miles, or

The religions embrace the English, Episcopalian, Dutch, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Greek churches, with various shades of Pagan idolatry and forms of worship.

Brown the Parise.

To His Excillency So GEORG CHIHUR, K.

U.H. Contrast George of the Presidency

Her Migrig's Force thereon, the Contrast Community

Her Migrig's Force thereon,

May it fills and began the design of the third of the state of the state

been erected nearly two years since, and was quite exposed to the weather; and, about eight months ago it being properly dry, was subjected to sustain a weight of scrap iron of 10 tons 14 hundred weight, one quatter and four pounds. This enormous weight was placed in a scale which was supported at the corners by very strong iron chains, and in the centre by long iron bolts descending from a strong timber frame placed as a saddle on the top of the beam exactly central. In the state just described it had remained ever since the latter end of August without the slightest swag or curvature being observable in the level of the soffet.—On Wednesday a final experiment took place, and a great concourse of literary and scientific gentlemen assembled to witness this novel species of beam, and its capabilities for sustaining immense pressure netwithstanding its horizontal form and ordinary materials. About half-past 12 the men commenced adding to the weight already stated, iron trams or rails of about 3 cwt 2 qis. 21 lbs. At 2 o'clock, the weight was 19 tops. of; when the worthy justice put the question to both parties if they were willing to take each other in the bands of wedlock; he was answered in the after the bands of wedlock; he was answered in the after the bands of wedlock; no appearance of departure from the horizontal line they continued slowly adding the bars until three; o'clock. by which time 65 had been added to the former weight; a pause then took place, in a few minutes the centre of the soffet gradually became slightly curved downwards, until it was about an inch out of the horizontal direction, when the brick beam split clean down and separated about a foot at bottom. The piers also beat outwards and were crushed at the ends, but there was no other fracture, or any appearance of separation.

see as did the trembling bride. The gallant captain immediately went through the marriage ceremony, still helding in his hand the fearlul weapon, and having finished his oration returned his sword to the stabbard.

A Baron in the Workhouse.—A Swedish Baron, Charles Kierrulik, was admitted by direction of the presiding magistrate of the police-office, Marylebane, being found in a state of destitution, on the 24th of November, into the Kensungton Union. He died on the 24th ult. aged 79, leaving by his will £50 to the charity (the union, £10 to the master, £5 to the matron, for mourning rings, and thus concludes his will, which he addressed to the master, Mr. French.—"May Gob bless you for the kindness you have shown to the unfortunate Charles Baron Kierruli, brigadier-general."

Within the last month an importation which will surprise our readers has been unde to the post of London, viz., a carge of iron, technically called blooms, made at Madras with native and contingent materials. An importation of iron from Madras! What new marvel in commercial enterprise will eclipse this?

A singular feat was performed on Saturday. A going man named Sowerby succeeded in walking upon the trozen-unface of del Father Thames from Windows (Challant and Richard.)

A tong wan named Sowerby succeeded in walking upon the trozen-unface of del Father Thames from Windows (Challant and Richard.)

At chelmsford on the 3d of March turee their colleges have presented with the history of the colleges of the state of our colonies generally, he would say that so far from the country for the life in and character was assailed.

My Lords and Gentlemen—You have despendent on a light to make a finished in one of the papers the following comprehensive more and gentlemen giving their names—whice a propose to the House are solution of censure against the Government. Speaking of the state of our colonies generally, he would say that so far from the resulting on the first of the state of our colonies generally, the surprise our readers has been under and were crushed at the ends, but there was no other fracture, or any appearance of separation in the work, nor did any part of the work come to the ground; the whole weight upon the beam at this moment was 22 tons and a half as nearly as possible. The scientific men expressed much satisfaction at the result. Amongst the company were—Messis. Brunel, Donkin, Brarrah, Sydney, Smirke, Lowe, Hardwick, Lindley, Saxten, Mills J. Field, &c. Whilst the beam was receiving its load, a new fine escape was exhibited by Mr. A. Francis, the son of the proprieter; it is a common ladder, with a block and tackle made fast to one of the upper rounds; a stout rope is rove thrush Baron, Charles Kierrulf, was admitted by direction of the presiding magistrate of the police-office, Marylebone, being found in a state of destitution, on the 24th of November, into the Kensungton Union. He died on the 24th u.t. aged 79, leaving by his will £50 to the charity (the union,) £10 to the master, £5 to the matron, for mourning rings, and thus concludes his will, which he addressed to the master, Mr. French:—"May God bless you for the kindness you have shown to the unfortunate Charles Baron Kierrulf, brigadier-general."

ladder, with a mock and trekte made last to one of the upper rounds; a stont rope is rove thrugh this, and persons below hoist on, and a box or chair is clevated to the window, a platform is pushed out from the chair, and one or more persons may safely step into the chair, and be lowered instantly with nerfect safety.—I London Paper.] A BLITHESOME BRIDAL. On Tursday, the

A BLITHESOME BRIDAL.—On TU-SURY, the 20th cur., Mr. Jas. Richardson, who officiates as carrier from Dumfires to Annan, took unto himself a wife, in the person of Miss Hill, eldest daughter of Wm. Hill, Back-o'-the-Wood, Carlaverock, and windsor to Chelsea bridge, a distance, allowing for the various windings, of about 30 miles. The task was undertaken for a bet by no means commensurate with the labour, which was much increased by the very slippery state of the ice, owing to a temporary than. and who, to the calling of a sn all crofter, adds the hardy occupation of a fisherman. As the contract-ing parties were well and extensively connected, their friends gathered from far and near, and a

least an equal number yearly, as an inducement for a better class of men to enter the service.

INSOLENCE PUNISHED .- A most gratifying in-ASOLENCE PUNISHED.—A most gratifying instance of a gross outrage receiving condign and appropriate punishment occurred on Wednesday morning, in Curtain-road, Shoreditch. A cluster of low fellows who were jeering each other, and ripe for any mischief, had assembled with their pails round a water-plug, when one of them purposely placed himself in the way of a lady and gentleman who were passing and on their conjugates. who were pressing, and, on their coning up, he skipped aside, with a cry of "make toom," and with a jerk of his foot filted a pail of water over and a young man named Porteous, the son and representative of the celebrated Annandale Paganini of that name. At the intervals of the dance a song was struck up by some minstrel from the Annandale party, which was answered by a stave from Nithsdale, and thus blending their meledy in harmonious competition, the denizens of the respective straths whiled away the hours till morning light. Altogether, this bridal reminds one of the glorious days of the olden time, before this effeminate age began, and when a wedding party would have held together for three or four days at least. Indeed, it is recorded of one of these bridal festivals, which took place in the days of our fathers, that the weddin'ers ran out of snuff towards the end of the second week, and to make up the supply, some hearty souls buffed the beard of a patriarch, who, like his juniors, had been making merry from the beginning of the festival, and procured by this means nearly a "forpit."—[Dumfries Cour.] the lower part of the lady's person. The gentle-man who accompanied her instantly turned round, and, after a moment's apparent hesitation as to the mode of punishment he should inflict, he seized the fellow by the neck, and by main force bent down his head under the plug, where he held him until the half-drowned wretch was drenched from head to heale to the inflict any ways of his head to heels, to the infinite amusement of his companious, who as usual transferred their ridicule to the party who got the worst of it.

RUMOURED ALLIANCE OF HER MAJESTY .- We mentioned some months ago the probability that her Majesty would form a matrimonial alliance with Prince George of Cambridge. There is, we believe, now no-doubt of the fact.—[United Ser-vice Gazette.]

There is a rumour affoat that a message from the throne will be very soon sent down to both houses of Parliament, communicating the royal intentions relative to a contemplated arrangement of great delicacy, which will give additional inof great delicacy, which will give additional in-terest to the approaching coronation of her Majes-

NEVER ASK QUESTIONS IN A HURRY.—"Tom, a word with you."—"Be quick, then, for I'm in a hurry."—"What did you give your sick horse tother day?"—"A pint of turpentine." John hurries home and administers the same dose to a houries home and administers the same dose to a favorite charger, who, strange to say, drops off defunct in half an hour. His opinion of his friend Tom's veterinary ability is somewhat staggered. He meets him the next day.—"Well, Tom."—"Well, John, what is it??—"I gave my horse a pint of turpentine, and it killed him as dead as Julius Cæsar."—"So it did mine."

fields. The affrighted animal fell, unlackly, across the rails, and the engine, tender, and many of the carriages passed over his body; and such was the violence of the shock occasioned by its resistance to the moving vehicles, that the engine shot off the lines with prodigious force, dragging with it, down the embankment of five or six feet high, the ponderous vehicle, the tender, and several of the carriages, smashing some into splinters, prostrating others, and displacing all more or less. The tender fell upon the body of one of the conductors of the engine, who was instantly crushed to death; the other (his brother) retained his hold on the machine, and escaped without injury. The three first carriages contained horses, which, of course, were dreadfully mangled and bruised.—

Different and such as dead as Julius Cæsar."—"So it did mine."

An firregular apprentice frequently keeping late hours, his master at length took occasion to apply some Weighty arguments to convince him of the error of his ways. During the chastisement he continually exclaimed, How long will you serve the Devil? The boy replied whimpering.—You know best Sir, I betieve my indentures will be out in three months.

A member of Congress from Ohio, has forwarded to his district, by mail, one hundred and thirty packages of seed wheat, marked "public documents."

of the death of Oseola, and the loss of Mr. Cooke's equestrian establishment at Baltimore, had also

been received.

The liberal papers are full of rejoicing at the ministerial victory on the motion of Sir William Molesworth. The whole number of members absent at the vote was only 24, of whom 15 are conservatives and 9 whigs. Three of the radical members, Sir Wm. Molesworth and Messrs. Grote and Leader did not vote.

The papers announce the death of Dr. John Gale Jones, heretofore of considerable note as a politician, and a prominent advocate for reform in Parliament.

lly than his Hamlet and Richard.

arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrators of the brutal exploits which have gained for somebody the appellation of "Spring-heeled Jack."—They were pretty clearly identified by Miss Alsop, the young lady of whose shameful treatment an account has been given in this paper and by some

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS. Mr. O'Connell got his reprimand in the Kouse of Commons, on the 28th of February. He made something of a speech in reply, resterating his charges against the election committees, although in language more general and guarded. The reprimand does not seem to have hurt him much.

On the 1st March, in the house of Lords, the On the 1st March, in the house of Lords, the Bishop of Exeter presented a petition from Protestants in Ireland, setting forth the evil designs of the Catholics against the established Church.—The Bishop spoke at length and warmly on the subject, and was answered by Lord Melbourne and the Marquis of Clanticarde.

In the House of Commons the motion for the repeal of the corn laws was postponed to the 15th of March.

A bill to prevent intimidation of voters at elecons was read, and ordered to a second reading on

There was nothing of interest in the House of Lords on the 2nd. In the Commons, numerous pelitions for the bal-lot, and for the repeal of the corn laws, were pre-

Sir Robert Peel inquired of Lord John Russell why the papers relating to the boundary line between New Brunswick and the state of Maine had not been laid on the the table. Lord John Russell replied that they would be produced in the course of a few days.

of a few days.

The remainder of the sitting was consumed in the discussion of the bill for the relief of the poor

Neither House sat on the 3rd, which was Saton Monday, the 5th, the proceedings were not of general interest in either House.

On the 6th, the subject of slavery in the colonies was again brought up in the House of Lords by Lord Brougham, who moved a vote of censure on a certain order in council relating to the importation of labourers-(apprentices) into British Gui-ana, by which the term for which that importation An Articular apprentice frequently keeping late hours, his master at length took occasion to apply some Weighly arguments to convince him of the error of his ways. During the chastisement he continually exclaimed, How long will you serve the Drvil? The boy replied whimpering.—You know best Sir, I betwee my indentures will be out in three months.

We sauthorized was extended years. The motion was opposed by Lords Glenelg had not lost, 56 to 14. The Duke of wellington voted against it, but only on condition that the ministers assented to certain propositions which he read, and the object of which was the prevention of trauds and malpractice in the procuring of negro labourers and their transportation to the colonies. These propositions were assented to by Lord Melbourne for himself and his colleagues. was authorized was extended from taree to five years. The motion was opposed by Lords Glenelg and Melbourne, and lost, 56 to 14. The Duke of Wellington voted against it but all

leagues.
The House then adjourned to the 8th.
In the Commons the whole sitting was consumed in debate on Sir William Molesworth's motion

the dident that the explanations the Government had given had not been entirely thrown away on the Hon, barenet. If he were to name any one point on which he would rest the vindication of the colonial policy of the Government, he would mention the case of Canada. [Laughter from the opposition benches and cheers from the ministerial.] What had heppened? Why, did any man suppose—was any man so ignorant, as not to know

politician, and a prominent advocate for reform in Parliament.

There was something of a fire on the morning of March 6th, in the extensive range of buildings known as the Temple. About twenty lawyers were burned out, among whom were the attorney-general and Mr. Maule, the Queen's counsel.

The French Consul in London, Andrew Martin Eso. compiled surjed on the 5th by blankship.

- which was received with great cheering from the opposite benches. Lord Sandon thus explain-ed the policy on which this amendment was found-

They (the conservatives) were compelled to take their present course, on this question. The question was so put that they must either consent to condemn Lord Glenele, solely and singly, for a line of policy in which the whole government participated, and for which they were responsible, or they must join with the noble Lord, the foreign secretary, in sanctioning that which they could not conscientiously approve. No arrangement exited between them and the both baronet.—There was no intention on the part of the party to During the past year no less than 35 enaigncies have been given for good conduct to men who entered the army as private soldiers; and it is said to be the intention of the Government to be stow at least an equal number yearly, as an inducement

There was no intention on the part of the party to which he belonged to originate such a motion.—
(Ironical ministerial cheers.) The noble Lord
(Palmerston) had jocularly remarked upon the
probability of a coalition ministry, of which the
right hon, hart (Sir R. Peel) and the hon, mem-

ber for Leeds should be members; and upon the sacrifice of opinion there must be if such a coali-The noble Loid, however, would have but little cause to complain of such a junction, for surely there were differences quite as great between the radicals and the government, as there were between them and the conservatives. The noble Lord (J. Russell) was understood to support the principle of an established Church—a great proportion of his supporters were opposed to it. On the subject of the House of Lords, too, there was an equal difference of orpinon, to say nothing of the differences existing on great questions among the members of the government itself. He (Lord Sandon) confessed that he very much deprecated all such forced unions, and he should always regret any circumstances which compelled him to The noble Lord, however, would have but little

gret any circumstances which compelled him to embark in the same boat with gentlemen of oppo-On this amendment a long and sphitted debate arose, which occupied that and the next sitting of
the House. Mr. Labouchere contended that the policy of the opposition was now disclosed, and that the vote on the amendment would be a test of the ministerial strength.

the ministerial strength.

Lord Stanley went at great length into the administration of the Canadian affairs under the preceding and present ministry, vindicating the former from the charge of having laid the foundation of the trourles, and strongly censuing the inactivity of Lord Glenelg. In the course of his speech, Lord Stanley declared that "he was happy to pay that tribute which any man would pay to the honorable and handsome menner in which the government of the United States had maintained its neutrality"—declaring that it was a piece of good fortune to the government of Great Britain.

His lordship ridled that "if the government of the United States had happened to avail them—

the United States had happened to avail them-selves of the pretext that the border states were too ready to avail themselves of troops crossing the main, and had interposed to demand a settle-ment of the question of the boundaries by an im-

Sir Charles Grey defended the conduct of the government. Mr. Leader censured it, but declared that he must oppose the amendment.

Mr. Warburton opposed both the original motion and the amendment, on the ground that they were not be necessarily machine.

were party measures.

Sir George Grey and Mr. Spring Rice defended Lord Glenelg at great length, and commended with severity on that of Lord Stanley where in

office. Sir Robert Peel defended the administration of

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE BIRMINGHAM AND LIVERPOOL RAILWAY.—On Tuesday night the trains from Livetpool to Birmingham which usually arrive in Birmingham at half-past ten and eleven o'clock, were delayed until nearly four o'-

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