The Bill thus limited to common schools, prosents three objects to our attention; the funds destined to support the schools, the orgazination necessary to carry the design into effect, the practical operation of the schools themselves.

The funds appropriated to the establishment and maintainance of the schools are partly sefinite, and partly indefinite. The definite funds consist: 1st, of a grant of £50,000, to arise from the general revenue of the Province, as long as there are no other sources from which it can partly or wholly be drawn. 2nd. Of an Assessment on each of the municipal districts, equal to the propertion which it receives of the whole annual grant, to be fixed by each District Council. 3rd. Of a rate of one shifting and three pence a month, to be paid for each scholar attending the schools, and not exempted an account of poverty. As the sum of £50,000 granted from the preschools, and not exempted an account of poverty.

As the sum of £50,000 granted from the previncial revenue, is to be equalled by another sum vincial revenue, is to be equalled by another sum raised from the districts by assessment, the whole amount to be raised by the country for this purpose, will be £100,000. This revenue, along with other revenues which the public expenditure must require, will, it cannot be doubted, press very heavily upon the inhabitants. It is to be hoped, that the presperity of the country is sufficient to bear this pressure without serious inconvenience. We have the consolation at least. convenience. We have the consolation, at least, of knowing that no part of the public revenue will be devoted to a more deserving object. And it is to be hoped, that the zeal and alacrity with which the public will bring ferward this part of

now required.

The indefinite funds for ints purpose, or those which may be called indefinite, are of a different kind. The Legislature appears to have contemplated the circumstance that lands or other properly might, at some future period, and by some period and the support of the support competent authority, be appropriated to the sup-port of schools.—Whether the Jesuits' estates were intended to be included in this general description, is not specifically declared, although they are so stated in the first copy of the bill. But in addition to these possibilities, it is also anticipated, that there will generally be a surplus out of the annual sums rhised for this purpose; and it is directed, that this surplus, whenever occurred to the tendence of the surplus of the surplus and the tendence of the surplus of the surplus that the tendence or the surplus of the surplus of the surplus that the surplus of curring, and to whatever amount, shall be vested in good and profitable securities, and regularly added to the common school fund.

the recon ributions, will make those burdens to

THEORGANIZATION.

Next to the funds, must be considered the or-ganization prepared for carrying the design into It is evident that an arrangen execution. It is evident that an arrangement in-ted to carry out such a design through the whole Province, and to preserve the whole scheme in active and healthful operation, was a matter of no small difficulty. The arrangement adopted has been thought one of great complexity, by most of those who have looked into it. This, no doubt, has arisen from the anxiety of the Legislature to provide proper checks at all points, so as to prevent abuses, and to secure practical effi-ciency. The bill, as it stands, is considerably more simple than the first draught, and might, in some cases, have been still turther simplified.

The organization of the whole scheme is vessuperintendent, the District Councils who have new duties assigned to them, and the common school Commissioners. These, with some peculiarities in particular cases, comprehend the whole arrangement.

One of the most distinguishing features of the

present plan, is, undoubtedly, the appointment of one single officer to wield so vast a machinery.—
This officer is named the superintendent. One would have been apt to suppose that a Board or Council, consisting of a certain number of persons, would have been more properly at the head of a council of the superior of of so extensive a scheme of instruction. But, on the other hand, when one considers the difficulty of assembling all the members of a Board, the impossibility of their stating all the year round, and the greater promptitude and decision with which an individual acts; it may appear on the whole, that one officer with proper checks and limitations is likely to be the more effective and limitations is likely to be the more effective appointment. And when it is further considered, that all his proceedings must be reported to the Governor and to the Executive Council, and may finally be revised by Parliament; we may be still more disposed to have the scheme submitted to the test of experiment.

The duties of this officer, are the following:

To apportion the annual provincial grant among the several municipal districts according to population; to report this appointment to the Receiver General; to report the sair e to the Treasure; of each District; to visit each District ever year, and inquire into the state of the schools to prepare suitable forms for reports from all the subordinate officers. After all, these are princi pally duties of calculation, and the chief quite require, are accuracy and fidelity. ties depending most on the personal qualities of the superintendent, are, the visiting of the Dis tricts, and the reporting upon the information he there obtains. The preparation of proper forms of reports, with accompanying directions, is pro-bably the most difficult among them. Upon the manner in which these reports are drawn up, and still more on the manner in which his own annu al reports to the Legislature are executed, much of the efficiency of the system will in future de efficiency of the system will in future de

After the important office of superintendent, the next marked feature in the system, is the place assigned to the District Council, which by this Act, is constituted a Board of Education this Act, is constituted a Board of Education
The chief simplification of the Act, in its presenstate, is effected by cutting off the Board of Examiners, whose duties are now chiefly assigned to the District Council, and partly to the third portion of the School Commissioners. The of the otherwise sufficiently onerous duties of the superintendent —The duties of the District Council, in relation to this subject, refer to the formation of school districts according to the number of children; to the distribution of the school funds among these districts (upon the same principle; and to the assessment of the inhabitants for the building of a school house where none exists; the sum for this purpose I ving limi-ted to £50. They are also to distribute £10 to

ted to £50. They are also to distribute £10 to seach school district for the purichase of books. The most important part of the whole complex machinery appears to be the affice of "Common School Commissioners." These are to be elected annually at the meetings appointed for the election of District Councillors. There are to be five in each Parish or Township, entitled to elect one District Councillor, and seven for each entitled to elect two such Councillors. One of entitled to elect two such Councillors. One of them, and their chairman, must necessarily be the senior District Councillor. Their duties are highly important, but will appear more properly under the third division of our subject, the prac-tical operation of the schools themselves.

Besides the three leading grades in the machinery, (the Superintendent, the District Councils and the School Commissioners,) it was observed that there were some peculiarities in particular cases. One of these peculiarities is the follow ing important provision: That whenever any number of the inhabitants, on account of profess ing a different religioue faith from that of the ma-jority, shall dissent from the regulations of the common school Commissioners; it shall be com-petent to them to give effect to that dissent by electing a Trustee of Trustees for themselves in order to regulate a school on their accoun in order to regulate a school on their account and to obtain for the maintainance of it, a proportionate share of the common school fund. It must be evident, on a moment's reflection; that this is a provision of vast importance in the present circumstances of this Province.

Another measure of this Province.

Another measure of no less moment, is, that it every corporate city or town, the Corporation shall perform the duries devolving into there ease on the District. Councils in place of the common school Commissioners, the Governor shall, in such cities, appoint a Board consisting of no less than six, nor more than fourteen, one-hall Roman Catholics, and the other half Protestants;

thus forming two departments, each having its own chairman, and managing the common schools established for those of its own religious persuasion. It is possible that some more eligible mode of appointing the members of this leard, than by the Governor's nomination, might be devised; but the supreme importance of the regulation itself, no one can call in question—Indeed, it may safely be affirmed, that but for the two provisions just referred to, the whole intention of the law would have been defeated.

THE OPERATION.

The third and last great department to be con sidered is the practical operation of the schools about to be established. On this point the law about to be established. On this point the law has not been so explicit as on other points. All that is provided is, that the common school Commissioners, after directing a school to be built, where there is not one, shall proceed to agree with and appoint a teacher, when they may remove, if they see good cause, and to regulate the course of study, and tooks to be used. They are required to examine the learner as to his learning and ability, and to be assured that he be a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, and of good moval character.

From the condition that the teacher be a subject of Her Majesty, there is ather a singular exception of the persons denoted by the untrans-

exception of the persons denoted by the untrans-lated phrase, Les freres de la doch ne Chret enne When it is considered that these persons are the bona file subjects of a foreign power, emanating from the country which originally colonized the Province, and a country which, while we say it with the utmost possible respect-last, dering the last half century, undergone the most awful revolutions, we cannot avoid regarding this exception as the control of the con the reconstitutions. Will make showe burdens to this extant, at least, easy. It is fit that the no-bleness of the object, and the extensive benefits to be reaped by the next generation, should make us submit, with cheeriuliess, to the sacrifices tion as at once unwise and impoling. It might well excite surprise here any Legislative budy count have been induced to insert such a clause. We can hardly doubt that when they came defliberately to review the act in a new session. they will pass an amendment repealing the ex-

It has been observed that the common school Commissioners are to direct the course of study to be followed, and the books to be employed It follows, that every Parish or Township, will have schools of its own description, and such a one as will be approved by its own Commissioners. This circumstance will have the effect of preventing uniformity. Had the superintendent npowered to appoint one description of for the Province, or the District Council for the District; then, in the former case, the schools would have been of one uniform descrip-tion for the country; and in the latter case, they would have been so for the extent of each Dis trict. In the plan actually adopted, the schools of every Parish or Township may differ entirely from those of the next adjacent. It cannot be doubted, however, that in our circumstances, the plan adopted is the best possible. The grand recommendation of it is, that it obviates all the interfering claims of different religious professions By leaving it to the last and lowest grade of organization, to construct each school in conformity with the religious faith of those who are to efit by it, most of the sources of dissatisfac tion on religious grounds are avoided. And fur ther, by granting compliance with any number of dissentients, however small, from the majority and by forming two departments in the Board of Examiners in corporate cities, every possible remnant of dissatisfaction on religious grounds is

Much of the perplexity in the latter half of the Act might have been avoided by a few slight al-terations. It might have been directed, that the Trustee or Trustees chosen by dissentients in Parishes or Townships should have the same duties and powers as the School Commissioners Again, t might have been directed in corporate cities or towns, that the Corporation should perform the duties and possess the right of the Dis-trict Councils, and that the two departments of school examiners should be substituted in the same manner for the School Commissioners. These two substitutions would have rendered the Act greatly more simple, and its operation more efficient,

Altogether the view of the subject that I have been led to take, and I have been led to take that view only by looking at the Bill itself, is most gratifying. In approaching the subject from a listance. I must confess that the difficulties with which it seemed surrounded, appeared insur-mountable. Yet, it is astonishing low by two slight provisions, the whole of these difficulties have disappeared. On first opening the Bill itself to peruse it, the apparent complexity was discouraging. But a nearer inspection removed this difficulty also. The greatest blessing that I can now wish the country, is that the law may be eedily and

Kingston Gerald

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1842.

By the arrival of the Britannia ve have new rom England to the 4th January ; full particuars given below. Lord Ashburton has been appointed special Ambassador to the Inited States, with a view of settling the difficulties between he two countries. That he willbe able to do so is somewhat doubtful.

The death of the Countess of Jurham is no iced in the English papers. He ladyship died on the continent, and was to havebeen interred peside her deceased lord in the fimily vault at Chester le Street, on the 4th January.

The Quebec Gazette's London orrespondent, under date of Jan. 3, says : "The markets for Canada and American flour are at a stand here. very little having been recently dose. The mar ket value of Canada flour here is 2s to 36s pe parrel, and Canada wheat at Livepool 9s to 9s 6d per 70 lbs. The finest American flour is quoted all but nominal at 36s to 38sper bbl. free.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS LATER FROMENGLAND.

The most prominent item of intelligence by this arrival is the appointment of intengence by this arrival is the appointment of a special envoy to the government of the United States, for the adjustment, the London papers say, of all the disputed and disputable maters between the two countries. The envoy is Lord Ashburton, formerly Mr Baring. We copy the remarks of some of the London papers on this appointment.

From the Morning Chronicle. Lord Ashburton's appointment has been fauorably received in commercia circles, and given a tone of confidence to the holders of state stocks. His lordship's appointment will be accep table to the Americans, as the Messrs. Bagents of the American government in monetar operations. His lordship is besides a citizen of the great is public, and the office of the congaged in American affairs, and, in fact, the athe great re public, and one of the largest landed proprietors, too, in the state of Pennsylvania. His talents as a man of business are well known He is one of the largest householders in the United States, and Lady Ashburton [late Miss Bingham] is an American by binh. Well versed in the history and value of state bonds, and of the peculiar structure of the American conof the peculiar structure of the American constitution, he will be able to press upon the attention of the Americans the necessity of punctual provision for the public engagements. The Americans themselves are the greatest sufferers by the distrust with which securities are looked upon, for they are thereby deprived of one of heir principal means in supporting their own prosperity, and until their credit be restored her trades and manufactures must be in a depressed condition. But a satisfactory agrangement of their difference with this country is, in he first place, absolutely necessary, as a proude to the future happiness and welfare of the Union; and this important object, we trust, will now be accomplished. From the Times.

From the Times.

It gives us much pleasure to announce that the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, at the request of Hor Majesty's government, is about to proceed to the United States on a special mission, with the object of settling all existing differences between the country and our own. His Lordship, who will seil, in a few weeks, had been asked to undertake his service, and had consented to do so, before the President's message had been received, so that the mission in question, whatever be its character or results, has been had recourse to, wholly irrespective of any-thing had recourse to, wholly irrespective of any thing contained or omitted in that document. The tep itself, we think, is a wise one, inasmuch as the introduction of new elements of irritation contingent upon farther delay, might eventually render an anicable adjustment unattainable, and involve both countries in all the horrors of war.

The appointment of a special ambassador from this country is, of itself, a piece of marked respect to the United States government, which can hardly fail of being duly appreciated, and of paving the way for an amicable negotiation. A riendly intercourse, too, between our special avoy and the leading statesmen of America, dictated by a cordial anxiety to complete an in-fringible bond of amity, cannot but be attended with beneficial results. All that both parties contend for may not be immediately secured; but, by reasonable concessions, likely to be yielded witaout distonor on either side, the main points in dispute may be so reduced in importance as to render luture surrenders more advangeous to each other than a dogged adherence to mere unsubstantial punctilios. The selection of Lord Ashburton for this delicate mission seems to us, upon the whole, to be deserving of commendation. His fordship is, by universal acknowledgement, the prince of British merchants. over the whole world—interests which, while peculiarly identified with America, cannot suffer interruption in any quarter without incurring serious injury in their entire range, his lordsh has the advantage of proceeding to the United States, not only with the highest claims upon the considerati n of the trading community, but with a direct personal concern in the mainte-nance of general peace. Thus while the inde-pendence and integrity of Lord Ashburton place him above the suspicion of unduly yielding to extravagant demands which he can well afford to resist, his lordship's large and intimate connexion with American commerce may naturally be supposed to deter him from all such pet sticklings as may obviously tend to interrup The noble lord, moreover, is thoroughly quainted with the whole question touching the right of search, as affecting among all nations the perfectly compatible interests of humanity and trade. That Lord Ashburton's appointment will be acceptable to the United States govern-ment may be fairly inferred from Mr. Everett's concurrence; and we certainly angur from it the most auspicious results. Heaven grant that we be not disappointed.

SATURDAY. TWELVE O'CLOCK .- The market has been heavy, and, in the course of the mor-ning, there have been sellers of Consols for Account at 59½; it is, however, now firmer, and the price is 89½½. Bank Stock has been done at 166½, an improvement of ½ per cent. upon yesterosy's prices; while the premium upon Exchequer Bills is the same, namely, 14s. to

From the London Spectator, Dec 25. The aspect of commercial affairs is extremely gloomy; the failure of a very old and respectable firm [Isaac Nichoison & Co.] occurred yesterday, and it is feared that, at the turn of the year, we shall have to report many disasters of a

similar kind.

The steamship Great Western arrived at Bristol on the 6-b of Lecember, having made her passage in thirtee days. Captain Hosken, when he left, did not expect, at this season of the year, to make the trip short of fourteen days. We hope soon to be able to announce her trips for the text season.

The weather has been very boisterous, and the vessels bound West had been detained. The

essels bound West had been detained. The England did not get away until the 18 h. The steamer Caledonia arrived out on the 16th, and

the Acadia on the 31st.

James Smith, steward of the ship Hibernia, of

James Smith, steward of the ship Hibernia, of this port, was found guilty at Liverpool of smugging 27 pounds of tobacco, and condemned to pay a fine of £100.

SAD RAMEROAD ACCUENT.—The London Sun of the 27th of December contains a long account of a disaster on the Great Western railroad. A large party were going to pay a Christmas visit, and when unassing a deep cut pays. Packing the and when passing a deep cut near Reading the cars met an obstruction by the falling of large masses of earth. The concussion was very great, eight of the unfortunate passengers were

great, eight of the unfartunate passengers were instantly killed and many more, some accounts name thirty, were more or less injured.

The warehouse of the Union Carrying Company at Manchester fell to the ground about the last of December, killing fifteen men, and destroying property to the amount of £30,000. There were 103 men at work in the building when it fall.

Charles Dickens, Esq. and his lady have come out in the steamship. They may be sure of a hearty and cordial welcome. The Earl of Mul-grave also has come out, to rejoin his regiment Canada, we presume.

in Canada, we presume.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The Paris papers discuss the Fresident's message with great earnestness. They generally laud the sentiments expressed concerning the right of search claimed by Great Britain, missing that the doctrine of the American Executive is the true doctrine on this matter. They discuss also, with great zeal, the probability of war resulting from the asserthe probability of war resulting from the asser-tion of this right on one side and its denial on the

Touching the revised tariff they complain loudly, contending that France is aggricved by the new imposition of 20 per cent., albeit the purose is revenue only.

From the Liverpool Times, Jan. 4. STATE OF TRADE.

Leeps.—Business is in the same cheerless state at our cloth halfs this week as f r the last fortnight; and although the stocks generally are much lower than usual at this season, yet, from the very dull state of the demand, prices are nominal. The same dull state of trade continor goods for the home demand are given with the greatest caution, and only for present use; indeed, at no foamer period has there been so ctle speculation at this season of the year as at the preset time, no one daring to purchase until-it is known what the government intend to do for the relief of the commercial and manufactu-

in the relief of the commercial and manufacturing interest —[Leeds Mercury.

Manufester, Thursday-Additional gloom has been thrown over our cloth markel, by the failure of another house in Glasgow, intelligence of which reached here this morning. The firm is largely indebted to some Manchester houses, & will have the effect of farther curtailing credit. The sales of cloth since Tuesday have been few, The sales of cloth since Tuesday have been few, and without change in value. Still almost any amount of business might be done at a very trifling reduction on the prices asked, but manufacturers seemed resolved not to accept lower rates, which gives an indication that the next change will be an improving one. In yares a middling business is doing, and if any real advance has taken place, it is confined to numbers of the best quality, for ordinary samples are in of the best quality, for ordinary samples are in no respect dearer. On the whole things are looking more healthy.

OLDHAM .- The cotton trade of Oldham is slightly improving; several mills, which have been running short, are about to commence full time; about eight mills are, h ever, at an entire stand, and nearly twelve are partially to work; the total number of cotton saills in Oldham borough is 92. Several of the principal inhabitants of Oldham township have lately visited a greet number of the process. of the poor, and have ascertained that there are 1900 families in great distress, the income of whom is not more than from 6d. to 8d. a

head per week. Supscriptions to the amount of upward of £1040 have been obtained for the relief of the distressed; £500 from the London relief fund.—These ample contributions are to be expended as follows: In blankets £300, clothing £200, food £300, leaving £200, food £300, leaving £200, food £300, relief fund.—The expense of the leavent of the withdrawal of the latter functionary widow on his embracing Christianity, the to have her married to another.

By the Levant mail, we have advise the leavent of the latter functionary widow on his embracing Christianity, the converse of the latter functionary to have not have the great refuses to grant. The Ambassador had despatched couriers to Paris, asking for instructions from his government.

A treaty of peace and friendship had been altered to another.

A treaty of peace and friendship had been at the death of Charles Scott the Queen in person, and this the regent refuses to grant.

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A treaty of peace and friendship had been at the death of Charles Scott had the person of the death of the death of Charles Scott had the person of the death of the p leaving about £240 yet unappropriated. The hatting husiness is at a low ebb, for the first rate finishers have so small an amount of work that their earnings are but 10s. per week. The coal miners are in poor circum-

TOTAL SECTION OF THE STATE OF T

stances, and to add to their pecuniary sufferings about 200 of their class are entirely out of work, owing the discontinuance of a few old collieries.
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Dublin have determined to bring forward Lord Morpeth as a candidate for that city, in the place of the late amiable and lamented Conservative member Mr. West, who had died after a very short illness. If they had sought the whole empire through they could not have found a man more likely to succeed

LORD MORPETH AND THE REPRESENTA-

or more deserving of success.

The message of President Tyler had been received and read with much interest and satisfaction. Its pacific tone caused an im-

The Queen Dowager is said to be convalescent-but some of the papers express doubts of the fact, and suppose the anrouncement made to prevent any gloom being thrown over the approaching festivities at

THE EXCHEQUER BILL FRAUD. The final and revised statement of E. B. Smith to the treasury is to the following ef-

entangled in accommodation bills, he was tempted to "borrow" an exchequer bill of £1,000, in order to raise money to meet his acceptances.

That a speculation was entered into b Rapallo and his friends, which, if successful, was to extricate all parties from their difficulties. But it proved most unfortunate, and plunged them into increased perplexity and

That apparently it lay in his power at any time to secrete and misapplyalmost any num-her of bills, wanting only the signature; and by a simple forgery to turn them into good and valid exchequer bills.

That no person of rank or public character whatever, was in any way mixed up in the transaction; the parties being himself, Solari, Rapallo, and another individual, whose office was in Basinghall-street, at which place they used to meet and concert their plans.

He believes the total amount fabricated to be about £340.000; but it is doubtful whether a sum of £40,000 is or is not included in

He still maintains that this whole amoun has been wasted, from time to time, in gambling transactions on the stock Exchange.

The King of Prussia's Visit to England:

—Berlin, Dec. 21—The most interesting govely affoat here is the journey of his Majesty to England. He will leave this city on the 16th or 17th of next month, accompanied by Baron Alexander de Humboldt, Generals you Neumann and

ander de Humboldt, Generals von Neumann and Natzmer, Count Stolberg, missister of state; Majors Von Brauchitsck, his aide-de-camp; M. Müller, his first cabinet secretary; and Dr. Grinem, his physician in ordinary.

Identified as the King now is with the religious feelings of the English by his call upon the church of England to institute a bishoprick of Jerusalem, and acceptable as his arrival must be to every true and zealous Protestant in these trying times, no doubt that he will experience a most cordial no doubt that he will experience a most cordia reception among you. It is not yet determined whether he will proceed to Calais or by Ostend-; in the former case he will be met, it is said, at Calais, by Louis Phillippe, but in the latter, King Leopold will accompany him to the place of his embarkation.—[Herald.

FRANCE. The whole of the persons accused of having taken a part in the attempt to assassinate the concerned in the complet in which the attemp is said to have originated, have been found guilty, with the exception of Prioul. It was thought, however, that none of them would be put to death. Quenissit, Colombier and Brazier were senten. ced to die, but this sentence it is confidently expected would be commuted. M. Dupoty, editor of the Journal du Peuple, was alleged to be re-motely connected with the plot, was sentenced to five year's imprisonment, which sen'ence gave so much dissatisfaction to the other Parisian papers, that nearly all of them protested agains and resolved not to report the proceedings of the Chamber of Peers. This resolution, however, they afterwards reconsidered.

On the 24th of December the sessions of the On the 24'n of December the sessions of the Chambers was opened by the king in person. His speech contained nothing remarkable, and excited no attention. It concluded with the following paragraph—" My government will do its duty. It will maintain everywhere and constant-ly the authority of the laws, and cause them to be respected, as it will respect them itself. Your loyal support will aid me. In enlighten-ing the country with persevering sincerity, with regard to its true interest, we shall strengthen by its support, and by our union keep entire the sacred deposite of order and public literties which the charter has confided to us. Future generations will reap the fruit of our endeavours, and the gratitude of our country will be our re-The Cabinet have a large majority in the

Chamber of Deputies.

Private letters refer to the still increasing amount of distress in Paris, which it was feared, which is the still being about another comwould within a month bring about another com-

mercial crisis.

The accounts from the south of France are o the most distressing character. The river on all sides are overflowing their banks and inundating the surrounding las

he surrounding lands.

The news from Algiers is more than usually favorable. The minister of war had received from General Bugeaud a despatch, dated Algiers. December 6, containing the intelligence that even tribes on the banks of the Tafna have made their submission to the French, and that steamers have been sent to tle mouth of that river to convey their chiefs to Ornan. The papers contain accounts of other successes of the

A reduction in the French army was to take place immediately.

The tobacco monopoly in France was to expire on the 1st of January, 1842, but a law of February, 1842, but a law , 1840, prolonged its duration until the 1st of muary, 1852. The new law will accordingly come into operation in a few days. In 1816 the manufacture of tobacco produced 33,000,000f.; in 1823, 41,500.000f.; in 1839, 64,500,000f.; and in 1840, by evaluation, 70,000,000f.

The Breton of Nantes states that a young French traveller. M. Rochert d'Hericourt, is

French traveller. M. Rochert d'Hericourt, is about to attempt a journey completely across Africa, in the torrid zone.

SPAIN.

The session of the Cortes was opened on Sunday, the 26th Dec., by the regent, accompanied by the Queen. In the regent's speech it is stated that "peace has been restored throughout the monarchy, by the triumph of the laws, and the causes which disturbed public, tranquility have disappeared.

have disappeared.

Serions difficulties have occurred between the regent and the French Ambassador, which may

greed upon on the 10th December at Madrid, between the crown of Spain and the repulic of Chiliths etimpletions in which are similar to Chili, the stipulations in which are similar to those in the former treaties that have been made

with other republics.

A very important communication is said to have been made by Mr. Aston, the British minister at Madrid, to M. Gonzales, to the effect that

ister at Madrid, to M. Gonzales, to the effect that the British Government is perfectly indifferent as to the matrimonial alliance that may be made for the young Isabella, so long as that it be not with a French prince.

PORTUGAL.

The finances of the nation are in the most deplorable condition. The government was unable to pay the demands against it as they became due, and the m nister of finance had failed in an attempt to borrow £112,000, to meet the most pressing demands. TION OF DUBLIN .- The liberals of the city of

pressing demands.

The Prince de Joinville arrived in the Tagus on the 24th Dec. He dined with the Queen and her husband on the 25th, and was kulghted by her Majesty with the grand cross of the order of the Tower and Sword.

SYRIA.

The warfare between the Druses and Chris tians in Syria still continued, at the last accounts under circumstances of the most bitter enmity The Turkish troops sent to quell the disturbance had been only partially successul, and had them-selves been guilty of some excesses which added new features of blood to this already barbarous confict.—All the christian villages stretching a-long the foot of Libanus had been devastated, and dere was no salety for christians except in Beyrout itself. The Turkish authorities were, however, taking active measures to restore peace country, and it was thought they fect:
That he was introduced so long back as IS20 to Rapallo, Solari, and one or two of their associates. That soon after, becoming AUSTRIA.

The French journals contain a letter fron Vienna stating that the commercial and financial crisis having compelled the undertakers of railroads to inform the government that they must either suspend or delay their labors, the Austrian cabinet, which attaches the highest importance to the termination of the railroad between Trieste and the Danube, has come to the decision to aid the contractors. A disarming has consequently been ordered on a great scale. Thirty thousand borses are immediately to be disposed of, and the borses are immediately to be disposed of, and the marrising from this sale, and from others connected with the disarming, are to be exclusively pplied to public works, but especially to rail roads. It is said, too, that the soldiers are to be employed on these works. The subject of railads seems to be exciting the attention of nearly every government in Europe. RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 1-Intelligence has been received, by way of Trebizond, of a victory gained by the Circassians over the Russians; the most signal and decisive, it is said, that has oc-curred since the beginning of the war. A large expedition, consisting of 30,000 men, had been disembarked on the coast, with a view of destroy-ing the grain which had been collected by the Circass ans after the harvest, when a s'orm, having suddenly arisen, drove the ships from their anchorage. The Circassians, availing themanchorage. The Circassians, availing themselves of the opportunity, assailed them fiercely on every side, and the Russians, separated from their stores, which had been carried out to sea, their stores, which had been carried out to sea, were compelled to commence a disastrous retreat through a country consisting entirely of mountains forest and defile. With the exception of 2,000 who escaped to Anapa, the whole of the 30,000 were killed or made prisoners. Such are the accounts received from Trebizond. Further details of this tremendous disaster of the Russians are eagerly expected here.

From India we learn that King Tharrawaddie, of Burmah was descending towards Rangoon, with a ".ollowing" computed at from 100,000 to 200,000. On the 25 h of September the king was no more than seventy miles from Rangoon, and it was expected that he would arrive there within a fortnight of that date. within a fortnight of that date. The regular army which attended him was said to amount to 50,000 fighting mer, the remainder of the multitude consisted of attendants and of women and children. He was reckoned to have a flotilla of from 15,000 to 16,000 boats on the river. The natives of Rang on were quiet, but the European merchants had become greatly alarmed. The merchants had become greatly alarmed. The Indian government had taken the most active and energetic measures to meet and suppress hostilities. Her Majesty's ships Calliope and Childers, the Orissa and Eagle fitted as gun boats, and eight powerful steamers with 64 and 38 pound batteries, throwing shrappel shot or shell, had been sent to the Irawaddy, The British force in Burmah, on land, amounts to about 5.000 bayonets, and 40 pieces of artillery. The Princes of Prome and Pekhan command the advance and rear guards of Tharrawaddie's army. The deposed me onarch of Ava, with every mer The deposed monarch of Ava, with every member of his family, are present with the court as a precaution against rebellion.—One old chief, of high rank, has been left in charge of Ava, but his wife and son remain with the king as hostages for his fidelity. The intentions of Tharrawaddie e doubtful; but it is generally considered that be meditates hostile operations against the Brit ish, with the view of recovering the Tennaser m provinces, which are at present in a defenceless

The rumor has been repeated of expected disturbances in Nepaul, but nothing positive is known on the subject. An officer has been despatched by the supreme government to examin and report upon the proceedings of the Sikh in vaders in Thibet. It is also asserted that diplomacy is at work, and that a treaty, offensive an defensive, has been entered into by the Sikh chief, Shere Singh, with the government of India. Shah Soojah is said to have been dangero

ill; his death would contribute to produce a different feeling in some of the tribes of Affghanistan, among which he is very unpopular. S.r W. H. M'Naughten, the British envoy at his court, who was lately named Governor of this presideny, would, as it is now stated, not come to Bombay for some months. His experience among the Affghans may render his presence there at

this period a matter of high importance.

Earl Auckland has, it is said, refused permission to a Russian prince and agent, who were unxious to travel in the Punjaub.

In Scinde the freebooters continue their old

system. Major Outram, the present political agent, is about to exhibit his active and energetic movements, which will, it is to be hoped, lead to good result. Nusseer Khan, whose wanderings caused so much trouble during the last welve months, has at length been placed on the throne of his father in Khelat, and has signed a treaty of alliance and friendship. The lessons of last year will no doubt prove useful to him The disturbances created by the unruly Arab

troops in the service of the Nizam have been put down. A number of the prisoners had been tried and sentenced to transportation, but only one to

e nanged.

Sickness has prevailed among some of the reiments quartered at Bombay; of the 17th regiment, a portion was sent to sea for a trip in conseuence of the fever prevalent in the unbealthy

quence of the fever prevalent in the unhealthy barracks at Colabah.

Among the remarkable matters in which the natives are concerned may be mentioned the fact, that a young Hindoo widow is about to be marriage of widows is a new step in Indian civilization. A young Parsee, who, some months ago, was baptized under the care of one of the missioniaries, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of his wife, his parents, and his relatives, has returned to his former faith, because the friends of his young and beautiful wife, who had become a propared for some toil and hardship.

widow on his emersoring currentantly that to have her married to another.

By the Levant mail, we have advent constantinople to the 27th, Alexandria Smyrna the 29th, and Athens the 39th Athens t

Smyrna the 28th, and Athens the 20th No ber. The advices from Constantinople and the death of Charles Scott, son of Sir W. who was attached to the embassy of Sir W. M'Neil. The fatigue attendant upon the constant of the co Selim Pasha, with an army of 3,000 forcibly pacified the Maronites of Lethe Druses retired into the mountain

9th instant, states that a riot who serious consequences took place in the direction of the Schultime, income the director of the post office having deliver the letters brought by the Frer Dante until the following day, broke the windows of the post office, the director to fly for protecting the director to fly for protection of the French consul. The rict, after this demonstration

approaches, the attention of the Cana has been directed to the subject, and the papers have published a letter (G. Wakefield to the Colonial Gazatte, cion of the principles on which color been conducted in the South Seas. been announced that the British Mir in contemplation a plan of colonization ensive scale. What that plan may what quarter its efforts will be spec ed, we are not yet informed it is owever, that it will be mainly four Wakefield's principles, subject to tion as circumstances may direct, and da will be one of the principal fields (its developement. It therefore beer ble to possess some acquaintance with ing characteristics, and be prepared

support the scheme, or suggest a being Mr. Wakefield's plan has been ter self-sustaining system of coloniz which is meant that it pays its own This is accomplished by appropriating received from the sale of lands in the pay the passage of emigrants to it, and least of their outfit. This plan has sen vantages. As it is labor that makes land ble, the land is supplied with laborers, and in their turn render the land valuable land is sold; more laborers are introduc thus the system may go on until either ha labor is exhausted. All that is necessar the laborer be able to obtain work until h save from his wages enough to purchas and therefore the land must be sold at a money price, not too high to discourage forts by placing their object at too great tance; nor yet so low as to favor the ac tion of land in large quantities by indire causing a great disproportion between land

It appears to us that there is a defer a system, in that it looks more to pourse into a colony, than to their well-being the reach it. It seems to be taken for grante after they are settled on land they can and provide themselves with all that they me whereas experience, in this country at less shown that this is but seldom done. I leveting the whole, or a large portion, of proceeds from the sale of land to emgna at least one half should be employed in roads, building bridges, and preparing the try for settlement, and for prosperity when tled. We have seen enough to convince to the chief diff e ilty is not so much in entire merely, as it is in rendering emigrants p ous after they have reached the land of adoption. Whatever may be the case in tralia, in Canada an adequate preparate emigrants is essential to their doing w

cap tal is necessary as well as labor. The casua' and territorial revenue in which includes all the proceeds of land having been transferred to the Legisla exchange for a civil list, Mr. Wakefelfe tem is not applicable to this colony, unles Legislature would devote part of them for this purpose; and it is not probable that will do so, for the whole is already app to specific objects. However, the Home vernment are prepared to take upon that the expense of sending out emigran's, a Colony has but to provide the means of employment until they are able to settled and such a system of settlement as will and their doing so. For the first, the extensi lic works will furnish employment, the and St. Lawrence Canals being to be com as fast as possible The Land Granting De ment will be ordered so as to facilitate ment, and aided by the District Councils ing roads, building bridges, &c, all will be that is in their power towards the prosp emigrants. But besides these ordinary means, some

ordinary efforts are required to meet the cies of the coming season-some means ing new settlements in the unoccupied ness on a large scale. For if the Home 6 ment contemplate sending out singe et tion, and they could all be employed on the lic works during summer, yet some provis necessary for the winter; and how call then be better employed than in cuting the forest, preparatory to sowing and past the spring? Some persons indeed are and think that we shall be deluged with whose support will prove an interaction on the present inhabitants; but we no such reckless proceedings on the Government. They will got take up emigration without having rendered a by a full provision for disposing of the when they have reached the county. when they have reached the doubtless prepared not only public works, but also to Waste lands as per-gament int.
Yet these efforts require of

of fertile land in our own Province fore any attempt to force settlement, land, or in unfavorable situations, bably fail. We may give land aw bably fail. We may give is some land that in nature or worth having as a gift, and if we people there, they will soon mat elsewhere. A due selection of must be made, or our experiment Beyon't his we see no difficul ment. Many of the emigrans we to the labor the country requires life in the bush, and some special be necessary for such cases: but have the seed of th

but enough to try their me

Instead of hanging on others conlarge, instead of hanging on others coularge plan may be adopted, it will put
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store and put the plan whole province
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Court of Quarter Sessions was op Tuesday by his honor Judge Cartwr n under the new law; and the Die was also opened the same day. The before the Quarter Sessions was un eavy, and occupied the Court until S afernoon, nineteen criminal cases he tried, chiefly cases of larceny or as nery. Some provision should be secuting Attorney in criminal case Quarter Sessions. Counsel are all ners, but there is none for the pro upless the aggrieved parties provide at the prisoners' counsel have it all way saless the Judge takes upon his ble task of being Counsel and Juc he sitting of the two Courts in the and time, suggests the propriety of a ber it would not be wise to abolish the Courts, extend the jurisdiction of the

Sessions and Division Courts for es and claims, and the Court of Qu h for higher offences and claims. on Courts bad jurisdiction given as h 630, and the Queen's Bench all above the District Courts, as a middle be unnecessary. It is very desira e the number of officials living on the or their name is Legion. Williams, the Oculist, was tried or for practising surgery for hire and re ut having a licence to do so. The him guilty, and he was fined by the risonment being waived on acco

Courts, and have but two gradations

re and respectability.
s case excited some interest on ac notoriety of the defendant. The w the presecution were deposed that expended to Dr. Wil November last he applied to Dr. Wi-remedy to cure his eye. He had be not to apply to Wilhams, but having recommendations of him from Mor-apply. Dr. Williams demanded \$5 would do any thing, which he pai inght, and received a liquid, some dr i Williams applied to the eye, and ins a how to apply it himself. He conin how to apply it himself. ication two months without recent. He then went to the Dr. fe advice. Williams wrote a letter at advice. Williams whole a letter a orign it, promising £20 more if a ffected; and he then gave him some remedy for nothing. Williams to be never sold that remedy to any on mparing it with some that had been a her person, they were found to be pre-He now considered that he had led, and gave evidence for the prose the hope that, if Dr. Williams were con-

Sampson deposed that he had exa eye: it was a case of Steplich there is no cure. The treatm sed eyes requires a knowledge of an surgery, with which an oculist must be anied: and the application of a lotic bed eye is a surgical operation.

ed, who deposed that he had know iums a long time, since 1815; and th ess had stated to him after he had us for a little time, that his eye was less

message into Court, requesting to vere accordingly brought into Cou son's evidence was read to them, annutes, without further leaving th williams then addressed the Co he had practised as an umateur, that profess to practise either physic or study he had written treatises on the the eye and ear, and had performed ons on the dead, never on the living been admitted an honorary men foreign medical societies, and was ulst to the kings of France and Bel hat his reason for not joining the r itioners was, that he would be requ nse his secret.

udge, in reply, told him that in th be would not be required to disci-tion taking out a licence, and advis so, if he was conscious of being qual Be counsel were, for the prosecution of the Hitchings, Esq.; for the defence, b, Jun, Esq.

Rer sentence had been pronounced, D.

addressed the Court, requesting a daddressed the Court, requesting a daddressed the Court, requesting a daddressed to pay the fine in. The Court that the Sheriff must do that; so t ed out of Court, stepped into a sless off to Cape Vincent, giving law th howing physic to the dogs. Of court is responsible for the fines and court in the court

e following is a list of the conviction ine Salter, wife of John Salter, charine Salter, wife of John Salter, e 43d Regt., pleaded guilty to three as for Larceny—2 years positentiary. Ice Boyle, Larceny, stealing a watch, wilty—2 years penitentiary. Ice wilcox, Larceny, stealing a del guilty—2 years penitentiary. Chard White, Larceny, stealing five its penitentiary.

penitentiary.

Jam Hansell, Larceny, stealing a head fancel, Larceny, stealing a bleaded guilty—18 months penist by bleaded guilty—18 months penist by bleaded guilty—18 months penist by bleaded guilty—18 months penistrated and cost a Medley, assault—fined 15s. and cost a Medley, assault—fined 6d and cost by an and Alex. Rae, assault o constable—fined 40s. each and cost a Williams, Misdemeanor—fined 4

departation from the Ramilton meeting p Address to Sir Charles Bagot last week; Accelency returned the following reply. An induction of the new Governor's p has appeared, and it is satisfactivy. It is smalar to some of Lord Sydenham's rep-tant to some of Lord Sydenham's rep-ire to the same sentiments. The address co-ir Charles as a "member of the great con-ir," but this Excellency replies that he "-ry as even handed and attentive consists Majesty's subjects, without disti-to cars their common assistance & appe-ts a coarse he will be supported by the e EXPLEMEN—I have much about ENTLEMEN—I have much pleas iving this Address from the Inha be Gore District, containing as it do rance of their attachment to the

