The Anniversary of Erio's Patron Saint was effective with wonted hilarity by a dinner given at the British American Hotel on Friday the 17th instant, at which about 76 gentlemen, members of the Society and their guests were assembled.—The Honorable Robert B. Suilivan, President of the Society, in the Chair, was supported on his right by J. B. Marks, Esq. President of the Society, and on his left by John A. Macdenald, Esq., the President of the S. Andrew's Society; the Vice Prosident, W. Mc. Cuniffe, Esq., having on his right hand Mr. Smith, M. P. For the County of Frontenac, and on his left Major Magrath of the Incorporated Dragoons, Ample justice having been done to the good fare provided, the cloth was withdrawn, and the following toasts were given from the Chair, prefaced by appropriate remarks in the usual fedicious and eloquent style of the Presideal, and drank with the characteristic enthusiasm of Irishmen:— ST. PATRICK'S DINNER.

13. The Warden and Static Park Midland Eistrict. Arg.—"Speed the Plough." Mr. Marks Warden of the Midland District

Mr. Marks Warden of the Midland District returned thanks.)

14. The Militia of Capada.

Air.—"March to the Battle Field."

Major Magrath returned thanks.)

After the reguler toasts were given a number of volunteer toests were proposed by gentlemen present, and the festivities of the evening were prolonged to a late or rather an early hour, when the Society and their guests separated with mutual good wishes—"happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again." The viands and wines were most abundant and excellent, and the whole entertainment was highly creditable the whole entertainment was highly creditable to the taste and skill of Mr. Daley.—[Chronicle.

From Charles Willmer's Amorican News Letter, March 4. Arrival of the Columbia. The character of the incidents which have occurred since the date of our last publication, is

curred since the date of our last publication, is neither cheering nor satisfactory.

The condition of the working classes in our own country is truly deplorable. The length-ened and unwelcome continuance of eastwardly winds, as it has prevented the arrival of homeward bound vessels, deprives of their means of subsistence the mass who depend upon the shipping for their daily bread, whilst this unhappy contingency has not been atoned for by a revival of trade in the manufacturing districts. At other periods the briskness of some particular branch of trade has been cited as a contradiction to the assertion that "times are bad," but at the present juncture the most tortuous ingenuity fails to convince us that the condition of the labouring classes is not fearfully and unequivocal-

bouring classes is not fearfully and unequivocally wretched. Over the entire length and breadth of the community, one wide cloud of The auspiciou

The auspicious circumstances, from the opera-tion of which a beneficial change may be antici-pated, few even of the most sanguine will even venture to predict. That distress—deeply seat-ed, widely extended, and long endured, does ex-ist—the admission of the Ministry themselves— the upon whose purpose and policy, it would be the men whose purpose and policy it would be to gloss over or to conceal it—sadly and surely proves. In the debates on the state of the counid not even venture to deny it. Perhaps we are doomed to await, as the Premier sig-nificantly hiuted, the slow and uncertain devel-opment of those advantages which our recent conquests in the East may secure to us, before a material and sensible amendment can be felt

a material and sensible amendment can be felt. For speedier relief he bids us not to frope.

A circa matance occurred in the course of the debate on the state of the country which appears to have revived the spirits of the Free Trade party. The Vice President of the Board of Trade emphatically decired that between the complete actually the Migistry and these opinions entertained by the Ministry and those opinions entertained by the antistary and those avowed by the opposition the difference was not so great as was generally supposed. That an alteration in the commercial code was necessary, he was not only ready to admit, but prepared to prove. The only question actually pending between them was at what time should the alteration he attempted, and to what extent should it. ween them was at what time should the alteration be attempted, and to what extent should it
be carried out. The dispute, therefore, is not so
much of principle as it is upon the most expedient means of developing it. The Anti-Corn Law
League are untiring in their exertions to agitate
the country. They have convened meetings in
the principal towns and if they have gained no
proselytes they have, at least, mustered numerous audiences.

The trials of the Chartists, among whom is the would be famous, Feargus O'Conner, are proceeding at Lancaster.

We regret to learn from the tenor of advices,

which are tolerably extensively accredited, that the mission of Mr. Ellice to the Brazils is likely to be productive of no beneficial result. The Brazilians refuse to enter into a negociation with us except upon terms so decidedly disadvantageous to Great Britain that it would be impolitic, and perhaps dishonourable to this country, to accept these PARLIAMENTARY.

STATE OF THE NATION.

The parligmentary debates of the last few The particularity departs of the last few days, though a of important as to their results, c, nevertheless, interesting in their details.

In the 20th ultima Lord Howick moved that a Committee of the whole House be appointed to impulse it to the country. He did not be country. if not, why had the distress continued so long? The cause he assigned was, the excess in competition for favour; the remedy, to establish new openings for energy & enterprise. Remove the restrictions imposed on importation and an additional stimulus would be given to industry. In proof of his position he cited the authority of Mr. Gladstone, who stated last year that the importation of 50,000 head of cattle would cause but a small diminution in the price of meat, but read last year overcome.

In proof of his position he cited the authority of Mr. Gladstone, who stated last year that the importation of 50,000 head of cattle would cause but a small diminution in the price of meat, but read last year of meat, but read last year only one arrival having taken place, consequently there are few sales from the quay to report.

J. The Glaster was sent or constructed to the state of th

Mr. Labouchere accused Mr. Gladstone of

y of the present state of affairs.

ty of the present state of affairs.

Sir Robert Peel, under great excitement, rose and accused Mr. Cobden of holding him individually and personally liable for the state of the country. Mr. Cobden had previously said so before the league—but said Sir Robert (amidst applause that shock the roof. "Be the consequence of these instinuations what they, (burst of cheers,) never will I be influenced by menaces such as these (tremenduous cheering) to hold language or to adopt a course which I consider in the slightest degree inconsistent with my duty.—(Much cheering.) Mr. Cobden rose, my duty.—(Much cheering.) Mr. Cobden rose, and was received with yells and hisses. He at length was heard to say, I did not say personally. Sir R. Peel: you did, you did.—(Loud cheers.) J. Graham handed Sir Robert Peel a pape Sir Robert Peel, looking at it, said I admit I am not sure of that phrase, but you said individually responsible—and the honorable gentlemen may do so, and may induce others to hold me individually responsible, (loud cheers,) but it shall in no way influence me in the discharge of my public duty. Sir Robert Peel then addressed himself to the motion. If the committee were granted, the noble mover must be prepared with some proposition, general and therefore useless, or specific, and therefore interfering with the financial arrangements of the executive. It was impossible to conceive of any expedient so fraught

or specific, and therefore interfering with the financial arrangements of the executive. It was impossible to conceive of any expedient so fraught with reschief and misery to commerce. As an augary of the introduction of a system of gradual reductions, he informed the House that 4,000 troops had been withdrawn from Canada.

Lord John Russell followed, and was prevented by indisposition from attempting the delivery of more than a few unimportant remarks. At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Roebuck, whose temper his most ardent admirers never imagined to approximate to the angelic, attacked Mr. Cobden, one of whose unlucky days this seems to have been, in defence of Lord Brougham. His lordship, it seems, had merely recommended the Corn Law League to eschew all connexion with those persons who indulge in dangerous and unconstitutional language. This advice his lordship had volunteered in consequence of having read in the Quarterly Review a statement made by the Reverend — Bailey, of Sheffield, at the Conference, that a person had observed to cast lots for him who should take away the life of Sir Robert Pcel. To this statement the Reverend Gentleman said, that although the Reverend Gentleman said, that although he deprecated the attempt, he was sure that but few tears would be shed over Sir Robert's grave. Mr. Cobden had asked Mr. Roebuck in the library of the House whether he (M. R.) intended to defend Lord Brougham. On his answering in the affirmative, Cobden said, "Don't have any thing to do with the affair, for if you do the Corn Law League will go down to Bath and turn you out. Mr. Roebuck, in the most indignant terms, denuesed the investigant, interpretations of the control of the contro

The Project ident sent over to this country the proposition which he (Lord Brougham) held in

Mr. Labouchere accused Mr. Gladstone of having argued on both sides of the question. As to exciting alarm, he thought Mr. Gladstone's speech was calculated to create it, for after the Premier had declared that no alteration in the Corn Laws was projected this year, Mr. G., the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, satisfies all his hearers that he at least thinks an alteration expedient.

The debate was protracted by adjournment for four days. It would be impossible to condense wrecked, and 190 lives lost: on the coast of The sacrifice of life and property at sea daring then expedient.

The debate was protracted by adjournment for four days. It would be impossible to condense the speeches which were delivered on this occasion, and, indeed, as the greater portion of them were repititions of the harangues delivered on a similar occasion last year, it would be almost superfluous. We may, however, notice that Sir James Graham, the home secretary, in the course of his reply to Mr. C. Wood, said the principles of free trade we, e now acknowledged to be those of common sense, and the outline of them is now disputed but by few. The time had long passed since England can exist as an agricultural country; we were now a commercial people.

Nothing worthy of notice occurred on the last day of the debate, until Mr. Cobden, in order to secure the passing of Lord Howick's notion, endeavoured to fix a grave responsibility on those who refused it. After defending the league from all participitation in "a recent maniacal transaction," he asked Sir Robert Peel what course he dintended to pursue, and continued, it is the duty of every independent member to throw on him (Sir R. P.) the individual and personal responsibility of the present state of affairs.

Sir Robert Peel, under great excitement, rose is the specific of the manifer of the residuent of the specific of the manchester Chamber of Commerce took place on Monday se'nnight, where the specific of the manchester Chamber of Commerce took place on Monday se'nnight, where the specific of the manchester Chamber of Commerce took place on Monday se'nnight, where the specific of the manchester Chamber of Commerce took place on Monday se'nnight, where the specific of the specific of the more than the coast of England 131 to essels were lost, with 164 lives; on the coast of England 150 lives lost; and 190 lives l

Manchester Chamber of Commerce.—The annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce took place on Monday se'nnight, when a long report was presented, exhibiting a number of statistical details on the state of trade for the past year, and illustrating the impolicy of restrictions on commerce; the sugar duties occupying a prominent place. A discussion followed, free trade still being the predominant subject.

DEATH OF LORD ABERCROMBY.—We have to announce the demise of this amiable and venerable nobleman, which took place at Airthey Castle, N. B., on Wednesday afternoon. His lerdship was in his 74th year. He was the eldest son of the celebrated General Sir Ralph Abercromby, and brother to Lord Dumferline. His lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son, Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. George Ralph Abercromby, now Lord Abercromby, late M. P. for Stirling. By his lordship's death the lord lieutenancy of Stirlingshire becomes vacant.

We understand that Mr. Thomas Pottinger, the brother of Sir Henry Pottinger, the able ne-

but unusually so in the present instance, only one arrival having taken place, consequently there are few sales from the quay to report. Prize Timeer.—A small parcel of Lower Port, from the quay, was sold at 14d per foot, & from from the quay, was sold at 14d per foot, & from the sand. It came over in shape of a despatch, including the draft of a treaty, which treaty had been duly executed. The Senate had ratified it. The treaty was sent over to the Secretary of Stafe in this country, and was ratified. The proposition to which he (Lord Brougham) had alluded as having received the assent of Congress was in these terms: "The cruisers of each power play detain, search, capture, and deliver over for trial ships earrying the flags of another power." This treaty was signed by the President of the United States, and by the

inhabitants of these Counties have usually done heretofore, and not to disgrace themselves as others have lately done by riots, &c. Whilst be was speaking, I observed a round-faced, well-dressed, good-natured looking man standing beside him, whom I supposed likely to be Gowan of mobbing notoriety, but was soon undeceived. For Mr. Perry had no sooner done speaking, than this person declared himself to be the Sheriff of the District, sent there by his superiors as the Conservator of the peace;—that he knew no man on occasions like the present, but would use the authority vested in him by snugly lodging any man, high or low, in Kingston

anly interference.

[Our correspondent makes here some revere was conflections on the late Sheriff, which considering the an is present unhappy condition, we suppress. The first resolution presented to the Meeting

expressed sympathy for his Excellency the Governor General on account of his afflictions, and a hope of his speedy recovery.—To this no opposition was offered.

lowed, free trade still being the presentation of the being the presentation of the Lords of the Admiralty have notified to the Directors of the West India Steam Company, that the future non-fulfilment of the Company's contract with the Government, will, in every case of omission, be peremptorily followed by enforcement of penalties.

A letter from Brest states that the fine steam frigates, which are intended for the transatlantic navigation between France & the United States, in several that had became incorrigible. This resolution was seconded by Mr. R. Alysworth, who make of the good already effected under the

every case of omission, he persupposity sollowes, well, when that the first state of the persupposity sollowes, well, when intended for the transattantial subjects in common, and not as rebuiltone children are grated to the transattantial analysis of the case of the case which are intended for the transattantial subjects in common, and not as rebuiltone children are considered to the case of the cas E. nevertheless, interesting in their details.

2. nevertheless, interesting in their details.

2. nevertheless, interesting in their details.

3. the 20th ultima Lord Howick moved that a Committee of the who'e House be appointed to inquire into the state of the country. He disclaimed all hostility to the Coverament in introducing the motion. The 1-wes required the consideration of it. Distress 1-w overspread to foreign and heir labourers were competed by the one only. The farmers were unit for indicated the consideration of it. Distress 1-w overspread to suit to suit to considerate the consideration of it. Distress 1-w overspread to the consideration of it. Distress 1-w overspread to consider the consideration of it. Distress 1-w overspread to the consideration of it. Districts 1-w overspread to the consideration of the consider

bles, and even naming individuals, and warning them to behave themselves. Order being restored, another resolution passed unanimously,

me whilst I state a few more facts connected with this Meeting. Although all the Freehold-cis of Lenox & Addington were not at the meeting, there were enough there to give a fair expension. ing, there were enough there to give a fair expression of public opinion. But the most singular feature of the Meeting was the number of strangors that were there, and the concert that seemed to prevail amongst them. I noticed this circumstance as soon as I arrived, and I soon found out the secret. Your delectable chaps from Lot 24, were there in number from 80 to 100.—It was a sight worth seeing when the division took place. On the side of the Government the bone and sinew of the Counties—opposed to them a goodly number of swooth lest. posed to them a goodly number of smooth look-ng fellows; Merchants, Clerks, &c., sprinkled grietows archange, coers, co., spirited, and unruly acting reach-villagers—who to all appearance were prought up to teach us novices our political ight by dry knocks, and who when I left the round were preparing to leave m a procession of some 20 or more sleighs, obstructing the road nd even menacing quiet people as they passed, haking their sticks, &c., &c., at them. Now ir, I must conclude, but in conclusion. ir, I must conclude, but in conclusion let me ay, that if Mr. John S. Cartwright wishes to etain the esteem of his political opponents, and f thinking men generally, as an honest, upright man, he had better leave the inhabitants of said that, he had better leave the inhabitants of said Lot 24 at home, if possible, in the care of the notorious Mr. Gowan, thereby retaining his own reputation, saving our worthy Sheriff unneces-sary trouble, and perhaps more severe strictures

Ernest Town, March 21, 1843.

Khaston Berald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1843.

PUBLIC MEETINGS. The Reformers twice Triumph-

ant. We had to record last week the temporary defeat of the friends of the Government, at Sy aenham, by ultra tory violence, but that cheek did good. It roused up the dormant spirit of the people, by showing them that they must exerthemselves, or be subjected to the tyranny of the Compact's ramant tools—the Orangerous. mpact's rampant tools-the Orangem nd set energies in motion which resulted in the ntire overthrow of Gowan & his party at thubsequent meetings, and all in peace.

As was intimated in our last, a meeting with held last Tuesday at Mr. Gordanier's Inn, about the Sheriff of the District, sent there by his superiors as the Conser/ator of the peace;—that he knew no man on occasions like the present, but would use the authority vested in him by snugly lodging any man, high or low, in Kingston to the man high or low, in Kingston to the progress of the Meeting. He not only spoke but proceeded to act, by having (as I learned) about 20 special Constables sworn in immediately. I was prepossessed in favour of the man in an instant, and judging from the cries of "good," "good," "that's right," &c, &c, which I heard from the crowd, I think there were many more of a like feeling. Thought I, here is one worthy man appointed to office by the working of the responsible system. In short, the Sheriff acted like a man throughout, and kept the peace, which, from what I soon afterwards discovered, would most assuredly have been basely violated this day only for his act ve and manly interference.

[Our correspondent makes here some severe reflections on the late Sheriff, which considering the properties of the meeting was taken first by a show of hands; but it was seen that amost of their and a division was called for. This was made, and was against the peace of the meeting was taken first by a show of hands; but it was seen that amost of the Tories held up both of their hands, and a division was called for. This was made, and was against the properties of Lenov and Addirects o ries held up both of their names, and a devision was called for. This was made, and was against the amendment by a large majorify. One of Mr. Cartwright's friends was on the stand, and he admitted that the amendment was lost by a large

they instantly made a combined movement for a riot; but the Sheriff had been put on his mettle by the official letter mentioned in our last, and be exerted himself to the utmost, and succeeded

in quelling the gathering etorm.

For a more detailed account of the meeting we refer to the letter of a correspondent in another The following are the resolutions passed, to-gether with Mr. Cartweight's amendment that

At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Lenox and Addington, held at Mr. John Gordanier's Inn, Ernest Town, pursuant to a Requisition signed by E. Shewell, Esq. and others, on the 21st of March Instant,—Mr. Daniel Perry hav-

the following inserted:

That when Rebellion to lawful authority broke out in 1837—when the torch was applied to the dwellings of the loyal—when her Majesty's subjects were murdered in the high-ways, and when the Capitarof the late Province was endangered the loyal portion of the Province came forward and at the risk of their lives, and great sacrifice to themselves and families, suppressed this outpouring of treason,—it is impossible that this meeting can have any confidence in a Government whose appointments to office have been almost entirely confined to persons who were politically connected with the authors of that Rebellion, and to those who refused to turn out in defence of their Queen & Country.

bellion, and to those who refused to turn out in defence of their Queen & Country.

This amendment was put and lost by a large majority, and the original motion was carried.
On motion of D. Roblin, Esq. seconded by Dr. Aylesworth,—
3rd,—Resolved, That this Meeting would hereby express the warm gratitude and respects it eatertains for his Excellency's person and Government, that his Excellency, if spared to reach his native land, may intimate to her Majority, our Gracious Queen, that the inhabitants and sent for Mr. Roblin and his friends, to will be to the tory side where there was room to the platform, and they moved rule to the tory side where there was room to the tory side where there was room to the platform, and they moved rule to the tory side where there was room to the tor

The Committee appointed to prepare dress to His Excellency Sir Charles
C. B., &c., &c., having presented the
being read it was adopted without on ored, another resolution passed unanimously, cored, another resolution passed unanimously, pressing gratitude for the blessings of our resent good Government; and another, for the astice done out friends the Lower Canadians.

Elijah Swil Zer, Esq., 6th,—Resolved, That the Address and the control of the co oth, Resolved, That the Address a dopted be signed by the Chairman and try in behalf of this Meeting, and other

is Excellency.
Moved by Mr. N. Fellows, seconded by Villiam Perry.
7th, - Resolved, That a vote of than 7th,—Resolved, I had a vote of thanks en to the Sheriff of this District for his and impartial conduct in keeping the pea that 3 cheers be given to the Queen, 3 Governor General, and 3 to the She Chairman, which were all response

hearty good-wil DANIEL PERRY, Clai JOHN STEVENSON, Secretary. The Address adopted at the n pared by the reformers of Ernest brought by them to Kingston, when ceived some alterations, and were copy

ydenham meeting. Although not orig Metcalfe, on his arrival in the Pro-of congratulation to his Excellency S. Metcalfe, on his arrival in the Pro-also prepared for the Lenox and meeting, but on arriving there, and fi a District meeting had been called by the next day, for the same purpose, the was not presented to the meeting, however, subjoin it here, as a record of timents that were intended to have been

CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALER G. C. Captain General and Governor-in-chief of Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, &c. & MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the undersigned inhabitant Counties of Lenox and Addington, Mid trict, Province of Canada, beg to conyour Excellency on your arrival in the st the successor of his Excellency Si Bagot, whose lamented illness compelle signation of the Government. Being favored with a transcript of the long favored with a transcript of the longituding, and accustomed to a constantence to British liberty and law, we are fence to British hoerty and law, to find that the administration of ec-ations has been entrusted to your a whom a knowledge of the great overnitent is aided by much experactical application undervarious We trust that this important

secole's representatives in the general meant of our provincial affairs, in order the eposing under the sure protection of sower, we may enjoy the ripest fruits of berty, knowing no restraint but the law.

assembled.

With the warmest wishes for your Excellenth the warmest wishes for your Excellenthe care of the Sovereign Ruler of the University whose favor we trust that our country grow yet more and more in all the elemenths that the second that the second was the second to the second that the second t cellectual, moral, and social greatness

THE DISTRICT MEETING, For an Address of Congratulation to H ellency Sir Charles Metcalfe, was held on eaday at Lambton, commonly called Mills thas been stated in the Whig that this n sively by them, but two or three reng in his office at the time, they put down, and a few other names, including to down, and a few other names, including to J. S. Cartwright, Esq., were afterwards. The requisition itself shows this, because additional names, commencing with Mr. Ast which is the first reformer's name on the are signed after the date, demonstrating the contract of the contraction.

meeting was got up exclusively by the radial afterwards agreed to by the radial and afterwards agreed to by the radial and intention of calling such a meeting, as we have just exclusively intended to have passed an Addre Charles Metcalfe at the Lemax and Meeting, as we have just exceed as a little of the control of the ing been eppered in the following were adopted:

On motion of Benjamin Ham. Esq., seconded by Mr. J. R. J. Fourre,—

1st.—Hesolved, That this meeting deeply interest the following the Governor General, and feels the most earnest solicitude for His Excellency's speedy restation to health.

Loration to health.

Loration for health.

Changed Shewall, J. P.; second
The second
Great exertions and on Tuesday morning the torics engage the sleighs at the Kingston likery stables that when the reference, not a sleigh was to be But they were not to be thus baffled. Ten they were sent in from Ernest Town, twenty-five from Wolfe Island, which, with the stables of them double, and holding on the average had 14. When the work is the stables and the Kingston likery stables the Kingston likery stables the Kingston likery stables that when the reference when the reference were the control of the same pose in the afternoon, not a sleigh was to be set they were not to be thus baffled. Ten the stables are the same pose in the afternoon, not a sleigh was to be set they were not to be thus baffled. Ten they were not to be thus baffled. h be, in concurrence with his collea-cent out to the Governor-General of

die entertains for his Excellency's person and Government, that his Excellency, if spared to reach his mative land, may intimate to her Majesty, our Gracious Queen, that the inhabitants of this Province know how to appreciate constitutional and popular Government.

On motion of Capt. Henry Comers, seconded by Mr. John Miller, Jr.,—

4th,—Resolved, That a Committee of seven persons be named to prepare an Address to His Excellency, and to cause the same to be trasmitted, and that the Committee be composed of E. Shewell, Esq., D. Roblin, Esq., D. C. Smith, Esq., Dr. Aylesworth, Messrs. Nathan Pellows, John Stevenson, and Elisha Sills.

On motion of Dr. Aylesworth, seconded by Benjamin Ham, Esq., That this Meeting feel most happy to see that justice has at last in a measure been done to our brethren of the Est, and that we will at all times cordially unite with them for the benefit of our Common Country.

stry and seconded by the other, and Mr. wished to move it. Trivial as this wished to move it to trivial as this me in the reformers would not yield it, and some farther delay, the Address was moved some farther delay, the Address was moved to the trivial and seconded by Henry Smith, Thibado, and seconded by Henry Smith, 1964, and adopted by the meeting without

the reformers carried all that they desirthe reformers carried all that they desiries the tories pretend that the victory was Why, then, did they not carry their additionally they could be a seen as they could have done it if they could be reduced by them; but they confessed themselved by adopting the reform address a unimportant change. They may strive over their defeat as best they can, but fact, that on their own ground, they were do abandon their own address, and it is proof positive that they were well are.

seeting passed off quietly, although had formers been prepared to defend them-e Orangemen would doubtless have be-old trade, and carried their measures

e. neetings show that there is a large remeetings show that the is a majority in the country, which wants only agority in reformers are in the best of spi-kaow that they can carry their measures they try, for the game played at Syer is one that cannot be played a second

DISTRICT ADDRESS. Excellency Sig Charles Metcalfe, G. Governor General of British North Ame-und Governor in Chief of the Province of da, &c. &c. &c.

IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :-

Thease Your Excellency:

her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, habitants of the Midland District of Canaposah your Excellency, tendering our ordial and respectful welcome and continuous pour Excellency's arrival amongst her Majesty's Representative in the Govat of the important Colony.

distinguished position in public affairs your Excellency has long held; the suctending your Excellency's public services as parts of the world, the universal appropur Excellency's political conduct, and sice made by our Gracious Sovereign, of xeellency as Governor of this important, at the present crisis, combine to con-Excellency as Governor of this important present crisis, combine to consensus the present crisis, combine to consensus this your Excellency assumes this remains and the requirements of a society in a sofrapid advancement, call for exertion on put of the Government, which, to satisfy scoole, must be active, energetic, and economic to be consensus to look with implicit confidence to course of Government, and to pledge ourse to support your Excellency in all your mans to promote the welfare and happiness so people committed to your charge. ple committed to your charge.

Mere in not that your Excelency's respected bloved predecessor continues in a state of see bodily suffering, and extreme danger, assances which, for a long time past, have a gloom over the whole Colony, we should been broud to incet your Excellency with putil acclamation usual upon such occama, and which are much increased accordingly selve, upon personal considerations, when officer of our Sovereign with your Excellentialism on popular confidence and support. sees our Soveriega with your Excellence and support some shores. But we have so much of forour Cottraor, your Excellency's predensiand so much of sympathy for the sufferings have caused his withdrawal from the Govern have coused his withdrawai from the Govern-fluis Province, that we cannot consistent-hour feelings towards him, meet your leavy personally, with the greetings which otherwise have waited your arrival, and will await, we have no doubt, your Excel-sprogress throughout the whole country, a your Excellency's progress in Canada e marked with the success which has at-

marked with the success which has atour Excellency's previous course, that
always have under your view a consal happy people, and that, when the
instead properties of the control of the country
asda, you may be followed by the Ulessal prayers of its inhabitants, is the wish
the heart of these who now address your
new, and with this cordina and success. ey, and with this cordial and si we bid your Excellency welcome to Ca her coloma will be found the news by mother colorma will be found the news by blambia, which, however, is of little interMarkets continue low. American and Cathur, 25s to 25s per bbl. duty paid. Ashsi-30s 64 to 31s; pot, 25s to 29s 6d.
I following remarks of Lord Stanley exthe intentions of the government respectselmission of American grain through Caand of Canadian grain into England, by
it will be seen Canadian bread stuffs will
sitted at a nominal duty. This sailed at a nominal duty. This is a great high to us, although not available at pre-tion the low state of the English markets, it has cannot last long, we shall reap the state the change sconer or later.

he law now stood, the produce of the biates was exported into Canada free of ithere converted into flour; and it had sorted for many years into this country, all produce, and at colonial duties. The that was, that this American or foreign imported in its most convenient form—hat of flour—at a maximum duty of facts. t of flour-at a maximum duty of 5s.

ashich be, in concurrence with his cellenhad sent out to the Governor-General of
habore upon it that fair, natural, and legiis inference which the Legislature of Canais put upon it—namely, that if an equivais yeas put on the importation of corn
america to Canada, every disposition would
tento allow bone fide Canadian corn to be
ted into England at a nominal duty. The
sisting of Canada, acting upon that, had pasin act imposing such a duty. He had resistence of Canada, acting upon that, had pasin act imposing such a duty. He had resistence of Canada, acting upon that, had pasin act imposing such a duty. He had resistence of Canada, a intermetion, in
model of December last, from the Governoreat, with an intifaction that the next mail
dising out the full information which the
model of the intermetion of Majesty's
manustances had interfered to prevent it.
The information they now wanted was in no
denoted with the main question, but rebe the measures necessary to be taken for
freenion of fraud. Before April he exdo be in possession of that information;
is would take the carliest opportunity of
the measure he proposed on the table of
these. In concusion, he would repeat,
in passing the act imposing a duty of 3s.
heat imported into Canada, the Canadian
hare had put a proper construction upon
despath which, with the sanction of his coltest, he had addressed to the Governor-Ge-

first page we have placed an Editorial the OWEN SOUND SETTLEMENT, which used last week by the foreign news, attention to it because several paper's posed that the Government was in fault atter in sort allowers. sater in not allowing the settlers to a the reserved lots on credif; whereas, othing of the fact that credit on land a been abolished, not to them alone, but thole province, and that they if they had at these lots before this change, they fecure have been allowed credit,—the loss issued at the time show that no reserve the course have been allowed credit,—the loss issued at the time show that no reserve to be made; and this was the be made; and this was the which the settlers ought to have selves, instead of setting the mere agents against the authorised decthat their case has been considered, & ricd to them.

a Corporation election for the Fourth Ward and Inday, and there is a sharp struggle.