

laxity of observance of a ceremony, which our Saviour has made the first for a convert to pass through, we are inclined to think, from the detached position of the settlements, rather than from any disinclination on the part of the people, in the first instance, to acknowledge the efficacy of the rite. The frontiers of Lower Canada, on a portion of which the Rev. author resides, were originally settled by loyalists, who, preferring the hardships of the back woods, under a kingly government, to the comfortable homes which they might have enjoyed under a democracy, left, or were driven out of the neighbouring States, at the termination of the revolutionary struggle. They brought with them their own individual loyalty, the manners and customs of the New England States, and also the peculiar tenets, on religious matters, prevalent in that country. We have no doubt, that, for a long series of years antecedent to this, the great body of the inhabitants had been without the regular services of a clergyman, although they had still preserved among them the religious feeling of the early Puritans. Being of a venturesome and hardy turn, they had penetrated into the woods in all directions, each as his fancy led him, and thus they had become isolated from the clearings, and denser settlements on the coast. The families that were thus bred in the woods, could not, in their turn separate, and with their axes continue to clear their own territory, and as the settlement rather a matter of spirit than any sense of duty, the religious feeling should have continued among them, than that an indifference to some of the external ceremonies of religion, or indeed to all of them, should have unfortunately become so general.

The same symptoms of indifference can, at this moment, be found in the families of old-country settlers, who had been the first to do, what the New Englanders had been continuing to do for generations,—to penetrate into the forest, and clear up farms, from which to support themselves. The evil, however, is now meeting a steady, and we hope an effectual check in this district. A society has been in existence in Montreal, for the last three years, for supplying the destitute settlers with the words of eternal life, and for affording means for the occasional administration of the holy rites of the Church. And it may not be out of place here to say, that a sermon is to be preached on Sunday morning next, in Christ Church, in aid of the funds of this most excellent society. It is to be hoped, that, by the liberality of a Christian public, the society will be enabled to rescue great portions of the district from the fatal apathy that has been creeping over them since their first settlement. It has been necessary for us to state this succinctly the present state of feeling among the people, for whose welfare in eternity the reverend author zealously labours, in order to show what we suppose to have been the inducements which have led him to publish his present "Discourse."

It is not consistent with our limits, to present even a synopsis of the "discourse" to our readers, but no one can peruse it attentively without profit. The truly Christian tone in which it is written, is only what would have been expected from the "walk and conversation" of his every-day life; at the same time, it is most extraordinary in its feeling in the minds even of those who conscientiously differ from him in opinion. To say that we have derived pleasure from his personal, is to express very inadequately our gratification, both with the solid reasoning which is the characteristic of the reverend gentleman's writings, and with the simplicity of a style (well adapted for the purposes he has in view) which is always correct and generally elegant.

We would beg, in introducing this "discourse" to public notice, to recommend its general circulation through the Province.

Civil Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.
13 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Queen arrived on the 28th of April, having a passage of sixteen days and a half. She carried out the news of the death of President Harrison; and the Acadia, which arrived at Liverpool on the 24 of May, carried out the intelligence of the succession of President Tyler.

THE STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT.

The fate of the steamship President, we very much fear, must now be considered past question. Nothing had been learned respecting her when the Caledonia left Liverpool; and although rumours upon rumours sprang up with each succeeding day, it was only to be followed by a contradiction on the next. Ingenuity and hope could suggest no reasonable or even plausible method of accounting for her long delay, unless and unheard of in any quantity, except that fearful suggestion the reality of which will plant anguish in so many hearts.

The following speculations we copy from a late London paper: "That this fine vessel can have foundered seems by all opinions to be out of the question. The next supposition which occurs is, that if she is lost, it must be by collision either with ice or with another vessel. The British Queen, which put into Halifax with damage, was said to have encountered ice; but this was afterwards contradicted. It is reported that the Caledonia fell in with a large field of ice in latitude 44. 54, longitude 57. 59. (Just to the southward of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.) Who ever heard of fields of ice in that direction, in February or early in March? If a field of ice were really seen as reported, it is a most unusual circumstance.

"As for icebergs (and fields of ice also), they are most commonly seen in May or June, having floated from Baffin's Bay with the southerly current; the same ice never remains to a second year. A more likely conjecture, and one which it is devoutly hoped may prove correct, is, that in the heavy gale the President encountered, her steam machinery was damaged so as to become useless; the wind blowing hard at N. or N. E. she bore up for Bermuda, perhaps missed the island (not an unusual occurrence); and made the best of her way to the West Indies. Should this happily be the case, there may scarcely be time yet to hear of her."

"With regard to Atlantic steamers. From the velocity of these fine vessels, and their having often to pass through thick weather at a great rate, collision with ice in the summer, and with other vessels at all times, is the greatest danger to be apprehended. Could not this danger in a great degree be counteracted by strong bulkheads dividing the vessels into compartments, upon the plan of the large iron steamer now building at Bristol? Ships in thick weather have often run upon icebergs with little more loss than their bowsprits; had they been going as fast as a steamer, they might have had more serious injury; their head, and stem destroyed, and wooden ends laid open, and nothing could then have saved them except upon the water coming into the hold meeting a bulkhead, which would completely keep the water from going farther. Again, another bulkhead, a certain distance from aft, might be a security from water in that direction; and if the centre received damage, the other compartments might keep the vessel up, and at any rate there would be less water to pump out.

"The late Admiral the Hon. Sir Clives Paget, after a dangerous illness, determined to go to Bermuda in a steamer from Jamaica; she unfortunately missed the island, and was obliged to bear up for the West Indies, which, in his weak state, occasioned the Admiral's death.

"The loss of the President, if that noble vessel be lost, ought not to create any want of confidence in steam navigation, for many of our finest ships of war, of the largest size, and commanded by the most skillful, and, in every respect, the most able of our naval officers, have been lost by foundering at sea. For instance, in 1807, the Blenheim, of 80 guns, and the Java frigate, of 36 guns, both foundered off the island of Madagascar, and every soul on board perished.

"The Blenheim had 700 men on board, and was commanded by the brave Sir Thomas Troubridge—one of Nelson's favourite captains—and who was not only an excellent seaman, of great talents and experience, but an officer of science and inexhaustible resources in every kind of difficulty and danger. On board the Blenheim perished Lord Rosehill and Captain Elphinstone, the son of the chairman of the East India Company. Not a particle of either the Blenheim or the Java was ever found or heard of—and the latter had about three hundred men on board—so that in the two vessels a thousand lives were lost. In 1811, the St. George, of 98 guns, and the Defence, of 74 guns, perished in coming only the short distance of the Baltic to England.

"The two ships had about fifteen hundred men on board, and of this immense number only eighteen were saved. The St. George bore the flag of Rear Admiral Reynolds, an officer of the highest merit, and who, with respect to courage and fortitude, had not his superior in the British navy. The details of the loss of the St. George are truly heart-rending to peruse, even at this distance of time. Scarcely a plank of either of these immense vessels was ever found or heard of. So numerous were our losses by foundering and wrecks, that it was calculated that in one year, 1811, 5000 of our seamen had perished."

The next evening there was no quorum.

On the 23d the Lords met, but did nothing of importance.

A very long debate ensued in relation to the financial affairs of New South Wales.

23d—Nothing of interest in either house.

Monday, 26th.—In the Commons, Mr. Crawford gave notice of a motion concerning the affair with China, with a view to urge on the government the adoption of more vigorous measures to re-establish the trade.

A great debate was commenced on the Irish registration bill.—Lord Morpeth's question being an amendment proposed by Lord Howick, which was strenuously opposed by ministers, but carried by a majority of 21.

28th.—The debate on the Irish registration bill was resumed.—Progress was made, but no test question arose, and the debate was adjourned.

29th.—Ministers were again defeated on the registration bill by a majority of 11, on what they stated to be the principal clause of the bill and indeed its foundation. Lord John Russell, therefore, announced the intention of government to abandon the measure.

30th.—Lord John Russell gave notice of motion, on the 31st of May, that the House go into a committee on the corn laws, which would extend the ordinary excitement. The budget was then brought forward. The following summary of the debate we take from the London Herald:—The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his financial statement for the year. He, in the first instance, drew the attention of the house to the expenditure and income of the country. The expenditure he had estimated at £49,499,000—the income at £48,641,000, leaving an estimated deficiency of £858,000 which he had proposed to meet by a vote of credit. The actual result, however, proved to be that the expenditure amounted to £49,285,000, and the income to £47,433,000, leaving a deficiency larger than he had estimated by the sum of nearly £1,850,000. By comparing the estimated with the actual income there appeared to be a deficiency of £1,198,000. This deficiency arose, not from any unfavorable result of the additional taxation which had been imposed, but from a falling off in the revenue, which, under any circumstances, would have taken place. The produce of the 5 per cent. duty on customs and excise had been calculated from the returns of the year 1839, which year gave a great increase on the year before; and, as that increase did not continue, the additional duties were on many articles unproductive.

The articles upon which there had been an increase, both in quantity and duties, were, butter, cheese, coffee, olive oil, pepper, silk (raw and thrown), timber, and cotton wool. The articles upon which there had been a decrease in quantity, but an increase in duty, were, raisins, tallow, tobacco, tea, and American deals; and the articles upon which there had been a decrease, both in quantity and duty, were, currants, molasses, spirits, sugar, wine, wool and European deals. The falling off in the duty on spirits in Ireland amounted to £254,000, which was no proof, he felt pleasure in stating, of the decreased resources of the country, for it was entirely owing to the increased habits of temperance in the people of that country. On the other hand, the payments into the Irish exchequer showed an increase in the amount of duties on tea and coffee. There had been also in Ireland an increase in the quantity of duty and an increase in the duties on bricks, glass, ground glass, soap, soft soap, malt, vinegar, and in the post horse duty.—The stamps and taxes exhibited an increase beyond the estimate of £60,000. With respect to the decrease in the post office, it was not the result of a decrease in the number of letters, but was entirely owing to the increased expenditure which it was found necessary to incur in that department. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to give the following statement of his expectations of the revenue, and of the expenditure, for the ensuing year:—

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

Interest of the national debt	£29,420,000
Other charges on the consolidated fund	2,400,000
The army	6,587,000
The navy	6,805,000
The Ordnance	2,075,000
Miscellaneous	2,935,000
Canada	108,000
China	475,000

With respect to China, there were some charges in the account sent in by the East India Company which would be paid by the company itself, and he would therefore put them down at only £400,000, and £731,277. In estimating the coming revenue, he had endeavoured to take a very sober view of the subject.—The customs last year, which was rather an unfavourable one, produced £21,700,000. He estimated them to produce the ensuing year £22,000,000. The excise produced last year £13,673,000. He estimated the result this year to be £14,000,000. Stamps produced last year £7,124,000. He took them at £7,000,000 for this year. The assessed taxes produced last year £3,289,432, but, as the increase 10 per cent. had not come into operation for a considerable period of the year, he thought himself justified in estimating them to produce £3,300,000. The post office he estimated to produce £450,000, the crown lands £180,000, and miscellaneous £250,000, making a total of £48,310,000.

This gave a deficiency of income to meet the expenditure of no less than £2,421,000. From this deficiency he should deduct the charge for China of £400,000, and the navy debt of £191,000, as not being permanent annual charges on the revenue, and for which it would not be advisable to make permanent provision. This would leave the deficiency to be provided for, £1,800,000. Under the circumstances he had stated, he deemed it necessary to increase the revenue of the country to £50,000,000, which would produce £50,000,000. In order to raise this amount it would be necessary either to fall back on some of the taxes they repealed, such as the house tax, or the tax on coals; or they must bring in those parties who had hitherto been exempted from taxation, by imposing a legacy duty upon real property, or they must take away those exemptions by which certain classes were now benefitted, such as the exemption of horses used for agricultural purposes. If they adopted none of these, they must tax those new articles gas and steam, or, lastly, they must resort to a tax which had now become popular—an extensive property tax.

If they resorted to taxation at all, they must adopt one or other of these courses, and it was their duty to turn to those which would throw no additional burdens on the people. In order to increase the revenue, he proposed to alter the duties on timber and sugar. Colonial timber now paid a duty of 10s. a load, while Baltic timber paid 55s., being a protecting duty of 45s per cent. He proposed to adopt a suggestion formerly proposed by Lord Althorp, of raising the duty on colonial timber to 20s. and reducing the duty on Baltic timber to 50s. By this alteration the consumer would be greatly benefitted, and the revenue would be increased probably to the extent of £750,000; but he would be content to take it at £600,000. With respect to sugar which, if not an absolute necessity, at all events might be deemed the poor man's cheapest luxury, he proposed to leave to colonial produce a protecting duty of only 50 per cent. The present duty on foreign sugar was 63s. and on colonial 24s., and he proposed to reduce the former to 36s. This he believed would produce a revenue of £200,000; but he would take it at £700,000, which, with the produce from timber, would give a result upon which they might rely to the amount of £1,300,000, leaving still a deficiency of £400,000. This £400,000 he did not propose to make any provision for at present, because of the motion respecting the corn laws, of which his noble friend had given notice, and which, if carried, would amply supply the deficiency. On the other hand, if the proposition of his noble friend should be agreed to, he must make provision for the £400,000 by direct taxation.

Mr. WILKINSON hoped that the proposed alteration in productive duties would not be confined to the corn laws alone, but would be extended to every branch of manufacture and commerce.

Lord HOWICK advocated the proposal of a fixed duty, and would give his support to the government when the question came on for discussion.

After a few observations from Mr. M. Phillips and Mr. A. Chapman, Mr. LABOUCHE advocated the principles of free trade, and said he could lay his hand upon his heart and declare that if he could be satisfied that these principles, which he had been endeavouring all his life to promote, would be taken up by gentlemen on the other side of the house, on their coming into office, he would most willingly and cordially support them; because those principles were essentially national, and had been advocated before him by deputations from all classes of manufacturers and mercantile men from all parts of England, and of all political persuasions.

Mr. VILLIERS expressed his gratification that the question of the corn laws was at last taken out of his hands by the govern-

ment, and pledged himself to give them every support upon the question when it was brought forward.

CORN LAWS.—May 3rd, Monday.—In the House of Lords the Duke of Buckingham presented a number of petitions against any change in the corn laws, which he declared his intention to support, and sincerely trusted the noble Viscount would remember the words he had used on former occasions, denouncing all agitation on the subject of the corn laws, as that he and his colleagues would guard against any such agitation.

Viscount MELBOURNE said, having been so pointedly alluded to, he could not let the present opportunity pass without observing, that the speech quoted and others made by him, were never intended to convey the idea that the corn laws were never to be interfered with. He had, however, changed the opinion he had formerly held, that opinion being entirely based and grounded upon particular and temporary circumstances. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of RIBS said he heard the observations of the noble Viscount with deep regret. (Hear.) He did not know what the country would think of his noble friend's (Melbourne); this, however, he knew, that his noble friend would never be able to carry to the government of the country. (Hear.) He should like to know upon what ground the measure was to be introduced?—Was it under a protecting duty, or by taxation—taxing corn for revenue? (Hear, hear.) If so the noble Viscount would do what no other country in the world would do, and it would be the most disagreeable measure that ever was forced upon a reluctant parliament. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount MELBOURNE rose and said, with emphasis, that the principle of the measure would be one of protection. (Immense cheering.)

The Earl of WINCHELSEA denounced any interference with the present system as immensely dangerous to the country.—He called upon the noble Viscount in God's name, not to adopt any measure likely to lead to a tax upon bread. (Hear, hear.)—The people of this country knew their interests—they knew that cheap bread meant low wages. (Hear, hear.) To pursue such a course would be the downfall of the noble Viscount's government, which indeed would be a blessing to the country. (Cheering.) The conversation then dropped.

In the House of Commons, Col. Sibthorp asked Lord John Russell if it was the intention of ministers to resign—to which Lord John contentedly refused an answer. Lord Stanley then moved the Irish registration bill for a fortnight.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, in answer to a question by Mr. Cartwright, Lord J. RUSSELL said, on Friday next, he should be prepared to state the amount of fixed duty he intended to propose on the importation of foreign corn. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Fitzroy Kelley then brought forward his bill to abolish the punishment of death, except for treason and murder, on which the House went into committee, and which was under consideration when the latest editions of the evening papers went to press.

Among the deaths recorded in the London papers are those of the Bishop of Worcester, (Dr. Carr.) Admiral Sir Lawrence Halsted, and Mr. Hansard, printer to the House of Commons.

THE LONDON PRESS.—In answer to a question by Mr. Cartwright, Lord J. RUSSELL said, on Friday next, he should be prepared to state the amount of fixed duty he intended to propose on the importation of foreign corn. (Hear, hear.)

Major-General Sir John Harvey has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

ELECTION FOR NOTTINGHAM—CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE POLL.—Nottingham, Wednesday Afternoon.—The official declaration of the state of the poll by the Sheriff, took place this morning, when the numbers were declared to be—

Mr. Walter (a proprietor of the Times) 1983

Mr. Larpett " " " " " " " " " " " 1745

Majority for Mr. Walter " " " " " " " " " " 238

It will thus be seen that there was an error in the numbers given yesterday.

The Sheriff then declared Mr. Walter to be duly elected. Neither Mr. Walter nor Mr. Larpett were present; the latter gentleman having left for London, and Mr. Walter being at the George the Fourth Inn, preparatory to his being chaired in procession through the town.

At 12 o'clock the procession left the George the Fourth, and Mr. Walter was paraded in triumph through the borough. The cortege was composed of a numerous body of horsemen six abreast, and a still greater number of men on foot, all decorated with blue favours. There were several bands of music, and a vast number of very elegant flags and banners, with appropriate devices. Mr. Walter was in a handsome car, drawn by four horses. When the procession reached the market-place, the sight was indeed very grand. The Market-place is one of the largest, if not the largest, in the Kingdom, and there could not have been less than 40,000 or 50,000 persons present, while the windows of the houses were filled with ladies with blue scarfs, or dresses of, or trimmed with blue. It is nearly 30 years since there was a Conservative procession of a similar nature.

On the return of the procession to the George the Fourth, Mr. Walter alighted from the car amidst the deafening cheers of the multitude. He then appeared at the window, and the cheers having subsided.

Mr. Waltersaid his heart was almost torn to allow him to address them in the manner he could wish; but he would say, that this most remarkable triumph would enable the town of Nottingham, for it was there that the oppression of the immense body of their countrymen had received its first—he might call it, its deadly blow. The feelings of men of all parties must unite in the sentiment that the poor ought not to be oppressed, but on the contrary, relieved as bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. That sentiment had carried him through, pervading as it did so many men of all parties. He hoped that the example set by their town would be followed by other great and populous places, as Leicester, Sheffield, and others. He regretted to assure them that their confidence was not misplaced. Labouring under severe hoarseness, he would conclude by again respectfully thanking them. (Loud cheers followed the delivery of nearly every sentence of this address.)

Mr. Charlton, Mr. Eagle, Mr. Hardwick, and several other gentlemen next addressed the company, and the multitude then quietly dispersed.

JOSEPH HUME.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

What is the use of Mr. Joseph Hume? is a question often asked, but a question which cannot be long doubtful to any reflecting man. Nothing is created in vain, though we cannot always reach the purpose with which some animals are called into existence—many reptiles, for example, and some familiar vermin. Much as we may be perplexed to discover the use of these things, the analogy of Nature assures us that they have a use.

In the case of Mr. Joseph Hume the inquiry is the reverse of difficult. He is created and permitted to exist as the representative of a principle—if we may dignify with the name of principle the enemy to whatever is reverent, generous, and good. We have men who hate a Church, and hate a par religion—the religion of Protestants; we have too many of such men; but as they are generally persons of mixed character, the manifestation of their hostility does not produce the proper effect in showing why the Church and the Protestant religion are hated. Again, we have more than enough of Malthusians, free traders, clippermen, and persons of the salaries of soldiers, sailors, and humane officials, New Poor Law admirers; but these men, though of doubtful conduct in other respects, there are some amongst us, finally, so eaten up with envy and spite as to regard every man with abhorrence who has won the affections and gratitude of his country by splendid public services. These persons, however, are often wanting in the qualifications of a perfect model. What is necessary for the information of the public mind is a combined system of certain qualities until, as Junius says, "their combined sweets torture the sense." Every one knows that Apelles formed his ideal of consummate beauty by a selection from the charms of all of the fairest of the fair daughters of Greece; and it is only by a similar selection, though on the side opposite to moral beauty, that we can have a perfect representative of the anti-Conservative. It will not do that we have here an anti-Churchman, who may be a generous and fair man in other respects; or there a pro-Papist, who may be distinguished by some good qualities; or in another place a Malthusian free trader, who may respect the constitution and laws; or beside him an envious, who may not be an ungenerous person. Such distributed qualities prove little; but when we have them united in one, the type of all the classes, there can be no mistake as to the true source of each distinguishing characteristic—and all of them we have that in the hon. member for Kilgilly. Let us men then say that Mr. Hume is not of use to his country, as a means of public instruction, is beyond all price.—Last night's exhibition of Mr. Hume, the ministerialist, in contrast with Sir Robert Peel, the leader of the opposition, is of great value. Ministers proposed a pension to Lord Keane. Mr. Hume objected to the grant, upon the pretext that the noble and gallant lord lies under an unexplained charge of murder? authenticated by the names of his accusers.

Sir R. Peel indignantly defended the absent nobleman, and showed that the charge of murder amounted to this—a murderer had been wounded by a vidette, posted by Lord Keane's order to protect the peaceful agriculturists of a part of Afghanistan, though on the side opposite to moral beauty, that we can have a perfect representative of the anti-Conservative. It will not do that we have here an anti-Churchman, who may be a generous and fair man in other respects; or there a pro-Papist, who may be distinguished by some good qualities; or in another place a Malthusian free trader, who may respect the constitution and laws; or beside him an envious, who may not be an ungenerous person. Such distributed qualities prove little; but when we have them united in one, the type of all the classes, there can be no mistake as to the true source of each distinguishing characteristic—and all of them we have that in the hon. member for Kilgilly. Let us men then say that Mr. Hume is not of use to his country, as a means of public instruction, is beyond all price.—Last night's exhibition of Mr. Hume, the ministerialist, in contrast with Sir Robert Peel, the leader of the opposition, is of great value. Ministers proposed a pension to Lord Keane. Mr. Hume objected to the grant, upon the pretext that the noble and gallant lord lies under an unexplained charge of murder? authenticated by the names of his accusers.

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FRANCE.

Commercial Advertiser.

PARIS, May 1.

Louis Philippe has received a blow from which, however unmeted, he will not speedily recover. The jury empanelled for the trial of the responsible director of the journal La France, for publishing the forged letters in the name of the King, has returned a verdict of not guilty. This is considered to imply a belief in the reality of the documents, for as they contained a number of sentiments which the French regard as anti-national, the prejudice against the monarch has been naturally augmented.

The forged letters which formed part of an article in La France, entitled "The personal policy of Louis Philippe explained by himself," make the king to declare that he was engaged with the other powers of Europe on the following points:—The treaties of 1815, which restored the Bourbons and placed France under certain restrictions, were to be maintained inviolable.

The fortifications of Paris, and especially the detached forts, were declared to be for the sole purpose of keeping down the people. Algiers was to be surrendered to the English, and Poland was to be left to the mercy of Russia. Poland, says the forged letter, is no more, and it is to us more than the conqueror of Warsaw, that the cabinet of St. Petersburg should be thankful for the crushing of that focus of incessant rebellion. Make this to be remembered a little more at Vienna, and above all at St. Petersburg. A third passage is as follows:—"If, instead of getting rid in a rough manner of the civic artillerymen, my advice had been followed; if these men had been flattered and spoiled; if they had been allowed to see that, if there was an intention of erecting forts, it was that the guarding of them should be entrusted to their hands; if they had been persuaded that, in case of an invasion, Paris could only owe its safety to such defenders; if, in fine, instead of an abrupt dismissal, these citizens had been taken by their vanity, Arago, and his followers, would not have been admitted to prove that the forts, far from being intended to repel a foreign invasion, would become, in case of need, a victorious resource for keeping in their duty and submission the very turbulent population of Paris and its unobedient suburbs." In a fourth passage the King was represented as writing that he had need of time to lull the civic spirit of resistance, and that nothing would make him renounce a project to which, in the existing state of things, he attached no value. The duration of the constitutional monarchy, but "what sounded better, and was better for the country, the perpetuity of his dynasty." He was also made to say that he did not renounce his project of mastering the press, a most dangerous enemy, and that he hoped his efforts to this effect would not be forgotten.

The Abbé Genoude's papal journal, the Gazette de France, having, according to the usual tactics of the party to which it belongs, given an account of the trial which is alleged to be false, the director was summoned to appear before the tribunal yesterday, to answer for his delinquency. He suffered judgment by default, which leaves the affair subject to appeal before a superior tribunal—in the mean time he is condemned to pay a fine of 5,000 francs, and to pay for the printing of a thousand handbills announcing the judgment. The part of the report by the Gazette which is objected to, affirms that M. Berryer, the advocate of La France, maintained the authenticity of the letters, whereas he only averred that the publisher believed them to be authentic.

On Wednesday evening the cabinet was under apprehension of serious disturbances; seditious placards had been stuck upon the walls in the faubourg St. Antoine, in consequence of which a council was held at 9 o'clock; troops were immediately sent for, and stationed in the palace. All the armed houses were re-inforced, and complete battalions were kept under arms in the barracks, the inhabitants are now perceiving, though too late, that they are caught in their own trap. No person entertains a doubt as to their real destination being against the people.

The king has signalled his birthday and that of the public baptism of the infant Comte de Paris by the royal clemency to 187 persons, condemned by the ordinary tribunals, and 520 soldiers under sentence by courts martial. The term ordinary excludes all hope for Prince Louis Bonaparte and his comrades, under sentence by judgment of the Court of Peers.

Measures of a novel nature are in progress for the practical emancipation of the negro slaves in the French colonies, and for vast operations in colonization and maritime commerce. The return of the young King to the Colonies, which place it is experiment will be first made in Guinea, which place it is proposed to send a special commission, composed of engineers and other persons, in order to study the means of carrying the system into execution with success. The particulars will shortly be reported to the chamber.

Ministers have obtained a vote of nearly four millions for steamboats between Marseilles and Alexandria and Corsica. It is probable also that a line will be established between Suez and the island of Bourbon.

The dispute between France and the Emperor of Morocco has terminated in an acknowledgment on the part of the Emperor that all Algiers shall be considered as French subjects.

The changes in the Turkish cabinet will, it is said, have no effect in counteracting the reforms introduced by the ex-minister Reddi-Pacha. The new minister, Rifat Bey, has expressed his determination to give full effect to the hattischeriff, which was at first supposed to be endangered by the ministerial revolution.

Accounts from Constantinople represent the Porte as being fully determined to accede to the recommendation of the allied powers as to the modification of the firman relating to Mehemet Ali. The discharge of Reddi Pacha has so terrified the Christians in the service of the Porte, that many have resigned their posts, and among the number is reported Yaker Pacha, (Capt. Walker.) France is to be one of the contracting parties to a treaty granting freedom to the empire of Turkey.

The Spaniards have struck another blow at popery by refusing to allow the circulation of Pope's bulls, briefs, rescripts, monitories or any other documents issued from the papal see, which have not had the fiat of the Spanish government.

The Emperor decrees, also, the suppression of "the society for the propagation of the faith," enjoins the civil and ecclesiastical authorities to prevent its assembling, and to stop the circulation of its papers. The judges and alcaides are ordered to sequester the funds of the society, wherever they are to be found.

The Pope, in his fiery indignation, has refused to recognize the Marquis de Villalla, as Spanish envoy to the court of Rome.—The Marquis has before quitted the city on his return to Madrid.

There was a report in Paris, on the evening of April 30, that the Duc d'Angame, one of the King's sons, had been killed or at least dangerously wounded in Algeria, but it was not credited.—Our Paris letter, written on the 1st inst., makes no mention of it.

Our Paris letter says that symptoms of disturbance had appeared in the capital—that the government had taken alarm, &c. Such reports were in circulation, but the *Moniteur Parisien* (ministerial) declares that they are pure inventions.

There has been another inundation by the river Rhone, being the fourth within six months, and causing great injury to the crops, &c. Mr. Stevenson has been engaged in preparing the anniversary dinner of the Royal Academy, but he is receiving the intelligence of the death of the President he sent an apology.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, May 1.—The following are some particulars of the explosion of the mine at Ougree. It was more fatal than was at first stated, 27 workmen perished. The moment the report was heard, M. Hubert Longdon, director of the works, and Jout, the chief machinist, went down one of the shafts, at the risk of their lives, and brought out three men, one of whom was still alive, but he expired a few hours afterwards. Of the 27 workmen, 14 were Germans, and only four fathers of families. The workmen in the other parts of the mine did suffer. The cause of this calamity is unknown, and it is difficult to guess what it may be, as every precaution is taken in our mines to prevent accidents.

CANADA.

AWFUL ACCIDENT IN QUEBEC.

From the Quebec Mercury of Tuesday, May 18.

It is our painful task to report a most awful disaster which took place yesterday, between eleven o'clock and noon, and occasioned the destruction of no less than eight houses in Champlain Street, opposite to the Custom House, with a frightful loss of human life, the extent of which has not yet been fully ascertained. A large portion of the cliff, from near the foot of the Citadel at Cape Diamond, to an extent of about 250 feet, gave way and, falling into Champlain Street, entirely overwhelmed the houses beneath and their numerous inmates, under the ponderous masses of rock and rubbish that suddenly fell, so silently and without previous indication of danger, that many of the unfortunate sufferers had time to escape. The entry on duty at the gate of the Queen's stores perceived the side of the precipice in motion, and ere he could utter a cry of alarm, which would indeed have been unavailing, the whole had descended into the street, prostrating the buildings beneath, carrying with it their fragments, and covering the road completely to the walls of the Custom House. So great is the quantity of rock, and so large the masses which