laxity of observance of a ceremony, which our Saviour has made the first for a convert to pass through, has arisen, 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 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, ander a kingly government, to the comfortable homes which they might have continued to enjoy under a democracy, left, or were driven out of the neighbouring States, at the termination of the revolutionary struggle. They brought along with 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 venturous and hardy Being of a venturous 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 clear-ings, and denser settlements on the coast. The families that were thus bred in the woods would in their turn separate, and with their axes continue the same process of pioneering. It is, therefore, rather a matter of surprise that any sense of ligious 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 thus succinctly the present state of feeling among the people, for whose welfare in eternity the reverend author zealously labours, in order to shew 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, that it must extinguish all uncharitable feeling in the minds even of those who conscientiously differ from him in opinion. To say that we have derived pleasure from its perusal, is to express very inadequately our gratifi-cation, 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 to public

Civil Intelligence.

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

The Queen arrived out 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 2d of May, carried out the intelligence of the succes-

THE STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT.

The fate of the steam-ship President, we very much fear, must now be considered past question. Nothing had been learned re-specting 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, unseen and unheard of in any quarter, 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 afterward contradicted. Then it is reported that the Caledonia fell in with a large field of ice in latitude 44. 54. longitude 57. 59. (just to thward of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.) Who ever heard of

'As for icebergs (and fields of ice also,) they are most common ly 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

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 bowsprits; had they been going as fast as a steamer, they might have had more serious injury, their head and stem destroy-ed, 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 Chas. 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

"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 skilful, 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 isle of Madagascar, and every soul on board

The Blenheim had 700 men on board, and was commanded by the brave Sir Thomas Trowbridge—one of Nelson's favourite captains—and who was not only an excellent seaman, of great talent and experience, but an officer of science and inexhaustib ources 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. their concurrence in the views of the Chancellor of the Exchequer 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 said that the proposition he intended to be

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 seamanship, nautical science, experience and undaunted 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 founder ing and wrecks, that it was calculated that in one year, 1811, on for discussion 5000 of our seamen had perished."

IN PARLIAMENT.

committed by the Earl of Cardigan, in causing the sentence of flogging to be carried into execution on Sanday, immediately after service, and in the very place occupied as a chapel. The War Secretary, Mr. Macauley, attempted a sort of vindication or rather apology for the Earl, but admitted that the proceeding was one had been taken of it in the proper quarter, as would prevent a political persuasions. recurrence. This notice subsequently appeared in the form of an official reproof, from the commander in chief.

The next evening there was no quorum. On the 22d the Lords met, but did nothing of importance. A very long debate ensued in relation to the financial affairs of

New South Wales.

the government the adoption of more vigorous measures to re-

A great debate was commenced on the Irish registration bill-Lord Morpeth's—the question being on 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

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

30th-Lord John Russell gave notice of motion, on the 31st of May, that the House go into committee on the corn laws, which notice caused extraordinary excitement. The budget was then The following summary of the debate we take from the London Herald:-

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 results, however, proved to be that the expenditure amounted to £49,285,000, and the income to £47,443,000, leaving a deficiency larger than he had estimated by the sum of nearly £1,000,000. By comparing the estimated by the sum of nearly £1,000,000.—
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 o the year before; and, as that increase did not continue, the

The articles upon which there had been an increase, both in quantity and duties, were butter, cheese, coffee, olive oil, pepper, silks (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 £354,000, 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 ooffee. There had been also in Ireland an increase in the tea and coffee. auction duty and an increase in the duties on bricks, glass, ground glass, soop, 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 We would beg, in introducing this "discourse" to public notice, to recommend its general circulation through the

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

	020 100 000	
Interest of the national debt		
Other charges on the consolidated	l fund 2,400,000	
The army		
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 acc sent in by the East India Company which would be paid by the company itself, and he would therefore put that item down at only £400,000, and this deduction would give a total amount of expenditure of £50,731,776. 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 £3,989,432, but, as the increased 10 per cent. had not come into operation for a considerable period of the year, he thought himself justified in estimating them to produce £4,300,000. The post office he estimated to produce £450,000, the crown lands £180,000, and miscellaneous £250,000, making a total of

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 southward of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, who can be southward of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, would leave the deemed it necessary to the circumstances he had stated, he deemed it necessary to field of ice were really seen as reported, it is a most unusual circumstances the revenue of the country to £50,000,000, which would increase the revenue of the country to £50,000,000, which would eave £1,700,000 to be pr er to rais 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 ng in those parties who had hitherto been exempted from taxation, by imposing a legacy duty upon real property, or they nust 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 450 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 necessary, at all events might be esteemed 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 63, and on colonial 24, and he proposed to reduce the former to 36. This he believed would produce a revenue of £900,000; 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 not be agreed to, he

always warned the Government of the result of keeping up the enormous expenditure of the country, and he had a right to unit them when the difficulties he predicted arose, a right which gentlemen on the other side of the house did not possess, for they had been always urging the Government to increased expenditure. The hon, member then contended at considerable length for the necessity of an alteration of the corn laws, and defended the penny postage, though no system could work well when not governed by a man of business instead of by a peer, who, from his habits and station in society, must be unfit for such a situation as that of

Several honourable members on the ministerial side expressed

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to a question from Lord Sandon said that the proposition he intended to bring forward upon the subject of the corn laws would embody the principle of a moderate fixed duty, and the question would be brought forward by the which the cabinet was united. government as one upon

Mr. WAKLEY 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 manfacture and comm

Lord Howick advocated the proposal of a fixed duty, and would give his support to the government when the question came After a few observations from Mr. M. Philips and Mr. A.

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 wound; and the regiment to which he belonged, having misbehaved office, he would most willingly and cordially support them; in the face of the apology for the Earl, but admitted that the proceeding was one which he could not countenance; there was precedent for it advocated before him by deputations from all classes of manufacture, as an apology for their cowardice.

Mr. Hume's assertion that the charge had been authenticated by

the corn laws was at last taken out of his hands by the govern- conduct called for that debate is of no use.

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

Monday, 26th—In the Commons, Mr. Crawford gave notice of motion concerning the affair with China, with a view to urge on the government the adoption of more views. July oru, 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. CORN LAWS .- May 3rd, Monday .- In the House of Lords tion on the subject of the corn laws, and that he and his colleagues ould guard against any such agitation

Viscount Melbourne said, having been so pointedly alluded o, he could not let the present opportunity pass without observ-ng, 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 rticular and temporary circumstances. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of RIPON 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 (Melbourne); this, howe knew, that his noble friend would never be able to carry on the government of the country. (Hear.) He should like to 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 (Hear, hear.)

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

The Earl of WINCHELSEA denounced any interference with the present system as imminently 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. Sibthorpe asked Lord John Russell if it was the intention o' ministers to resign—to which Lord John contemptuously refused an answer. Lord Stanley stponed his Irish registration bil for a fortnight.

THE CORN LAWS .- In answer to a question by Mr. Cartwright, Lord J. RUSSELL said, on Friday next, he should be prepared o state the amount of fixed duty is intended to propose on the

istate the amount of incentury is menuted to propose on the inportation of foreign corn. (Her, hear.)

Mr. Fitzroy Kelley then brough forward his bill to abolish the unishment of death, except for trason 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, printe to the House of Co The London papers announce he death of Sir Rufane Don-kin, M. P. for Sandwich. He committed suicide.

It is evident enough that the Bitish ministers, notwithstanding their two defeats on the Irish registration bill, have no intention Major-General Sir John Harvy has been appointed Governo

of Newfoundland.

ELECTION FOR NOTTINGHAN—CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OFFHE POLL,-Nottingham, Wednesday Afternoon.-The officia declaration of the state of the poll by the Sheriff, took place his morning, when the numbers were declared to be-

Mr. Walter (a proprietorof the Times) 1983 It will thus be seen that thee was an error in the number iven vesterday.

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

At 12 o'clock the procession eft the George the Fourth, and Mr. Walter was paraded in triumph through the borough. The ortege was composed of a numerous body of horsemen six abreast, and a still greater number of menon foot, all decorated with blu 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 The Market-place is one of the largest, if not the largest 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 pro-

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 winew, and the cheers having

Mr Waltersaid his heart was almost tooull to allow him toaddress them in the manner he could wish; bu he would say, that this st remarkable triumph would ennoble 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 relieved as bone of our bone, and flesh o 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 begged to assure them that their confidence was not misplaced. Labouring uner severe hoarseness, he would conclude by again respectfully banking them. (Loud cheers followed the delivery of nearly every sentence of this ad-

Mr. Charlton, Mr. Eagle, Mr. Hardvick, 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 Hune? is a question often asked, but a question which cannot be long doubtful to any reflecting man. Nothing is created in fain, though we cannot always reach the purpose with which some animals are called into -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 enmity to whatever is reverent, generous, and good. We have men who hate a Church, and hate pure religion—the religion of Protestants: we have too many of such men; but as they generally persons of mixed character, the manifestation of their nostility 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, clippers and parers of the salaries of soldiers, sailors, and humble officials, New Poormust make provision for the £400,000 by direct taxation.

Mr. Hume regretted that not one word had been said that could lead him to hope that there was to be any reduction in the heavy expenditure which had led to this great deficiency. He had 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 meeting in one 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 inguished 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, 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 united in the hon. member for Kilkenny. Let no man then say that Mr. Hume is not of use his worth, as a means of public instruction, is beyond all price.— Last night's exhibition of Mr. Hume, the ministerialist, in 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

The House of Commons resumed its sessions, after the Easter recess, on the 20th of April. Mr. Hume brought up the outrage said he could lay his hand upon his heart and declare that if he showed that the charge of murder amounted to this—a marauder said he could lay his heart and declare that if he showed that the charge of murder amounted to this—a marauder said he could lay his hand upon his heart and declare that if he showed that the charge of murder amounted to this—a marauder said he could lay his hand upon his heart and declare that if he enemy twelve months after, thought fit to which he could not countenance; there was precedent for it advocated before min by deputations from all classes of manual advocated before min by deputation Mr. VILLIERS expressed his gratification that the question of night's debate, and then say, if he can, that the person whose

FRANCE.

Correspondence of Commercial Advertiser. PARIS, May 1.

Louis Philippe has received a blow from which, however unn tied, he will not speedily recover. The jury empannelled 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, and as they contain a number of sentiments which the French regard as anti-national, the prejudice against the monarch has been naturally augmented.

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 invitable. restrictions, were to be maintained inviolable.

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 England. The English alliance was to be the price of the abandonment, and Poland was to be left to the mercy of Russia. Poland, says the forged letter, is no process and is in the process of Warrange more, and it is to us more than to the conqueror of Warsaw, that the cabinet of St. Petersburgh should be thankful for the crushing of that focus of incessant rebellion. Make this to be remembere a little more at Vienna, and above all at St. Petersburgh. A third passage is as follows:—"If, instead of getting rid in a rough manner of the civic artillerymen, my advice had been followed; i these men had been flattered and cajoled; 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 amiable fauxbourgs, etc." In a fourth passage the King was its amiable fauxbourgs, etc." In a fourth passage the King was represented as writing that he had need of time to lull the civic represented as writing that he had need of time to that the existing spirit of resistance, and that nothing would make him renounce a project to which, in the existing state of things, he attached not 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 oject of mastering the press, a most dangerous enemy, and that 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 factics 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 yester-day, 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 5,000 francs, and to pay for the placarding 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 On Wednesday evening the cabinet was under apprenension of serious disturbances; seditious placards had been stuck upon the walls in the fauxbourg 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 guard houses were re-inforced, nd complete battalions were kept under arms in the barrack yards. The fortifications of Paris are proceeding steadily. The inhabiints 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 signalized his birth-day and that of the public baptism of the infant Count de Paris by the royal elemency 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 feature are in progress for the practical mancipation of the negro slaves in the French colonies, and for vast operations in colonization and maritime comme experiment will be first made in Guiana, to which place it is proposed to send a special commission, composed of engineers and others, in order to study the means of carrying the system into execution with success. The particulars will shortly be reported

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

The dispute between France and the Emperor of Morocco has terminated in an acknowledgement on the part of the Emperor that all Algerines shall be sonsidered as French subjects.

The changes in the Turkish cabinet will, it is said, have no effect in counteracting the reforms introduced by the ex-mini Redshid-Pacha. The new minister, Rifaat 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 The discharge of Redshid 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 guaranteeing the integrity of Turkey. to allow the circulation of Pope's bulls, briefs, rescripts, me or any other documents issuing from the papal see, which have

not had the fiat of the Spanish government.

The government 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 alcaldes are ordered to the funds of the society, wherever they are to be found. The judges and alcaldes are ordered to sequester

The Pope, in his fiery indignation, has refused to recognise the Marquis de Villalba, as Spanish envoy to the Court of Rome.—
The Marquis has therefore quitted that city on his return to Madrid.
There was a report in Paris There was a report in Paris, on the evening of April 30, that the Duc d'Aumale, one of the King's sons, had been killed or at least dangerously wounded in Algiers, 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) eclares 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 had engaged to be present at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Academy, but on receiving the intelligence of the death of the President he sent an apology.

first stated, 27 workmen perished. The moment the report was heard, M. Hubert Longdoz, 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 ne 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 not 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

lace yesterday, between eleven o'clock and noon, and occasion

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 none of the unfortunate suff time to escape. The sentry 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 contrast with Sir Robert Peel, the leader of the opposition, is of 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 have thus been displaced, that the progress of clearing them away can be but slowly effected. The stones composing the wall of the fortification, on the crest of the rock, to the extent we have above stated, appeared thinly scattered on the surface of the debris, in compara tively small fragments, and in one direction only did they rea the base of the rock. The military of the garrison were pro

on the spot, and the Mayor and some others of the city authorities

epaired thither without loss of time, and operations were imme-

liately commenced to rescue from beneath the Avalanche, if so it

may be called, the victims of this awful catastrophe, and by 4 o'clock, five living beings, all seriously injured, one in a hopeless state, were rescued, and thirteen dead bodies were extricated from

this mouning.

at the time, they have not had the effect of deterring persons from continuing to build in so perilous a situation, but one so convenient for the dealers in marine stores and groceries, and the keepers of those lodging and boarding receptacles which receive sailors, raftsmen, and the poorer classes of emigrants during the season of navigation. The cause of these disasters, the present included, appears to arise from the numerous springs filtering through the crevices of the rock; these, falling into clefts, expand by frost during the winter, increase the fissures, and loosen large masses of rock, which subsequent natural operations entirely detach, till whole bodies are removed from their positions, occasioning such devastation and ruin as was yesterday, unhappily, witnessed. It was apparent to the most superficial observer, that the slight work which crowned the precipice could have had no share in precipitating the rock at its base from the position it had so long occupied. It will, however, require much labour and no inconsiderable expense to rebuild the curtain, scarp the face of the rock, and to replace the part of the fortifications destroyed in a safe and sufficient condition.

The following are the names of some of the sufferers, copied from the old Quebec Gazette of last night:

Several similar accidents, though to a comparatively smaller extent, have occasionally occurred, but, whilst they created alarm

1. Mr. Williams, rigger, (a daughter and son with the father.

who were absent, saved).

2. A Store next to Williams'.

3. Do. next to Blaickston.

4. Mrs. widow Birch, occupied by Mrs. Conners. 5. Mr. Gaulin and store, occupied by himself, Mrs. Gaulin

taken to hospital.

6. Mr. J. Young, house occupied by himself.

7. Mr. Lemons, house occupied by Vital Roy, (himself and family saved).

8. House occupied by Mr. Lewis. Messrs. Gaulin, Côté, Chartier, and Robert McKibbon, police-man, have been recognised among the dead. Mr. Young's oldest

Mrs. McKibbon, the widow of the policeman of that name who was crushed to death at Quebec, has arrived in this city. She informs us another small portion of the rock gave way the next day, on the firing of the twelve o'clock gun, and we learn that a further and not very inconsiderable portion is pronounced to be in a dangerous state. This poor woman, who besides the sudden bereavement of her husband is far advanced in pregnancy, is a most fitting object of such consolation as pecuniary assistance can bestow; and we feel certain it is only necessary to make known her situation, and the fact of her presence in Montreal, to awaken that sympathy and generosity which are the proud characteristics of our city — Montreal Transcript.

We regret to announce the death of Louis Guy, Esq., Lieutenant Slet Regiment at Trividad. Mr. Guy had only lately joined his

81st Regiment, at Trinidad. Mr. Guy had only lately joined his Regiment from Montreal, where he had, from the commencement of the first insurrection, in 1837, been actively employed as Major in the First Volunteer Regiment, and subsequently as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of Militia. Mr. Guy was the eldest son of the Hon. Louis Guy, of this city .- Montreal Gazette.

From the Cobourg Star.

We beg to call the attention of our Conservative contemporaries, especially the editors of the Church and Commercial Herald, to the following resolutions, adopted at a late meeting of the loyal Hastings electors, setting forth the barefaced imposition attempted to be practised upon the community, by the alleged fraudulent return of Mr. Solicitor General Baldwin as their Member. We have no time at present to do more than observe, that a full inquiry into the iniquity is imperatively called for, for the credit of the Government, and we should suppose it will be instituted; unless, indeed, as is not improbable, Mr. Baldwin and his friends may think it wiser to evade it, by his contenting bimself with the honour conceded to him through the good-natured forbearance of Mr. McIntosh.

At a meeting of the Conservatives of the town of Belleville, held at Daniel Young's tavern, on Saturday evening the 15th inst.
Thomas Parker, Esq. having been called to the chair, and
Francis Adams, Esq. appointed Secretary: after the chairman had
explained the object for which the meeting was held, the following

resolutions were put and carried, consecutively, nem. dis.

Moved by Dr. Ridley, seconded by Donald M'Kenzie, Esq.

1. Resolved—That from information which this meeting has received, we feel fully satisfied that the protest entered against the eturn of the Hon. Robert Baldwin, as the member for the county of Hastings, should be followed up, as we feel satisfied that the large number of illegal votes recorded for Mr. Baldwin, will be sufficient to give Mr. Murney the election for this county, and in order the more fully and efficiently to carry out the contest, it is deemed advisable that a committee of five be appointed to prepare a series of resolutions, to be presented to an adjourned meeting, to e held on Monday the 24th inst., at Daniel Young's tavern, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Moved by Smith Bartlett, Jr. Esq., seconded by William Hamilton, Esq.

2. Resolved that the following gentlemen be a committee to

carry out the foregoing resolution:—Geo. Benjamin, D. M'Kenzie, Henry Corby, T. Parker, and Charles Levescomte. Resolved—That the Chairman and Secretary be authorized to commence a correspondence with the various committees in the different townships of this county, to make their co-operation

(Signed) THOS. PARKER,

(Signed) F. Adams, Secretary.

M'LEOD .- A long examination and argument has been proceeding during the past week, at New York, in the case of this gentleman, on motion in the supreme court for his discharge by habeas corpus, which, it will be seen, from the following latest notice, has thus far only resulted in the transfer of the prisoner from the custody of one Sheriff to another. How consistent this, and compliant with the demand of Mr. Fox.—Ib.

The following was received yesterday after our paper had been some time on the press; it was published in a part only of that

IN SUPREME COURT, May 20, 1844.

The People vs. Alexander McLeod.

The defendant, who stands charged by indictment with the rime of murder, having been brought into Court by the Sheriff of the county of Niagara, by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus, and a motion having been made for his discharge, and it being improbable that the Court will be able to render its judgment, in the premises, at the present term, it is thereupon— Ordered, that the defendant he co-

red, that the defendant be committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the city and county of New York, until the farther When the transfer has been made, the Sheriff Niagara will be no longer chargeable with the custody of the

W. P. HALLETT, Clerk.

We have seen an official letter to His Worship the Mayor of BRUSSELS, May 1.—The following are some particulars of the explosion of the mine at Ougree. It was more fatal than was at the explosion of the mine at Ougree. It was more fatal than was at the explosion of the mine at Ougree. It was more fatal than was at the explosion of the mine at Ougree. It was more fatal than was at the explosion of the mine at Ougree. It was more fatal than was at the first working the Mayor of General will leave Montreal this day, and will arrive here on Friday at one o'clock, P. M.—Kingston Chronicle, Wed. May 25.

> NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, No. 137, King Street, THIRD SHOP EAST OF YONGE STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he is now receiving from the Home Markets an extensive and well-selected stock of S T A T I O N E R Y, &c.

and that early in June he will open the above premises. His stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices.

The Subscriber will also offer for sale a selection from Chambers' CHEAP RE-PRINTS OF STANDARD WORKS. HUGH SCOBIE.

British Colonist Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1841.

H. & W. ROWSELL, STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND PRINTERS. KING STREET, TORONTO, AND BROCK STREET, KINGSTON,

RING STREET, TORONTO, AND BROCK STREET, KINGSTON, BEG to announce that at each of the above places they have on hand a large and varied assortment of Account Books, Writing Paper, and every description of plain and fancy Stationery, and also a great variety of Printed Books. By vessels now arriving, and constantly during the season, they will be in receipt of fresh supplies from England, and their near connection with the old established firm of Samuel Rowsell & Son, Stationers and Account Book Manufacturers, of Cheapside, London, gives them advantages in the purchase of their stock which few possess, and ensures them a constant supply of the very best articles, at the most moderate prices. It also enables them promptly to execute any orders with which they may be favoured, for any articles connected with their business, to be procured from London. Such orders should be given within a week or two from this date, to ensure their arrival here during the present season.

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DIED.

On Friday the 21st inst., at the residence of his son, the Rev. Robert H. Taylor, Newmarket, the Rev. Andrew Taylor, Wes-leyan Methodist Preacher, aged 69. At Clarke, on the 20th instant, Mr. William Grierson

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, May 29th: Rev. D. B. Parnther, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. J. L. Alexander, rem. do.; Rev. A. N. Bethune; H. C. Barwick, Esq.; G. C.

The following have been received by the Editor:the rains. The work proceeded till night put a stop to any effectual attempt at labour, and was renewed again at day-break

J. G. D. McKenzie, Esq.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; T. Baines, Esq.;

Angus Bethune. Eso.