

GREAT BRITAIN.

TARTAN DRESSES FOR THE QUEEN.—A few weeks ago a firm at Tillicoultry received an order from Sir Henry Wheatley, keeper of the Queen's privy purse to furnish three dresses of tartan for her Majesty's own use. As no particular patterns were named they found themselves at liberty with respect to these, and came to the conclusion that at least two of the dresses should be composed of national "sets." The Royal Stewart, as being that worn by her Majesty's ancestors, while King of Scotland, was at once fixed upon as one; and the 42d, or Black Watch, the other. Still there was a third, and it was resolved, in very good taste, that a new one should be formed for the occasion, which should be called the "Victoria Tartan," in honor of her Majesty.—*Stirling Obs.*

CORONATION OF ENGLAND'S QUEEN.—Among our fashionable circles, this approaching event is beginning to create a deep sensation. The arrival of the two British Steamers, both of which will return in time for that celebration, has given additional impulse to this feeling. The *Siddons* on the 1st instant, and every other Packet for the present month will go out to England full of passengers—many of them purely to be present on that occasion. Now that a fresh and more brilliant opportunity presents itself, in the return voyage of the Steamers, our fashionable people are almost beside themselves.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The bill for the abolition of Slave Apprenticeship, had passed the Commons. Lord Durham was to leave England, for Canada, about the 20th April—Accounts from Spain state, that the Carlists were acting with great energy, and important events were daily expected. H. M. ship *Apollo* had sailed from Portsmouth for Halifax. Lieut. Colonel McGrigor 63rd Regiment has been appointed Inspector General of the Constabulary Force in Ireland.

London, April 13.—Money continues very abundant, but as there is at present an increasing stagnation in commerce generally, it continues difficult of employment but at extremely low rates.

At Leeds last week, there was a very limited demand for goods in both bulls, and business may be pronounced as dull.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.—Such has been the demand for Seamen at Greenock and Port-Glasgow, in consequence of the sailing of the large North American Woodman and other ships, that their wages have advanced from £2 10s. to £3 per month; and even with that advance, a full crew of able seamen can hardly be obtained.—*Glasgow Constitutional.*

We find in our English papers the following account of resuscitation after drowning. It deserves the attention of medical men:—

A youth, named Rice, had fallen into the Basin, City-Road, a quarter of an hour elapsed before he could be got out, when two surgeons attended, but after an hour's exertion, were unsuccessful in their attempts to restore the youth to life. A drunken man, from the tap-room waking from his sleep, and hearing that the medical men had failed, staggered into the room and said he could restore the Boy, and applying his mouth to that of the youth (at the same time closing his nostrils) by strong suction, as if to draw the breath from the patient, actually renovated him in a few minutes, to the astonishment of all present. This was the ninth person this individual had restored in a similar manner. This case has excited much speculation, and led to the conjecture that an instrument might be made to answer the means adopted in these instances of resuscitation which would be highly beneficial in every point of view.—*Brockville Recorder.*

FOREIGN.

WAR WITH MEXICO!—By the brig *Pastora*, at New York, 17 days from Vera Cruz, we learn that the French fleet were still there.

By mercantile letters we learn that the French ultimatum contained, the following hard terms, namely, that the Mexicans should pay \$600,000 for claims, and \$55,000 to the families of five Frenchmen who had been shot by order of the authorities, and that Government should cashier two Judges at Mexico, one at Puebla, and Gomez commandant at Tampico. If these terms were not complied with by the 15th of April, hostilities were to commence.

COLONIAL.

APPRENTICED LABOURERS IN DEMERARA.—The address of Sir James Carmichael Smyth, on opening the late session of the legislature of Demerara, speaks in the most flattering terms of the industry, order, and good conduct of the apprenticed negroes during the last twelve months. The happy and prosperous condition of the colony—the great diminution of crime, and the growing anxiety on the part of the negroes for moral and religious instruction, as evinced by the erection of churches and school-rooms, induce his Excellency to challenge the state of society in British Guiana with that of any county in England.

UPPER CANADA.—All the prisoners under sentence of death, at Toronto and Hamilton, have been reprieved, except Theller. We could not learn to what time the reprieve extends—probably until the arrival of Lord Durham. There is a great deal of force in John Wilkes' maxim, that the worst use to which you can put a man is to hang him; and the Colonial authorities will soon find out its truth. Sutherland, we understand, is to be transported for life. It will be the luckiest accident that ever happened to him.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

MONTREAL, April 19.—The Special Council met yesterday, at two o'clock, when sixteen Members appeared and were sworn in. His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, after nominating the Hon. James Cuthbert, to preside at the Council Board, and laying before it the drafts of several Bills, retired, and the Council continued in session till five, when it adjourned till to day.

The trials for high treason of the numerous prisoners in Montreal will not commence until after the Earl of Durham's assumption of the reins of government in the lower province.—*Id.*

The editor of the *New York Albion*, in noticing the last changes in the Councils of this Province, says—

It will be seen that reference is made to Lord Durham, who is to act as a sort of Dictator in the business. We trust his lordship will have no extraordinary powers, to act in any new or extraordinary manner in the peculiar and local affairs of other provinces. We do not indeed see any necessity for his lordship's interference in the business at all. The constitution of Nova Scotia is not suspended; she has a Lt. Governor appointed by the crown, in direct and independent communication with the home government, and she is under the protection of British Laws.—The communication with Downing street too is as easy as it is with Quebec. Why then should she be referred to Lord Durham for decisions, when she can and ought to receive them from the fountain head.

There is evidently a design to mix up the difficulties of all the colonies together, and to

apply general remedies for the whole notwithstanding one Colony is without any constitution at all. This will not do, and we again caution the Constitutionalists of the other colonies, to be careful how they allow their own affairs to be mixed with those of Lower Canada. Let Lord Durham proceed to the latter province with all possible diligence, and there apply such remedies as appear needful, but there is no necessity for him to meddle with either Upper Canada, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.—We tell our friends to take care that an Elective Council in disguise be not some day fastened upon them when they least expect it.—They had a narrow escape in the late act passed for Lower Canada, to which escape they are indebted to Sir Robert Peel.

* What a horrible prospect!!

From the *Novascotian.*

HALIFAX, May 10.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The first general Meeting of this Society occurred on Monday evening last, Wm. Young, Esq. President of the Society in the Chair. The rules were read and explained, by the Secretary, and by Mr. Irons, vice President. Mr Oal suggested the propriety of offering several prizes, and was answered, that that was one of the objects of the Society, but that the regulation of the question depended on future operations,—on the number of members, and amount of funds. Mr John McDonald suggested the propriety of more frequent Meetings than the rules contemplated; he spoke of the many subjects of interest which might occupy the attention of agriculturists, met for the purpose of mutual instruction in their profession. He was answered that the more frequent meeting might be an object, but that it was better not to make the duties or expenses heavy at first. The rules passed. Mr Winters suggested the Propriety of having ploughing matches; members seemed to generally agree, that such an arrangement would be a cause of interest and benefit to the Society; the committee were understood to have the subject before them for consideration. A conversation occurred on some approaches to an Agricultural Library, but the subject was considered premature, under the present circumstances of the Society Mr Young spoke, for a short time, on the want of energy, generally, among agriculturists, as compared with other bodies of the people,—and the consequent neglect which that great interest suffered. He urged the members to be zealous, and mentioned the strong inducements they had to be so. The soil of the vicinity, although not so fertile as other parts of the Province, was capable of doing much, and persons resident on it had many advantages not possessed by those at a distance from a large town; members, he said, should endeavour to set an example to the Province, by showing what could be performed on the peninsula at Halifax. The rules provided for the usual objects of such Societies; the supply of good seed, introduction of improved implements, and the spread of agricultural information generally. Members pay ten shillings entrance fee, and ten shillings yearly, in half yearly payments, in advance. The committee are to meet quarterly; at each of which Meetings a report is to be prepared. General meetings of the Society are to be held half yearly; at each semi-annual meeting two reports are to be submitted preparatory to publication. Some new members gave their names—the necessity of an accession of members was urged, and hopes were expressed that many would soon come forward in support of so important and interesting a society,—one peculiarly interesting to the Farmers of the Peninsula, and which has the strongest claims on their best exertions.