how if it should turn out that Lord John, on the other hand, "did not discourage" the expectation of preferment, *if Dr. Hampden should be quietly elected*—but hinted at *præmunire* on the other hand? We have heard rumours that would justify such a surmise. And we think that, in justice to the Dean, and after the shuffling about the Archbishop in another well-known correspondence, that between Lord John and Dr. Merewether should now be given to the world.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM ENGLAND.

State of the Markets.—Reduction in the Rate of Interest.—Improvement in the Money Market.—Additional Failures in England and in Europe.—Insurrection in Italy.—Rumoured abdication of Louis Philippe.—Revolution in Sicily.—Messina, Palermo and Syracuse, in the hands of the people—the King's troops repulsed.—The King gone to Rome.—Troubles at Milan.—Death of the King of Denmark.

DISTRESS IN LONDON.—A deputation from the Poor Mans' Guardian Society has had an interview with the Lord Mayor, to obtain his co-operation in some plan for the relief of the multitudes of unclassed and casual poor in the metropolis, who are now in a condition of extreme destitution. Mr. Charles Cochrane, the Chairman of the Society, explained, at considerable length, that the resources of this Society were utterly inadequate to meet this evil. The Lord Mayor feared more harm than good would come of opening soup-kitchens. He considered that the amount of distress was beyond the power of corporations or parishes to meet; it was a case for legislative interference.

REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN ONLY A HUNDRED AND SIXTY YEARS AGO.—The whole yearly expenditure of the realm was, in the reign of Charles II. (who died in 1685), averaged at one million and a half per annum. This sum, with the exception of the crown land income, constituted the whole outlay of King and State. James II by his financial skill, and his vigilance in defending the taxes from the rapacity of those who framed them, raised the revenue of Great Britain to two millions two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, with which small sum he covered all expenses, and maintained a navy victorious over the seas of the world.

NOVEL IMPORTATION.—A vessel, just arrived from the Russian port of Cronstadt, has brought two cases containing two sledges, with the harness and shafts appertaining to the vehicles. The mail-ship *Hibernia*, recently arrived at Liverpool from New York and Halifax, has brought, among other articles of merchandise, two barrels of oysters; she also brought three boxes of an article called "congress water." What this water, honoured with such a parliamentary signification, is composed of, we must confess to a complete inability to enlighten the public.—*News.*

LIBERAL DONATIONS FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The Secretaries of the British Association for the Relief of Distress in Ireland and Scotland, have received from Adelaide, South Australia, an order from his Excellency, Governor Robe, on the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury, for £1000, subscribed by the colonists for the relief of the distressed by famine in Ireland and Great Britain. A donation in wheat, of similar value, is shortly to follow.

AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.—We have reason to believe, that independent of the artillery increase already announced, the following augmentation has been decided upon: each company of the Guards, 20 men; each corps of cavalry, 80 men; every infantry regiment on home service, to 1,000 rank and file. By this arrangement no increase of officers is contemplated.—*News.*

ASYLUMS FOR THE HOUSELESS.—In consequence of the severity of the weather, and the appearance of a continuation of it, the committee of the "Asylums for the Houseless" had an especial meeting on Saturday. In their establishments about 400 applicants were received on Sunday night.

Miss Frederica Herschell, sister to the celebrated astronomer, Frederick William Herschell, died on the 17th instant, at Hanover. Miss Herschell was herself an accomplished astronomer; she is, perhaps, most popularly known in England as the constructor of the selenic globe, preserved in Greenwich Observatory.

An Urn, containing about 300 Roman brass coins of the reigns of Diocletian, Maximilian, and Constantius, was discovered the other day at Malvern, near the foot of the Beacon Hill.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Hosken, Esq., Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, to be Master-Attendant and Postmaster for the Island of Labuan.

In the matter of the Queen against the Archbishop of Canterbury, judgment has not yet been given.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, have arrived at Windsor Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

LIVERPOOL CORN-MARKET, JAN. 29.

Although the accounts from London and several of the leading provincial markets have not been of an encouraging character, the grain trade here has been pretty firm since the departure of the last steamer. At the market held on the 17th inst. there was a tolerable number of country millers, and being responded to rather freely by holders of wheat according to a farther decline from that previously stated, we reduce our quotations for all kinds of old wheat 3d. and the general qualities new full 4d. per 70lbs. below the rates of the 14th, thereby inducing buyers to purchase upon a moderate scale, but by no means beyond their immediate requirements. States, as well as Irish and home-made flour being in limited request, receded 1s. per barrel, and 1s. per sack. Beans and peas remained unvaried.—Oats and oatmeal meeting little inquiry, hardly sustained the reduced terms of the 14th. The value of Indian corn and corn meal giving way again, quotations were placed 2s per 480 lbs., and 1s per barrel, than on that day week, at which sales progressed more easily but not extensively. The market held on the 21st having been tolerably well attended by home and country buyers, the trade seemed to open with a better feeling on the part of holders and for most kinds of wheat rather higher terms were required; any advance however, being unattainable and the transactions only moderate, we have merely to repeat our last quotations. Flour, though not in active request, was rather more saleable at the rates of Tuesday. In Barley or Malt little or no change was apparent. English and European Beans were difficult of sale at late prices; and Egyptians, from the large supplies at hand and coming forward, declined 1s. per quarter. In Peas, no variation. Oats continued to move sparingly on the terms last noted; and Oatmeal receded 6d per load. Having several Irish buyers over here to-day, the operations in Indian Corn were rather considerable, at an advance of 1s per 480 lbs: and Corn Meal being also in good demand, was 6d per barrel dearer. On the 24th, Wheat of all descriptions being offered at a decline of 1d to 2d per 70 lbs., with little effect, we reduce our quotations of this day week in that ratio. American Flour, however, from the limited stock of choice brands remaining here, was held at late prices, but was taken sparingly; and home made as well as Irish, met a dull sale at a decline of 2s per sack. Beans of all denominations, exciting little notice, receded 1s to 2s per quarter. The Oat trade being also languid, all kinds were rather depressed in value; and Oatmeal was in low request at late rates. Indian Corn and Corn Meal, although still in moderate demand, lost the foregoing advance, thereby re-establishing our currency of Tuesday last.—Yesterday, Jan. 28, Wheat declined 1d to 2d per bushel. Oats were also 1d per 45 lbs cheaper. Indian Corn and Indian Meal were also dull of sale at the rates of the 25th instant.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.—Rear-Admiral the Hon. Hugh Donald Mackay has been appointed to the naval command at Cork, vacant by the death of the late Sir Thomas Usher.

Mr. William Laws, a clerk in the treasury, has been appointed private secretary to Lord John Russell, in the absence from England of Mr. Charles Grey.

Mr. H. E. Stanley is appointed assistant precis writer to the foreign office.

Mr. Arthur Bailey is the new surveyor-general at the Falkland Islands.

Mr. John Scott will be surveyor-general to the new settlement at Labuan.

Rear-Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon has waived his promotion in the rank of Vice-Admiral to enable him to retain his present appointment in Greenwich Hospital. He has received notice from the admiralty that should health, or other circumstances, compel him to retire from his present situation, he will be placed in his proper position as a Vice-Admiral.

It is said General Bell will be the commander in-chief and Governor of Guernsey, in room of General Napier.

Her Majesty has been pleased to nominate Mr. W. C. M. Plowden, her consul at Abyssinia.

The Rev. W. A. Newman, curate of St. George, Wolverhampton, is appointed government chaplain at the Cape.

IRELAND.

The special commissioners for the trial of those guilty in the recent outrages are proceeding in the discharge of their duties with a just severity that already has its effect in the partial restoration of good order. It is gratifying to observe, on referring to the several Irish local journals, a marked diminution of crime generally. Pauperism is increasing to an alarming extent in the south and west. Tipperary, Limerick, and Mayo, appear to be the counties more severely visited.

It is evident that the means at the disposal of the relief authorities are either insufficient, or are not being dispensed to an extent by any means adequate to the emergencies of the impoverished districts of Ireland. The *Kilkenny Journal* says: "In this division there is at present a mass of pauperism that really threatens to overwhelm the rate-payers. The majority of the guardians are seemingly inattentive to the duties of their office, and there is no relieving officer, while hundreds of wretched beings are starving for want of a meal of victuals.—On the face of the returns appear 897 separate and distinct applications, which at the very lowest computation embraced claims for relief from something near 2,500 people, adults and children! And this was from the city alone, the return of one relieving officer!"

EMIGRATION.—Preparations, on a larger extent than for many years past, are making for emigration this season, in Armagh, in Ireland, and the surrounding counties. A great proportion of the number will be *respectable Protestants*, most of whom will have a considerable amount of *cash* with them.

GERMANY.

It appears that Prince Metternich had consented to the alterations suggested by M. Guizot in the collective note to the Swiss Diet; but that the intention of delivering this document in the joint names of the representatives of the three powers has been abandoned.

Serious disturbances have taken place at Hanau, in the Electorate of Hesse Cassel, the citizens of that place refusing to take the oath of allegiance with those restrictions which his royal highness the Elector has thought proper to propose.

COLOGNE, JAN. 18.—*A Suspension-Bridge over the Rhine.*—French Engineers who have arrived at Cologne, from Offen, (Hungary,) where they have carefully examined the suspension bride over the Danube, have just been entrusted by the municipality of Cologne with the erection of a similar bridge over the Rhine. They have already begun the plan of this bridge, which will rest upon a single pillar in the middle of the Rhine, and will cast about 150,000 thalers or 600,000 francs.

On the 11th, at Hamburg, there were sixteen degrees of Reaumur of cold. The Elbe was frozen, even to its mouth, so thickly that laden waggons were able to pass over it.

Prince John of Saxony, to whom is due a translation of Dante's *Inferno* into German verse, has lately published one of *Il Paradiso* of the same poet. Both the translations appear under the assumed name of "Philalethes."

The King of Bavaria has ordered those Jesuits who have taken refuge there after banishment from Switzerland, to leave within three days.

FRANCE.

The state of health of Louis Philippe has given rise of late to considerable uneasiness. The rumour of an intention to abdicate on the part of the King has been revived. It is asserted that his physicians have recommended a greater degree of repose than is possible with the present position of Louis Philippe; but it is believed also that there are political motives of high gravity for such an act. It would, it is argued, bring the regency into immediate action with all the moral power of the crown; for the king, although no longer the nominal sovereign, would inspire the government with force, and he would be regarded as the natural guardian of the young king. It would also afford an occasion for salutary concessions, which the government now refuses to make, on account of there being a breaking up of their system. It would be an experiment of a new government with all the moral force of the old, and all the popularity which a few judicious reforms would impart. New actors would be on the stage, but the old prompter would be at hand. At the death of Louis Philippe, under such circumstances, the new government would already be in action; it would have rallied round it all the partisans of the dynasty, and the guarantees of power would be already in full play. Such are the arguments brought forward in Paris for the abdication of Louis Philippe.

ABD-EL-KADER, after being confined for several days in the lazaretto at Toulon, has been transferred to a wretched prison at Fort Lamalgue, where he is treated with great rigor, in consequence of his refusal to write a letter to the King, thanking his Majesty for the hospitable reception he had received (in the lazaretto), renouncing the convention with General Lamoriciere and the Duke d'Aumale, expressing his ardent desire to live and die in France, and, above all, begging the permission of the King to be allowed to visit Paris, in order that he may make his submission to his Majesty in person. The unfortunate Emir has written letters to the Duke d'Aumale, General Lamoriciere, and Marshal Bugeaud, complaining loudly of the manner in which he has been treated, and demanding the fulfilment of his treaty of capitulation. It has been determined, however, that the prisoner shall remain in France, whether he will or no, though another attempt is to be made to induce him to request that he may be allowed to do so.

THE CREW OF THE CONCORD, AMERICAN VESSEL.—The American vessel *Adrian*, Capt. Scott, from Mobile, arrived at Havre on the 21st, having on board the crew of the United States vessel *Concord*, of Boston, who were picked up at sea on the 27th of December, when nearly exhausted with fatigue, in 28 20 north latitude, 55 16 west longitude; their ship having sprung a leak and gone down. All on board had taken to the boat, except one man, who perished in the waves.

Intelligence has been received from Algiers to the 15th ult. The great tribe of the Ahmian Garabas, who had always continued faithful to Abd-el-Kader, have submitted to the French.

The weather had become extremely cold in Paris, and particularly in the south-eastern department of France. The Rhine was partially frozen.

SPAIN.

The Queen's health has so far improved that she has been out hunting.

A naval and military expedition, under General Serranno, took possession of the Melilla Islands, on the 6th ultimo, in the name of Queen Isabella of Spain. The islands, three in number, and of small extent, lie off the coast of Morocco. They had been ceded to Spain by the Emperor Maley Abder-Rahman.

Espartero arrived in triumph at Madrid on the 7th. Immediately on his arrival he sent an aid-de camp to Narvaez, to demand at what hour he could have the honour of paying his respects to the Queen. Narvaez replied that she would receive him in the evening. Espartero repaired to the palace at the appointed time, and had an interview with the Queen.—The interview was long and affecting. On the 10th, Espartero took his seat in the senate. The first meeting between Espartero and Narvaez took place on this occasion. They shook hands, and remained in conversation some minutes.

SWITZERLAND.

It has been proved that the French Government gave all possible encouragement to the Sonderbond in the recent struggle.

An envoy from Rome has arrived in Berne, charged by the Pope to use his efforts for the pacification of the Catholics of that country. He is a French prelate, and of a conciliating mind.

The Grand Council of Valais have, by a majority of 46 to 34, added the property, real and personal, of the Bishop of Sion, and the Chapter, &c., of the cathedral, as well as that of the seminary, convents, and religious corporations, to the domains of the State. After providing suitable remuneration to the late holders, the surplus will be applied in reduction of the national debt.

The monks of St. Bernard, having refused to pay the amount of the fine inflicted on them (10,000 francs), have abandoned the monastery, which has been taken possession of by the soldiers of the Diet.

BELGIUM.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS.—The Committee assembled at Brussels, composed of the representatives of France, Belgium and Prussia, with the object of regulating the conditions which are to serve as a basis to the International Convention, to secure the political and financial interests of the railways, the net-work of which unites the three kingdoms on the Belgian territory, have just terminated their conferences. The project of a Convention in which they agreed has been sent forward by the representatives to each of the powers interested in the affair, in order to receive its approbation, and to be invested with the different governmental formalities.

ITALY.

All Sicily is in a state of revolt. The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 20th, gives the following details: Massina began the insurrection on the 4th, eight days before the general rising, and had organized a civic guard, and taken possession of the fort of St. Salvadore. At Palermo, country people flocked in arms to the Capital, headed by the priests, with crucifixes in their hands, haranguing the multitude, and saying, that as Christ died for them they should die for their country. The cavalry attacked the people, but were repulsed with a loss of fifty men; the people only lost twenty. Some persons were seen pouring boiling oil on the soldiers from the windows; and among the pieces of furniture that assailed their heads from above there was a piano.

By the steamer *Sesostris*, which left Naples on the 18th, and arrived at Marseilles on the 22d, we have further particulars of the insurrection in Sicily.

Letters from Rome of the 11th mention a report that Austria had demanded permission to march 30,000 men through the papal dominions to the Neapolitan territories, and that a large number of the cardinals were in favour of consenting to [illegible]

Considerable excitement in Milan [illegible] Florence, at Genoa and other parts of Italy, by the announcement that England, Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Piedmont had engaged to give direct support to the Swiss Diet in case any armed intervention on the part of France and Austria were attempted.

La Concordia, a Tuscan journal, says that a note is circulated in Lombardy containing the following list of the demands which the municipality of Milan have addressed to the Emperor:

1. That the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom shall form an independent state, and that the Italian nationality shall be respected therein. 2. It shall be administered by an aulic council, independent of that of Vienna. 3. All the Austrian *employés* shall be withdrawn. 4. The stamp and excise duties shall be abolished. 5. The number of the conscription shall be diminished. 6. The excise tarriff shall be regulated by that of the neighbouring states. 7. Liability to personal arrest shall be clearly defined. 8. The police shall be be reformed, and shall be neither arbitrary nor secret. 9. Defence in criminal matters shall be permitted! 10. The reports of the Lombardo-Venetian Bank shall be published; that it may be made known whether the interests of all the creditors are intact, and have a sufficient guaranty. 11. The central municipality shall have a deputy independent of Government. 12. The distribution of the taxes shall be returned to the centra and provincial municipalities. 13. Taxes shall be established only in proportion to the property. 14. The law upon censorship shall be modified.

A number of persons comprised in the recent disturbances at Leghorn have been arrested, and important papers and considerable sums of money were found in their possession. The papers are said to prove that a foreign government excited the rioters in favour of the last branch of a dethroned dynasty. It is added that the Prince of Canino is seriously compromised in this matter. A legal investigation of the affair has commenced, and is prosecuted with activity. At Florence, also, several arrests have taken place.

A great movement of troops is in progress toward the frontiers of Lombardy. The Austrian army for Italy, owing to successive reinforcements, is now prepared for all events. It includes 75,000 men, whereas, in ordinary times, the number is only 30,000.

PASSENGERS.

In steamship *Hibernia*, from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Primer and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Moulton, Mr. and Miss Mayer, Mr. and Miss Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Earp, Miss Earp, Mr. H. E. Gillilan, Edward Eastwood, Rev. Geo. Maynard, Rev. James A. Lynn, Rev. R. S. Gladmey, Messrs. J. S. Parker, H. F. Duval, James Pattison, H. A. Stone, John Levy, J. W. Stansfield, James Broom, — Malle, — Wilbien, William Norris, — Marsh, Charles Scott, Joseph White, Geo. Lincoln, Isaac Wiffen, Benjamin Shaen, Michael Myers, William Barbour, Abrenfeldt, G. M. Knevitt, Gulpin, John Beck, James Wilson, Edward Colliary, Walter Reid, S. A. Walker, Lieutenant Scott, R. N., Jas. Jaylor, Geo. Gibson, J. W. Schulton, H. Stowell, Jr., J. C. Johnson, C. J. Clifford, J. Fanfernot, Earp, William Douse, James Wilson, Valentine, James Shaw, Mr. Bengough, J. Scott.

For Halifax—Miss Foreman, Mr. David MacGlive.

From Halifax to New York—Dr. Hume, Messrs. Cassels and Thomas Ward.

Colonial.

TORONTO CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLOTHING SOCIETY.

The Ladies managing this Society, beg to return their grateful thanks to the members of the several congregations of this parish for the liberal support they have received from them, and as they have distributed the greater part of the articles to the numerous applicants for relief from this charity, they think it advisable to lay a statement of their proceedings before their friends and the public, in the hope of a continuance of their support in future years.

	£	s.	D.
Amount collected	89	17	6
" expended	89	17	4
Balance in hand	£0	0	2

Number of persons relieved 300

ARTICLES DISTRIBUTED.

72 Pairs Boots.
6 Blankets.
14 Comforters for beds.
18 Gowns.
56 Frocks.
80 Warm petticoats.
20 Flannel shirts.
30 Bonnets and hoods.
4 Pairs flannel drawers.
12 Shawls.
46 Boys pinafores.
6 Pairs trousers.

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.

	£	s.	D.		£	s.	D.
Mrs. Strachan	6	0	0	Mrs. Helliwell	1	5	0
Mrs. Robinson	3	0	0	Mrs. Betley	1	0	0
Mrs. Draper	2	10	0	Miss Baldwin	0	15	0
Mrs. Boulton	2	10	0	Miss M. Baldwin	1	0	0
Mrs. W. H. Boulton	2	10	0	Mrs. Perkips	0	15	0
Mrs. C. Gamble	1	5	0	Mrs. Chewett	0	10	0
Mrs. Beaven	1	0	0	Mrs. Powell (York-St.)	0	10	0
Mrs. Macaulay	2	0	0	Miss Powell (York-St.)	0	10	0
Mrs. Henry Sherwood	1	5	0	Mrs. Stanton	0	10	0
Mr. A. Mercer	2	10	0	Mrs. Jones	1	5	0
A Friend	0	5	0	Mrs. McCaul	0	15	0
Mrs. Charles Heath	0	15	0	Mrs. Moffatt	0	10	0
Mr. Creelman	1	0	0	Miss Mary Thomson	0	10	0
Mrs. E. S. Freer	0	10	0	Mrs. Boys	0	10	0
Mrs. Hawkins	0	5	0	Mrs John Hector	0	10	0
Mr. J. McDonell	0	5	0	Miss Hector	0	10	0
Mrs. A. Dixon	0	10	0	Mrs. John Ridout	0	10	0
Mrs. Croft	0	5	0	Mrs. S. P. Jarvis	0	15	0
R. D.	0	2	6	Mrs. R. B. Sullivan	0	10	0
Mr. R Harrison	0	2	6	Mrs. Birchall	0	10	0
Mrs H. Norris	0	5	0	Mrs. Munro	0	5	0
Mrs. Horne	1	0	0	Mrs Stow	0	10	0
Miss Horne	0	10	0	A Lady	1	0	0
Mrs. Bright	0	2	6	Mrs. D. M. Murray	0	12	6
Mrs. Grant Powell	0	10	0	Mrs. Alex. Murray	0	10	0
Mrs. James Strachan	1	0	0	Mrs. Creighton	0	5	0
Mrs. Allan	2	5	0	Mrs. A. Cameron	0	10	0
Mrs. J. Ridout	1	0	0	Mrs. Denison	0	10	0
Miss Innes	0	10	9	Mrs. John Durnford	0	10	0
Mrs. J. S. Baldwin	1	5	0	Mrs. Grasett	1	0	0
Mrs. George Allan	1	5	0	Mrs. Cosens	0	5	0
Mrs. D. Bethune	0	10	0	Mrs. S. Brough	0	5	0
Mrs. T. D. Harris	1	0	0	Mrs Cootes	0	5	0
Mrs. Proudfoot	1	0	0	Rev. G. Bourne	0	10	0
Miss Cameron	1	0	0	Mrs Lefroy	1	0	0
Mrs. Loring	1	0	0	Mrs. T. G. Ridout	0	10	0
Mrs Beverly Robinson	1	0	0	Miss Codd	0	5	0
Mrs. Lukin Robinson	1	0	0	Mrs. Clarkson	0	10	0
Henry Scadding (Clerk)	0	10	0	J. R. Mounjoy	0	10	0
W. H. Ripley (Clerk)	0	10	0	Mr. S. Phillipps	0	10	0
Mrs. Barron	0	10	0	Mrs. Vankoughnet	0	10	0
Mrs. Hagarty	1	0	0	Mr. Brock	0	10	0
Mrs. Baines	0	10	0	Mrs. Brunskill	0	5	0
Miss Nanton	1	5	0	Mrs. Westmacott	0	7	6
Mrs. Fitzgerald	0	10	0	Mr. T. S. Shortt	0	10	0
Mrs. Browne	0	15	0	Mrs Esten	0	10	0
Mrs. Rowsell	0	10	0	Mr. Crawford	1	5	0
Mrs. Harrington	0	10	0	Mr. Nash	0	10	0
E. H. Rutherford	0	10	0	Mrs Barwick	0	10	0
Mrs. Berczy	0	10	0	Mrs. J. G. Spragge	1	0	0
Mrs. P. Paterson	1	0	0	Mr. Joseph Beckett	0	10	0
Mrs. Widder	1	0	0	Mrs. J. C Bettridge	1	0	0
Mr. J. Platt	0	10	0	Mrs. McCutcheon	1	0	0
Mr. E. Turner	0	10	0	Miss Lambert	1	0	0
Mrs. C. Small	1	5	0	Mrs. G. Duggan	0	10	0
Mrs. Small	0	10	0				

KING'S COLLEGE.—We are happy to be able to state that the chair of Law at this University, is for the present filled by Mr. Esten, the eminent Equity Counsel. We need hardly remind the Students of Law in the city, that it will be highly to their advantage to attend these lectures, and make the most of the opportunity thus afforded them of making valuable progress in their studies. The University has been peculiarly fortunate in the gentlemen who have filled the chair of Law. The names of *Blake, Draper* and *Esten*, are sufficient to show that in every instance the choice has been such as to give the highest satisfaction. Should Mr. Blake not resume his post, on his return to Canada, we hope Mr. Esten will be prevailed upon to continue his course. Notice is given of the Lectures in another part of this paper. The text book now taken up is "Saunders on Uses on Trusts." The hour has been changed to half-past 8, instead of 8 o'clock, as named in the advertisement.—*British Canadian.*

LAW SOCIETY OF OSGOODE HALL.—On Monday the 17th day of February, instant, being the first day of Hilary Term, 11th Victoria, the following gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Barrister-at-Law:—

John Helliwell, Esq.; Edward Sherwood, Esq.; James Daniel, Esq.; Albert Prince, Esq.; Thomas Scatchard, Esq.

And on Tuesday, the 11th:—

John Edgeworth Thomson, Esq.; George Wistar Keegan, Esq.; St. John Howell Hutcheson, Esq.; John Macara, Esq., John Wallace Gwynne, Esq.; Charles William Cooper, Esq.

And on Tuesday the 15th:—

David Margrave Thomson, Esq.

The following were entered on the Books as Students-at-Law:

University Class.—Mr. William Wedd, B.A.; Mr. William Craigie, B.A

Junior Class.—1. Mr. Robert Revell; 2. Mr. George Duck; 3. Mr. George Andrew Dewson; 4. Mr. John Wm. Crawford.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

We have to thank the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum for an invitation to be present at the annual ball on Tuesday evening last, and regret that we were prevented from attending. We understand that it passed off most satisfactorily, showing the salutary effects upon the unfortunate patients, of the admirable system of management pursued by Dr. Telfer and Mr. Cronyn.

It is pleasing to observe the great improvements which have of late years been effected in the management and care of lunatics. The prison like mad-houses are now exchanged for the hospital Asylum, and the discipline of the harsh strait waistcoat, for the pleasant medicine of kindness. The grand object is, to keep the shattered mind from reflecting upon its condition. The patients are happy in the forgetfulness of their misfortunes, and by degrees the balance of their mind is restored. Thus we see Dr. Telfer's patients walking about the grounds, amusing themselves, and taking airings on a fair morning, apparently as happy as their more sane fellow creatures. At these evening parties they behave themselves as well, and are as highly amused, as the ladies and gentlemen who attend and mingle with them in the dance.

We sincerely congratulate Dr. Telfer on the success of his humane and able superintendence of the inmates of the Asylum—many of them driven within its walls by unforeseen misfortunes, such as that "thin partition" which separates the wit, which is sufficient for the business of the world, from the strong feelings which rush on to madness, could not withstand.—*British Canadian.*

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN STREETSVILLE.—At about 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, a fire broke out in the house [illegible] the fire not having been discovered before it had increased to a very considerable extent, it became impossible to subdue it, notwithstanding the most active efforts of many of our townsmen, who had early arrived at the spot upon the first alarm being given. In proportion as more assistance came to hand, so did the fire increase, which occasioned, however, no abatement in the energy and activity evinced to overcome it. The building being of considerable length—some sixty feet long—and adjoining the large dwelling and store of Mr. John McMaster, an attempt was made to pull the end of it down, in order to prevent Mr. McM's. store from falling a prey to the devouring element, but ere this could be accomplished the heat became so intense as to speedily ignite it, and the great rapidity with which the fire spread over the roof and invested it, rendered further struggling to arrest its progress utterly hopeless, and thus that large building also shared in the conflagration.

Fortunately and providentially for those whose buildings were on the opposite side of the street—our printing office being also in perilous contiguity to the fire—the air was nearly calm—a gentle breath from the north being merely felt—otherwise, the destruction to our little town must have been awfully severe. As it was, the burning flakes fell in such fearful profusion upon several buildings, as required much activity to extinguish them with sufficient readiness.

We are happy to say that Mr. Hyde was enabled to save his furniture, provisions, &c., and that Mr. McMaster also saved his furniture and the greater part of his stock of goods, which doubtless, consequent upon a hasty removal, suffered considerable damage, upon which we learn he had an insurance effected.

The buildings consumed were owned by Mr. George A. Sheldon, of New York, whose loss will not be far short of £500.

We regret to add, that during the conflagration an accident occurred to a young man named Daniel Hays, which resulted in his death. He had got upon the barn near the "Toronto Hotel," with a view to extinguish the burning cinders which were falling upon it, when suddenly losing his foot-hold he was precipitated some sixteen feet upon the hard earth, dreadfully fracturing his scull—portions of the brain being found on the spot where he fell—from which he survived only three or four hours. An Inquest was held upon his body, by Jas. Adamson, Esq., Coroner, on Wednesday last, and the verdict of the Jury was in accordance with the above facts.—*Weekly Review.*

CENSUS OF CANADA.

Instructions to persons appointed to take the Census under 10 and 11 Vic., Chap. 14.

Office of Registration and Statistics,
29th December, 1847.

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Registration and Statistics to communicate to you certain instructions for your guidance in taking the census under the Act passed during the last Session of Parliament, and I will avail myself of the opportunity thus afforded of impressing you with the idea of the great importance of the duty you are called on to perform.

On proceeding to take the enumeration, you will let no opportunity escape you of explaining to the persons in your division that it is most desirable, for their own sakes, that the fullest information should be communicated, as by the posession of such knowledge alone, by the Government and Legislature, can the different localities expect to receive their due share of attention and a just participation in the various grants for public improvements and educational purposes; nor will you be less anxious to obviate difficulties which may arise from the apprehension that the present census is in any way connected with taxation—where this feeling is found to exist, no pains should be spared to remove it; the only object the Government and the Legislature have, being to obtain such information regarding the industrial resources of the country as may tend, from being properly arranged and published to place those resources in a proper point of view.

I am fully aware that the absence of explanation on the points above alluded to had great influence on the census last taken, and caused a natural hesitation on the part of many to communicate full particulars to the Assessors. It is only by a full knowledge of the great resources of the country that we can hope to obtain that position to which we are entitled, and by the exhibition of our rapid increase in population and productions secure to the Province due consideration. The advance of both sections of the province in agriculture and domestic manufactures within the last ten years has been very great, and the increase therein must be stimulated by a knowledge of the resources at our disposal and the facilities at our command; to the developement of these resources, and the proper availment of these facilities, a correct census is absolutely necessary; the people being once made to understand that, little difficulty will be found in obtaining correct information, as each will see his own interest inseparably connected with the general welfare of the whole.

Under this view, you will, I am sure, concur with with me in the great importance of giving full explanation where it may be required, and of using your best endeavours to obviate all the difficulties alluded to.

On receiving the returns, you will, in the first instance, make yourself intimately acquainted with the various headings and their connection.

You will take especial care to visit every house in your division, and to enter the answers you receive, plainly and distinctly in the columns allotted to each.

I shall now proceed to notice some of the columns which may require a few brief explanations.

In Column No. 6, headed "Churches, Chapels, or Meeting Houses," you will note as follows, viz:—

E. Church of England.
S. Church of Scotland.
F. Free Church.
P. Other Presbyterian Churches.
R. Roman Catholic Chapels.
W. Wesleyan Methodist.
M. Episcopal Methodist.
O. Other Methodists.
B. Baptists.
L. Lutheran.
C. Congregational Chapels.
Q. Quakers.
Ul. Universalists.
U. Unitarians.
J. Jews.
Mn. Menonists.
A. All other Churches not above classed.

These abreviations agree with the divisions as to religions specified in the columns from 18 to 34.

In column No. 8 you will distinguish schools receiving government money from private schools, marking the former by C and the latter by P.

Column No. 17 is intended to give the number of persons resident in the house who are neither members of the family nor servants; it will include lodgers, temporary residents and persons employed in the trade or occupation of the owner of the house other than members of the family.

The inquiries relating to lands, and their produce, as also to manufactures of various kinds, will require on your part great attention,—an attention which will be the more willingly given on a consideration of the reasons set forth in the early part of this letter. A good and faithful commencement in the plan of periodical census now proposed is all that is demanded; subsequent ones will be comparatively easily procured when their advantages are made apparent, and the benefits springing from them brought permanently under the public observation. The provisions of the eleventh section of the Act, (an extract from which is given below,) will, it is to be hoped, be seldom (if at all) called into requisition; but where the obstruction offered, or the giving false information are evidently wilful, then it will become your duty to enforce to the uttermost the provisions of the clause, for it were manifestly unjust to allow a whole community to suffer through the fault of one or two. The various other headings speak for themselves and require no explanation; a number of blank columns are left, in which you will note any factory not specially given, with the probable amount of its production. The divisions as to age are made to correspond with the Militia Laws, and the last column, No. 145, has reference to proportionate divisions of school money. Although furnished with a form, you will please bear in mind that all additional information will be most gladly received, and that any observations which you make yourself, or others through you, shall receive the fullest and most attentive consideration.—Aware that many points of valuable information which could not be comprehended within the limits of a schedule without fear of complexity or confusion will present themselves to your notice, trusting that the above explanations may prove of some use, and relying on your local knowledge and judgment, the Board of Registration confidently hope that no exertion will be spared on your part to render *your* return as complete and comprehensive as possible. Requesting you will give these instructions the utmost publicity,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WALTER C. CROFTON,
Secretary to the Board.

Extract from the Eleventh Section of the Act.

XI. And be it enacted, That any head of a family or member thereof being twenty-one years of age, any owner or manager of a factory, or any agent of any company, or any other person, who shall refuse to answer, or who shall wilfully give a false answer to any such questions aforesaid; and any person who shall in any way wilfully obstruct any Enumerator or Enumerators in the execution of the duties required of them by this Act, shall, for every such refusal, false answer, or wilful obstruction, on conviction thereof before any two Justices of the Peace for the District, City, or Town in which such person shall reside, incur a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than fifty shillings currency, and costs, to be taxed by such Justices; and if such penalty and costs be not forthwith paid, the same shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, under the warrant of such Justices, or either of them, or in default of such goods and chattels the offender may be committed by such Justices to the Common Gaol of the District, for any period not exceeding seven days; and one half of the said penalty shall belong to the informer, and the other shall be paid to the Treasurer of the District, Municipality, City, Town, or Village, as the case may be, and shall form part of the funds thereof, and shall be applied towards the payment of the expenses of taking the Census.

BROCK'S MONUMENT.—At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Queenston and its vicinity, held in the school-house on the evening of the 29th of January, 1848, to take into consideration the delay on the part of the building committee for the re building of the monument to the memory of the late lamented Gen. Sir Isaac Brock.

[illegible] was called to the chair, and Wm. Dunn, Esq., was requested to act as secretary.

The chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Moved by Gilbert McMicken, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Wm. Brown,

Resolved—That whereas it is now well known that sufficient funds are in hand to build the monument to the memory of the late General Brock, and that great dissatisfaction prevails at the dilatoriness of the building committee, it is proper for the people to ascertain why the work is not proceeded with.

Moved by Mr. William Brown and seconded by Mr. Job Chubuck,

Resolved—That in the opinion of this meeting it is necessary in consequence of the long delay in the re-building of the monument to the late General Brock, that the people in this vicinity do call the attention of the public generally, as the residents in other districts have not the same opportunity of seeing the disgraceful and dangerous state of the old monument, or of hearing the disagreeable and unpleasant remarks made by strangers.

Moved by John Stayner, Esq., and seconded by Mr. James Durham,

Resolved—That the taunting offers of American travellers to be allowed to build the monument, reflect disgrace upon our country's patriotism, and which disgrace is attributed to the building committee, collectively and individually.

Moved by Joseph Wynn, Esq., seconded by Mr. W. Foster,

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