The cry which is perseveringly yelled forth at every "Mass Meeting" in Canada is, the compensation is to given to the rebels of 1837; that they are to be indemnified for the losses caused by their own treason.—The answer to this gross and fraudulent calumny is ample and conclusive—the class of persons to whom compensation is to be paid in Lower Canada is exactly the same as the class who have already received compensation in Upper Canada. *The very same words, defining the claimants, are used in the Act of Parliament just passed as unanimously inserted in the Act for Upper Canada in 1841.* There is absolutely no difference.

Moreover as we have in part seen, the question even for Lower Canada, was in substance settled in 1845 by the rotten egg rebels of 1849. The address to the Crown from which we have already quoted was their own deed; and to make their deed operative they appointed their commission to enquire into the losses sustained in Lower Canada. The Commission being appointed, its members were at a loss to know how to direct their inquiries, how to arrange the claimants, and how to determine who were and who were not to be considered disqualified as rebels. They applied for instructions to the secretary of the Colony; and this official, speaking for Tory masters, directed them "not to be guided by any other description of evidence than that furnished by the sentences of the Courts of Law;" that is to treat as innocent and qualified for the compensation, all whom the Courts of Law had not pronounced guilty and disqualified. This was the rule laid down by the rotten-egg Tories when in power, and when nothing was to be gained by telling lies and hatching loyal rebellions. On this official instruction the Commissioners acted, and after due investigation they reported the loss for which compensation was due at £100,000. It is this very £100,000, not a farthing more, which they now pelt the Governor for sanctioning at the request of the majority of the Legislature!

From the Edinburg News.

A carefully prepared *vidimus* of the startling events now passed on the Continent and in Canada will be found under our foreign head. The Canadian outrage claims our first attention. Our readers are aware that a bill to indemnify the Lower Canadians for the losses sustained in the rebellion of 1837-38, had been for some time discussed in the provincial legislature, and that the proposal had excited great opposition and much bitterness from the party who had formerly held the reins of power. They stigmatised the bill as a scheme to reward and indemnify rebels, and that it involved the monstrous absurdity of compelling the loyal inhabitants who had shed their blood, and expended their means in repressing the revolt, to reimburse the insurgents for the losses which there own wickedness and treason had caused. It was urged in reply to these reasonings, that those who had taken an active part in the revolt were specially excluded from the benefits of the enactment, that there were great grievances experienced by the people previous to the instruction, and that the party who felt those grievances, and sympathised with the effort to remove them, should not in common fairness and consistency be left subject to their losses, when the Imperial Legislature had acknowledged the justice of their complaints, and done its utmost by a liberal reform to remove them.

A bill of a similar character also had passed the Legislature without opposition before, for the benefit of Upper Canada.—The majority of those who suffered in that province, indeed, had been in favour of the Government, but the minority were called upon to pay for the losses of their political opponents, which they did without a murmur. In support of these latter views, the Assembly divided, when 46 voted in favour of the bill, and only 17 against it. Of the 46 who voted for the bill there were 22 French Canadians, 6 British from Lower Canada, and 18 British from Upper Canada, while the minority against the bill consisted of 11 British from the upper province, 5 from the lower, and one French Canadian, Papineau, the Republican leader. Leaving out of view the French altogether, there was thus a clear majority of British members; but were it otherwise—had the bill been carried by Frenchmen alone against the united force of the British—we are still prepared to maintain that it was the bounden duty of the people to submit.—The subject was as much a matter for legislative interference as the destruction of property in a riot is; and when our French fellow subjects are admitted to the rights of free and equal citizenship, they are entitled to as great an influence in politics as the purest British blood. The disgraceful outrage at Montreal, therefore, violates at once the majesty of the law and the sovereignty of the people, both provincial and metropolitan. We are thus entitled to demand that the perpetrators of the act be brought to condign punishment; and we think that the seat of Government should be removed from Montreal, and placed in some quiet spot where the sovereign will of the colony can be calmly manifested, without the insulting intereference and destructive violence of mob-law.

From the London Sun, May 16th.

Nothing can justify a precipitate condemnation of the course pursued by the government towards the Canadas, previous to the examination of those official despatches which will be laid on Friday evening before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament. Whatever may be the nature of the provisions made in the Bill of Indemnity which has originated the insurrectional manner in which that measure has been carried through the Canadian Legislature leaves us, however, no room to doubt that the recent outbreak is the infamous result of a conspiracy on the part of a lawless and unprincipled minority. We may each of us entertain a different opinion as to the advisability or non-advisability of indemnifying indiscriminately all those who may have happened to suffer pecuniary losses during the last deplorable rebellion. One may, another may not, conceive that some definite distinction ought to have been made between those who through their sympathy for the government, and those who sustained losses from their complicity with the insurgents. Such is strictly a question of morality, of expediency, or of convenience, upon the merits of which the views of the multitude might remain divided until the day of Judgment. But upon this point there neither does, nor can there exist, any hesitation whatever—namely, that the Indemnity Bill (good or bad, expedient or inexpedient, convenient or inconvenient as it may be to individuals) has been passed into a law calmly, honestly, dispassionately, legally, constitutionally. No one can assert to the contrary. The fact is already notorious in both hemispheres. The bill itself is exclusively a Canadian measure.—The mother country has not interfered in the matter to the extent of one tittle.—The home government has dictated no policy, it has not even gone to the length of hinting a suggestion. The Indemnity Bill is, we repeat, an exclusively Canadian measure. It has emanated from Canadian intelligence; it has been sanctioned in principle and accepted in form by Canada statesmen; it has received the countenance of two successive administrations—a conservative administration and a liberal administration. It has been passed with large majorities through the upper and lower chamber of the Imperial Parliament. Those majorities were not only majorities of the whole houses, but majorities of members of the British blood. Those majorities were not the packet majorities of a cabinet, they were the free and honorable majorities of Canadian representatives. Such was this Bill of Indemnity, which, on its receiving the royal assent through the lips of his Excellency the Governor General, was made the pretext for an insurrectionary movement, more dastardly and infamous than any recorded in the annals of our colonial possessions.

Finding that their prejudices went for nothing against the force of public opinion, finding that they had been outnumbered by the members of their own legislature—the rebel conspirators rose at a preconcerted signal. Mind—those rebels are the tory gang! They are the Orange faction whose virulence and insolence are unfortunately not restricted to Canada. True to their audacious principles, they rose.—Availing themselves of their accidental local superiority in point of numbers, they domineered over their loyal fellow-citizens. Montreal became a prey to their wanton brutality, and some of its noblest adornments have irreparably fallen under their licentiousness. The Parliament House was burnt by incendiaries; the public records and state papers were consumed in the conflagration. When a shout was raised that the French representatives were so situated as to be rendered incapable of escaping from the burning edifice, there was a yell of diabolical exultation. Before the match was set to the woodwork, one ruffian, placing himself in the Speaker's chair, declared (after the fashion of M. Huber) that chamber was dissolved—another attempting a miserable travestie of the memorable act of Oliver, marched out of the hall with the mace over his shoulder. His Excellency Lord Elgin was assailed by the rebel of insurgent Conservatism (what a monstrous burlesque on the title!)—being struck on the head with a pebble, and on the face with a rotten egg, and the houses of several of the ministers were wantonly pillaged and destroyed.

The whole city was given up to the horrors of a rebellion, that, at one time, threatened a very serious effusion of blood. Such are some of the most conspicuous among the excesses of the Tory conspirators against the government. And as to the certainty of the whole outbreak being the result of a conspiracy, there is no lack of the most conclusive testimony. When the mob first congregated on the Champs de Mars, there were was a general cry, "To the Parliament House!" When those who were already assembled in the neighbourhood of the Parliament House, heard the approach of the insurgents from the Champ de Mars, there was a cry, "They come." So soon as the rioting was tolerably set afoot, clubs assembled for the purpose of erasing the name of Lord Elgin from their catalogues; meetings were convened for the purpose of manufacturing petitions to the Sovereign, demanding the recall of the Governor General as one incompetent to conduct the administration of affairs in the colony. Meanwhile, above the level of the rabble, one or two persons were brought out in a rather conspicuous position, being thus identified in the glare of day with the excesses and atrocities of the insurrection. Colonel Gugy was carried in triumph on the shoulders of the rioters. One Perry stood out so conspicuously among the incendiaries as to have been subsequently incarcerated under a charge of arson. The Hon. G. Moffatt, in like manner, occupied so very visible a place in the van of the movement, as to have been afterwards arrested on a still more serious charge—that of high treason. As a sort of climax to the impudent daring displayed throughout the whole transaction — the mace, stolen as we have already shown, from the Parliament House by one of the ruffians of the insurrection, was ultimately found in the possession of Sir Allan McNab!

One course, and one course alone, remains open to the government. The nature of that course is perfectly obvious. The robbers and pillagers, and incendiaries, who have recently disgraced the streets of Montreal, must be put down with the strong hand of the law, whose Majesty they have violated. They must be compelled to make a bitter expiation. Their most prominant leaders must be subjected to summary and condign punishment. And as to the recall of Lord Elgin, justice requires that the policy of his administration should, first of all, be proved to have been harsh, peremptory, or in any respect unconstitutional. Hitherto, the fault of his government (if such indeed can be called a fault) has been its excessive leniency. That leniency has, with the Orange minority of conspirators, produced its own evil fruits. This must henceforth be followed by a rigorous suppression of those rebellious passions, which are only festered in maturity by the genorosity of a genial administration. This we maintain to be the only rational course open to the government, as a beginning. First of all, the infliction of a tremendous penalty, on the insurgents; then the resumption of a regenerating policy of the Canadas. Before that policy, however, is again taken up, the cabinet must act upon the following principle—In the presence of rioters, not one shadow of a concession.

From the London Punch.

It appears from our most recent "advices" that the row in Canada has arisen out of the desperation of the Tories at being deprived of the good things, in which long enjoyment had seemed to give them a "vested interest." The McNab party had been so long accustomed to *nab* everything, that they appeared to have acquired a absolute right to everything they could lay their hands upon. Recourse has been had to the Red Republican school of agument, and by setting fire to property the rebels have tried to show themselves a *match* for their opponents. The Governor has been pelted with eggs, at the instigation of some leaders who have been *egging* the rabble on, and though this sort of thing may be compared to getting in a word egg-ways, it is certainly the poorest possible style of argument. When the pretended friends of freedom take to throwing eggs we may presume there is something rotten in their cause, and we cannot sympathise with their attempt to throw off the *yolk* in this disgraceful manner. Lord Elgin was fortunately not much hurt by the battery opened upon him, with this comparatively harmless species of *batter*, but there is something very chicken-hearted in the act of pelting a Governor with eggs, supplied no doubt from certain mares' nests discovered by the rebels.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

Among the measures which were successfully carried through Parliament during the late session, the University Bill may be justly ranked as pre-eminent in importance.

The country had long demanded a thorough reform of that Institution. It had been the scene of shameless speculation.—It had been subjected to gross mismanagement. Instead of being under the control of the people, it had fallen into the hands of a party, and was practically a sectarian Institution, sustained at the public expense. It did not, it could not, enjoy public confidence. All classes united in regbiring such alterations in its policy and government as would bring it into harmony with the spirit of the age, and the state of society in the colony. So powerful was the feeling, that it became a test question at elections, and honourable members of the Legislative Assembly bore with them to the hall of legislation the stern demand of their constituents for University Reform.

The Ministry were prepared to grapple with the difficulties that were thrown in their way. They met them boldly. They proposed no temporising course. Aware of the wishes of an immense majority of the people of Upper Canada, they shaped the measure in accordance with those wishes, and the Bill to which the Royal Assent has been given may be fairly taken to represent the public mind of the Province.

A full abstract of the Bill was presented to our readers immediately after introduction to the House, so that it is unnecessary to go into detail on the subject. Yet we cannot but advert to two or three particulars, which appear to us peculiarly worthy of attention.

The arrangements made for the management of the funds of the University are entitled to unqualified commendation. By the establishment of a Board for that purpose, with justly limited powers, and a regular system of accounts, to be annually audited, and reported to Government, malversation will be effectually prevented, disgraceful jobbing will no more be heard of, and the due application of the University revenues will be secured. To this branch of the new management no objection is likely to be raised, except by those who have shared in past plunder, and whose avarice can be no longer gratified.

The course to be adopted in the appointment of Professors is also observable.—There will be no scope for the operation of personal or political preferences. Whenever a vacancy occurs, notice is to be given by public advertisement, and candidates invited to send in their testimonials. They will be subjected to examination, and those only who are best qualified will be reported, that from them the choice may be made.—A professorship will not be a reward for political services. Pamphleteering will not be the road to preferment. Qualification for office, not opinions or party-bias, will be the subject of inquiry. In the national Universities of England, Professors must belong to a particular Church:—Canada is in advance of England, in that respect.

Reference might also be made to the proposed establishment of Scholarships, to be bestowed upon deserving young men, after fair examination;—and to the prominence that is to be given to the scientific studies connected with preparation for agricultural pursuits. These are designs eminently adapted to the existing circumstances of the colony.

Very much will depend on the "Commission of Visitation," to be appointed by the Crown, with a view to a complete revision of the internal arrangements of the University, its studies, the duties of the Professors, &c. &c. That Commission will no doubt be appointed at the earliest possible period. It will consist of persons unconnected with the University, and therefore uninfluenced by professions for or against the present methods of instruction. We trust that the gentlemen composing that Commission will aim to provide for the youth of the Province a course of study, at once comprehensive, complete, and varied—suited to the diversified manifestations of native talent—combining sound scholarship with adaptation to the necessities and pursuits of colonial life—and storing the mind with general knowledge, while securing to the student all the advantages and pleasures derivable from refined intellect and correct taste.

We presume that no time will be lost in carrying into effect the provisions of this admirable Bill. It has settled a question which has vexed and disturbed the Province for years. The beneficial results of the settlement are now to be enjoyed.—*Pilot.*

NEXT THE COALS.

In our last number, our readers were furnished with the despatch of the Governor to the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of the Montreal outrages, together with a most powerful article, on the same subject, from the *London Times* of May 17th. In our present number will be found the reply of Earl Grey to the despatch above referred to. It is a pithy document; and may well be regarded as the most deadly blow which Canadian *mock loyalty* has ever yet received. Our tories appear to have, in these latter times, completely parted company with all common sense. How they could ever have expected that the Imperial Government would fail to sustain Lord Elgin, is far beyond our powers of comprehension to fathom. The truth is, Canadian tory stupidity is unfathomable. We have given up all idea of treating it as a system of reasonable politics. It is a mere aggregation of political insanity, stultitude, rowdyism, imbecility, and partizan phrenzy. It proposes to carry everything by brute force, and to become the ruling fact of the day, by means of its vociferous displays of unbridled passion, and its total disregard of all the decencies, or even the conventional proprieties, of the present age.

We foretold the action of Downing St. on the matter of the Montreal outrages. It required no powers of prophecy, to enable any one of ordinary sense and reflection, to see that Lord Elgin *must be upheld.* The following passage in Earl Grey's reply, embodies a fact which no government, whig, radical, or tory, could overlook. "*Your Lordship's relinquishment of that office, which under any circumstances, would be a most serious loss to her Majesty's service and to the Province, could not fail in the present state of affairs, to be most injurious to the public welfare,* FROM THE ENCOURAGEMENT WHICH IT WOULD GIVE *to those who have been concerned in the violent and illegal opposition which has been offered to your Government.*" This is exactly such language as we expected to find in the reply to the despatch of Lord Elgin. The great question at issue is not one of a mere personal character, as between Lord Elgin and his assailants. It is a question between British supremacy, and British Outlaws: it is a question between the power of Law, and the power of sedition; and whether the Imperial Government approved, or disapproved, of the governmental policy of His Excellency, the necessity of upholding his authority was alike imperative.

The question has far wider reference, and involves far weightier considerations, than the mere internal political disputes, of the poising of contending parties, within the limits of Canada: it is far wider in its range than even Earl Grey has thought proper to express it. His Lordship rightly deprecates the *encouragement* which Lord Elgin's retirement "*would give to those who have been concerned*" in the Montreal outrages; but he must well know, that Canada is not the only British possession in which the effects of such an Act of Imperial policy would be felt. Let it be once known, that a lawless mob may pelt a British Governor out of office, and farewell to British supremacy in all her Majesty's colonies. Concede to the tories of Canada their present demand for the recal of Lord Elgin, and the last link of British connexion is severed. The vessel may not put to sea immediately; she may still appear to rock at her moorings; but her anchor is gone, and she heads no longer to the wind; with a mutinous crew, and a tempting port to allure them, what must be her destination?—*Mirror.*

JUSTICES OF THE DISTRICT OF HURON v. HURON DISTRICT COUNCIL.

From the Upper Canada Jurist.

The court refused a rule nisi for a mandamus, at the instance of the Justices of the Huron District to compel the Huron District Council, to build a court house.

In this case a rule nisi was moved for the District Council for the District of Huron, by Morrison, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue ordering them to pass a by-law for building a court house for the District, and to impose a rate for defraying the expense of building the same, and to levy, collect and apply the rate for the purpose aforesaid.

ROBINSON, C. J., delivered the judgment of the court.

The application is made to us by the Justices of the Peace of the District, or by the Clerk of the Peace at their instance, and it is represented to us, that there has never been, and is not now any court house in the District of Huron, nor any accommodation for the courts of justice to be held therein, except a room in the upper part of the gaol, intended to be the chapel for the prisoners, but which has been hitherto allowed to be occupied and used as a court room, under the expectation that before this time a suitable court house would have been provided as in other Districts.

It is not only that place thus temporarily occupied is very unfit for the purpose as regards the approaches to it, and in other respects, but it is complained, and we have no doubt with good reason, that the making such use of an apartment assigned for other purposes interferes materially with the internal economy of the gaol, and really renders it very insecure for the safe custody of prisoners, on account of the access which is unavoidably afforded to all persons during the sitting of the courts, and the [illegible] which by the arrangements of the building are thus open to strangers to communicate with the prisoners. The sheriff confirms this statement, and declares that he cannot be responsible for the safe keeping of the prisoners under such disadvantages.

This, it seems, has been repeatedly and earnestly pressed on the consideration of the District Council, but without gaining their attention in any degree till very lately, when they contented themselves with answering to the effect that they are sensible of the inconveniences represented, but that the present state of the finances of the District and the great necessity there is for good roads, they cannot at present do any thing for removing them.

It is shewn that the District of Huron contains more than 20,000 inhabitants, and enjoys a revenue of scarcely less than £5000 per annum, such at least is what the documents before us assert.

If other Districts in the province less opulent and less extensive had waited until all their roads were made good by means of the District rates; before they erected their court house, two or three generations might have passed away before any attention was given to a public want which is now respectably supplied in every other District except the District of Huron; and we cannot avoid saying, that the fact of the District Council having apparently so little difficulty in making up their minds to postpone indefinitely the providing suitable accommodation for the courts of justice, does seem to argue an insensibility to a great public want, which is much to be regretted.

On the other hand, it is not with a good grace that the Justices apply to this court for a writ of mandamus to compel them to do what is required.

The statute 1 Vic. ch. 26, had provided properly for the erection of a gaol and court house, and contemplated their being erected and completed before the County of Huron should enjoy the privilege of being a separate district. It authorised the Justices of the Peace to borrow £6000, on the credit of the county rates, and gave them power to collect additional rates for securing and liquidating the debt. It gave them in short, authority to use, and the legislature expected them to use, the same means by which all other districts have been enabled to provide proper gaols and court houses. Instead, however, of borrowing £6000, the justices, as they tell us, borrowed but £3100; they raised no additional rates for this indispensable public object, though all other districts have been content to assume an addional burthen for similar purposes; they suffered the County of Huron to become a district, contrary to the plain intention of the statute, when that had not been done which the law required should be done before it could be separated from the District of London, and they now call upon this court to place the district council in contempt (for that must be the end of a proceeding by mandamus, if compulsion should become necessary) for not doing that under a general sense of duty, and without having any means specially placed in their hands for the purpose, which the justices themselves omitted to do when was it plainly made their duty by a positive law, and a law which gave them certain and sufficient means of performing the duty.

They seem too, if I rightly understand the representations made in the papers filed before us by the Clerk of the Peace, to have omitted carrying the act into effect not from mere inattention, but from a deliberate and avowed design to avoid imposing upon the population the rate which the law intended them to bear, and which the inhabitants of all other districts have been content to bear: and in the expectation, which does not, I confess, seem a very fair one, that, if they could obtain (as they state they have done) a loan from the Canada Company of some inadequate portion of the £6000, means might be found of saving the district from the charge altogether, by taxing the lands of the Company and obtaining by that means a fund to re-pay the loan which the company might consent to make to the district.

The consequence of this rather singular way of carrying into effect the statute 1 Vic. ch. 26, has been to leave the district for many years without those advantages which the justices now so earnestly represent the want of; and this court is asked to remedy the evil, by applying coercive measures to the District Council.

Before we could properly do that, however, (supposing no room to exist for legal doubts as to the application of such a remedy to such a case) we should feel it just and expedient to offer an opportunity for the council themselves, or for the justices, or the inhabitants of the district, to petition the legislature for such authority as may be found wanting for attaining the object promptly and effectually.

The justices under 1 Vic. ch. 26, had express power to impose additional rates for this specific purpose. The District Council are not invested with any such special authority: and though the 39th and 59th clauses of the District Council Act, do give the council a general and discretionary control over matters relating to the safe custody of prisoners and the administration of justice, such as would enable them to build or repair the gaol or court house, if they have the means; yet we know that their authority to impose taxes is not unlimited, and that they may not have, or be able, under the existing authority, to raise the funds for doing what we are asked to compel them to do. They might only be able to raise a fund for the purpose by contracting a loan (if that were legally in their power) and it might perhaps not be found easy to raise in the District of Huron a loan, with the prospect of repayment by imposing a tax on the property of the lender.

Independently of the propriety, as we think, of allowing opportunity for an application to the legislature before interfering by mandamus, there are several legal questions upon which we should have first to satisfy ourselves, and into which we do not think it necessary to enter.

The District Council is a corporate body with considerable discretionary powers, and without going further into the matter, we are not prepared to hold that a proceeding by mandamus and afterwards by attachment against them is the proper course for insuring the erection of a court house.

Per Cur.—Rule refused.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

TAKING OF BADEN.

The first storming party advanced to the assault of ten on the night of the 17th.—The insurgents succeeded in reaching the ramparts in several places, but were repelled with great loss, 400 being killed. The second assault was made at 11 on the night of the 19th, on which occasion they did not advance so far as the former, and retreated leaving several hundred on the field. The third storming at eleven o'clock on the night of the 20th was successful. At six o'clock on the following morning the fortress was in the hands of the Hungarians. The Colonel of the Cecopiri infantry was found dead, Hentzi severely wounded in three places. All the officers of the Croate and the Granzer were cut down without quarter: the castle and single houses where officers resided was hunted down, plundered. The Major of the Granzer [the troops of the Military confines] who with about 200 men held the *tete de pont*, gave orders, when he saw the storming of the fortress and the thronging assault of the rebels, to blow up the bridge. [illegible] men refusing to obey him he seized a match, himself, with which he set fire to the mine. Sufficient of the powder exploded to rend the Major limb from limb, but it did no harm to the bridge. The loss of the Hungarians at the final storming is estimated at 600 men and 40 officers—This news appeared in an extra of the *Wiener Zeitung*, and its distribution was very soon afterwards forbidden by the authorities.

HUNGARIAN VICTORIES AND MOVEMENTS.

It is said that the Maygars have again utterly defeated the imperial forces in the neighborhood of Odenburg, and, in consequence, Worden has inserted in the Freeburger *Zeitung* an order of the day, forbidding the publication of any news of the army except in an official form. Great surprise is expressed in Vienna at the non-appearance of the Russians in Hungary, and persons are asking what has become of them. Probably Bem and Dembenski could furnish some information on this subject.

A sanguinary battle has taken place between the Austrians and Maygars near Raab, in which the victory is claimed by both sides. Dembinski has it is said, defeated the Russians on the confines of Gallicia. Baron Haynau has arrived in Vienna from Italy, and is to proceed to Hungary. The Russian Government has issued an order to suspend the duty of exportation on corn sent into the Austrian dominions.

On the 22nd the Austrian garrison of Kannische in Hungary, were expelled by an insurrection of the people, and obliged to retreat to Waraszdon. News of the 16th from Essex, state that the imperialists were driven out of Mohacs and Fufkirchen which it may be remembered were the posts of the extreme left of the Ban's corps, and that the whole of the said corps was obliged to concentrate itself about Essex.

Harczei had addressed a note to the Servian Government, informing it of the Republic in Hungary, and requiring tokens of the friendly understanding.

All the roads in Hungary were described to be covered with crowds of recruits, all of whom were going to Debreczin to be drilled, armed, and incorporated in the army. The fanaticism was even more intense, and general than ever, now that the certainty of the invasion of the Russians was known. Gorgey, Dembieski, Kiapa, Bem, and Repassy, were all said to be there, deliberating for the ensuing campaign.

Another correspondent says that the imperialist resumed, on the 2nd, the inoffensive. The northern wing, under Vogel and Bendek, had joined the centre; the southern wing towards Odengurg, had previously, executed the same manœuvre, and advanced towards Fleischhacke road. The Hungarians had on their side retreated in consequence. An action took place at Buda, fought obstinately on both sides but terminating unfavourable, of course, for the Maygars according to the Austrians. The Hungarian Republic was proclaimed at Kaschaw on the 27th of April.

It appears from a Mavgar list of military pay that there are now about 180,000 men in the field, one-sixth of whom are Poles.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

The *Gazette del' Allemagne Occidentale*, dated Cracow, May 20, contains an account of a grand council of war having been held in St. Petersburg, at which a protest was made against Russian interference in the affairs of Europe. The Emperor was much irritated, and received this advice with a bad grace, even insulting some of the senators. The president of the Council, Jermoloff, rose and told the Emperor that Napoleon by his obstinacy ruined himself, and his majesty might meet the same fate; and then the general quitted the chamber.

The same journal contains intelligence that several plots against the Emperor have been discovered at St. Petersburg, Many officers, and even generals were arrested, and instead of being sent to Siberia, were at once hung. It would appear that the army is discontented and that is the reason of the guards having been sent from St. Petersburg.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 13th inst. in the *Kolneor Zeitung*, states that the Neva, is now free from ice, and that the Austrian fleet of sixty sails is preparing to proceed to the Baltic and the Sound. The rumours of an armed Russian interference between Germany and Denmark have of late been frequent in the German papers.

The *Kolner Zeitung* has a letter from Warsaw of the 24th ult. pretending to give a sketch of the Emperor of Russia's plans, which that potentate is asserted to have pronounced rather publicly to the Prussian envoy, and some general officers of that country. The Emperor said:—

"Poland would always be in a ferment as long as there was a single Pole alive, but by kindness and concession that country might be brought to be an honest and enthusiastic friend of its benefactors. Poland must be made an independent country—a plan to which neither the King of Prussia nor the Emperor of Austria had any serious objection. To restore order in Germany, it was necessary to do do away with the petty, weak, and incompetent government. They must merge in Prussia and Austria, and if gentle means could not induce them force would. As for Russia, she looked for indemnification from Turkey, since after all, the breach between the Petersburg cabinet had now become irreparable."

A letter from Berlin of the 25th ult. in the *Deutsche Zeitung* states the Russian fleet has sailed from Cronstadt.

THE HON. ADAM FERGUSSON'S SPEECH AT THE GUELPH DINNER.

HON. ADAM FERGUSSON replied to the last toast. On rising he was received with several rounds of applause. After silence was restored, he said—The present Administration was composed of men who had his full confidence—a better set of men never sat at the head of affairs in any country; would to God the Tories could find their equal!—(laughter and cheers.) The present Administration were honest men—in that, partly consisted their excellence.—No matter how talented an Administration might be—if they were not honest. [hear hear] The present Administration stood high in the estimation of the country. That they had committed some blunders he would allow: but the difficulties they had to encounter should be remembered, and the total result looked at. (hear, hear.) They were men who would faithfully bear out the British Constitution, and the principles of Responsible Government—if they failed in this he would forever give up all faith in public men. They had their difficulties; and they had their dangers too! Yes, DANGERS! They had the *League* to contend with!! (loud laughter.) The *League* so mighty in its own opinion—but in his opinion so small! Indeed, it would end long sink to less than nothing, or it was more than human! [laughter] Much had been said about this *great League*, what were its objects? First, to kick out Responsible Government; second, to break up the Union; third, to have the Church of England supreme; fourth, to get the key of the lockers! [hear, hear.] These were the four great objects. The league was formed to accomplish them, and its course was watched, [illegible] and meeting to one or other of these cardinal points.—(laughter.) There was another spot on the horizon more a personage than SIR ALLAN MCNAB has gone to England to speak to the Queen!! (continued laughter.) He had gone with some Lord Mayor's address in his pocket—a sort of key to admit him to the Queen's presence. Well, just suppose Sir Allan before the Queen.—"Ah, why so cast down, Sir Allan?" says Her Majesty. "Oh, please your Majesty, there are such doings in our school! The master has gone mad! would you please to recall him; we are all going to—not the d—l,—but I don't know where!!! And they have locked up all the bread and butter and won't give us a slice of it!!!"—[Great laughter, which continued several minutes.] To be serious: the fact was, a more factious opposition than that which had existed during the past session, had never before picked the pockets of the public—and for no earthly purpose but spite.—[hear, hear.] Well, would not the electors remember these things? Ay, once in every four years there was a time of reckoning. And to-night let that great assembly enter into a solemn league and covenant, that no Tory should ever sit again for Wetarloo!—(loud cheers.) Allusion had been made that evening to his son—he had heard the observations with pride and satisfaction.—He was proud of his son; and he would tell the assembly, that they might take a father's word for it, his son was a man who would serve them faithfully, and to the best of his ability.—(loud cheers.) He (Mr. A. J. Fergusson) had told them if they could find a better man who could serve them better, he would immediately turn out and make way for him. (no, no. He (the hon. speaker) had much rather he should turn out than ever break any pledge to them, or serve them unfaithfully. In such a case he would himself be the first to tell him to turn out. It was impossible for any one man to represent *all* the electors in the country: of this they must all be aware.—He would do the best he could; make no rash promises; but what promises he did make, would be kept inviolate.—(applause.) The hon. speaker then thanked the assembly for their kindness; and was sure when the Administration of the Province knew of the confidence placed in them, and expressed so emphatically at Guelph on that day, they would never forget, nor disappoint, the good opinion placed in them.—(loud applause.)

ANOTHER VICTIM.—The English papers record another suicide, the result of unsuccessful genius. Moore, the sculptor, pressed by creditors for debts incurred by suspension of occupation, and having passed a few days without food, or the means of obtaining any, in a fit of delirium, put an end to his existence.

A GREEN looking fellow hailed a Roxbury omnibus driver, as he was dashing up Washington street rapidly, with: "Goin' to Roxbury?" "Yes," said Jehu, halting.—"Wal, *so I thought*!" responded the gawk, and passed quietly on.