

Colonial.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. Quebec, March 6. The Hon. Mr. Cautchou moved an amendment to Mr. D'Arche's bill, to compel educational institutions receiving parliamentary grants to report that the bill be read a second time this day months. Yeas 55, nays 29.

The bill to amend the charter of the Harbor Co. was read the second time.—On the motion of Mr. Dorion, of Drummond, papers relative to the school commissioners of Gramtham, with respect to the school lot in Danmorville, were on the table.—On the motion of Hon. Mr. Cameron, a bill to amend the Registry Laws of Upper Canada.—A bill to amend the Temperance Law was read a first time, on the motion of Mr. Laberge.

March 9. The House divided on Mr. Brown's motion relative to the Clergy Reserve, and the division was as follows:—Yeas 41, nays 62. Remarkable on this, the British Canadian says:—"The members of the various Protestant denominations are getting daily more and more indebted to Mr. George Brown and the Globe. Not only are they indebted to them for originating the commutation clause, by which some source of income in perpetuity is secured to religious uses, but now, under the friendly mask of reopening the agitation on the question, Mr. Brown has had a special vote of the legislature granted by a majority of a house of 104 members, affirming the principle of commutation, and fully sustaining the Government in their intention of carrying out the commutation project. The Globe yesterday makes a great show of anger at the vote, and says that John Nokes, Peter Sillis, and other ten or a dozen of so-called traitors to the cause of fact, had voted the other way, ministers would have been in a minority. Of course "if" they did, and of course "if" they did not, the Globe may catch a "kick" even in the Canada. The Globe must be contented that there is a limit to Clergy Reserve lumbago, so long played off by the demagogues."

The first locomotive, the "London," crossed the Niagara suspension bridge at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th amid a concourse of spectators. A great many more would have been there had it not been kept quiet. The engine was driven by Mr. Harrison, of Elgin, and among those who rode on the engine were Messrs. Rubing, Fisher, Buchan, Zimmerman, Shears, and a great many others. The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes were displayed. The engine was stopped in the centre of the bridge to give three hearty cheers, and then crossed to the American side and back.

Not a single vote was recorded in St. Catharines against the proposed grant of £250 by the Corporation of that town to the Patriotic Fund. PAWS EXHIBITION.—We learn it has been decided to send all the articles selected by the Toronto Local Committee to Paris, except the model of Brock's monument. The articles are to be sent by way of New York immediately. We are not informed whether the decision in regard to the monument is final, but trust there may yet be space afforded for it.

The Gale and Guelph Railway Company, it appears, have got into difficulty, for the year which has just closed, states that there has been raised by subscriptions the sum of £40 2s 7d, but there has been realized by sales at the Depository, £12 0s 6d; during the same period there have been issued 67 copies of the Bible, and 121 copies of the New Testament. The stock on hand is 130 volumes of Bibles and Testaments, the aggregate value of which amounts to £11 0s 9d.

The County Council of Grey, on 27th ult. granted £100 towards the extension of the Northern Railroad to Owen Sound.

European News.

From the Colonist Extra. BY TELEGRAPH. Via the Grand Trunk Line. Montreal, March 14—9.30, A.M. Steamer reported below New York. Will not be up before half past ten o'clock. Weather cold; thermometer 6 above zero. Wind E. About six inches of snow fell last night—no snowing.

Halifax, March, 15—10, A.M. No sign of the Cunard steamer. B.M. Montreal Company's Line. Arrival of the "Pacific." No York, 14th March—12 noon. The Pacific has just arrived, bringing London dates to the 27th February. The Pacific area Sarah Sanah had not arrived. In Parliament Deobuck's motion of enquiry into the conduct of the war was carried. Messrs. Gladstone, Herbert and Graham have resigned. A battle had taken place between the Turks under Pasha and a Russian force under General Liprandi. The Russians were repulsed. Lord John Russell has been appointed Colonial Secretary. Lord Began is reported to have resigned. Lord Loran has been re-called. COMMERCIAL.—Cotton quiet. Breadstuffs slightly declined. Consols unchanged.

The Times (London) correspondent reports a deficiency of medicine at Balakava. "A surgeon of a regiment stationed at the cliffs above Balakava, who has about forty sick out of 200 men, has been applied to the 'authorities' in the town for the last three weeks for medicines, all simple and essential, and cannot get one of them." The list was for simple remedies—for fever, rheumatism, and diarrhoea! Another surgeon stationed at Balakava has taken a party of 40,000 men and their families, and has written to the medical officer of the Charity screw steamer making an application to the officer in charge of the Government stores for two or three to put on board the ship to wear the men. "Three of my men," said he, "died last night from choleraic symptoms, brought on in their present state from the extreme cold of the ship; and I fear more will follow them from the same cause." "Oh!" said the guardian of the stores, "you must make your requisition in due form, send it up to head quarters, and get it signed properly, and returned, and then I will let you have the stores." "But my men may die meantime." "I can't help that," said the guardian. "I really can do nothing. I must have a requisition properly signed before I can give one of these stores away." "For God's sake, then, send me some; I'll be responsible for their safety." "I really can do nothing of the kind." "But, consider, this requisition will take time to be filled up and signed, and meantime these poor fellows will die." "I cannot help that." "I'll be responsible for anything you do." "Oh, no, that can't be done." "Will a requisition signed by the P. M. O. of this place be of any use?" "No." "Will it answer if he takes on himself the responsibility?" "Certainly not." The surgeon went off in sorrow and disgust. It is only fair to say that the Constantinople correspondent of the same paper tells us that the French doctors are by no means willing to admit

that efficiency in their hospital service which has been the theme of so much praise in England.—On the contrary, they relate cases of neglect and suffering not to be exceeded in the annals of our own mismanaged department. The sick in the Crimea had, they say, for some time, only pails to drink out of, and each man put his head down and lapped up his drink of water like an animal. These complaints that their sick in the Crimea have only tents for hospitals, though in fact that respect our men are equally badly off. In the hospital of Gullian, it is impossible to obtain a temperature higher than seven degrees above zero centigrade, while the smells at Daoud Pasha are causing as great a mortality among the inmates.

Viscount Goderich has declined to join the ministry as Secretary to the Indian Board. Rear Admiral Richard Dundas has been appointed to the command of the Baltic fleet, with Rear Admiral Michael Seymour as second in command. As Admiral Dundas is only 54, and Admiral Seymour still younger, this is some improvement.

It is reported that Lord Raglan, Lord Lucan and General Airey have been recalled from the Crimea, and that Colonel Chesney's appointment to the Foreign Legion has not been confirmed. The name of Mr. Forbes, M.P. for Strirlingshire, has to be included in the obituary.

The French army has received an important reinforcement. The division has arrived, and consists of 10,000 good troops. The Ninth Division, under General Brunet, is expected to arrive very shortly. Our allies will then muster upwards of 75,000 bayonets.

The Turks in the Chersonese do not seem to amount to more than 5,000 or 6,000, judging from the size of their encampments. These unfortunate troops are becoming little less unhealthy. They have received supplies of new clothing and uniforms, and are assuming a respectable appearance. They seem better hands at building lugs than the English or even the French, and their covered stations for the officers' lodges are well adapted for their work, and their want of personal cleanliness, combined with the quantities of filth and offal left to accumulate in the immediate vicinity of their encampments, generates and fosters disease.

Lord Charles Wellesley has been obliged to retire from the representation of Windsor, owing to a total deprivation of sight. Mr. G. W. Hope, formerly M. P. for Weymouth, immediately announced himself as a candidate on the Liberal-Conservative interest, but Mr. Mortimer Ricardo was soon in the field on the Whig-Radical interest, and as a personal rival of the Premier. Mr. Hope, however, claims to have the influence of the Court. A severe contest is anticipated.

The Treasurer of the Rotterdam fund for the widows and orphans of seamen has decompared, taking with him about £5,000 of the fund. He is somewhere in England. The health of Sir James Graham is slowly improving, but it is not probable that he will be able to resume his active duties. He has been suffering from a carbuncle in the groin.

The Thames above Greenwich is much covered with ice: the navigation is completely stopped. In many parts of the river below the bridge, the ice has set in so firm between the shore and the vessels, that it is impossible to get the crews walk to and from the shore. Sir James Graham has made the announcement to Parliament that next year the naval expedition to the Baltic will consist of 20 steam line-of-battle ships, with the addition of 20 steam gun boats, and ten floating batteries; as experience shows that sail and steam vessels cannot be well maneuvered together.

Russia.—The Gazette d'Anvers states that, according to Russian accounts, the total forces of Russia now in the field amount to 695,000 men, and that before the lapse of six months a reserve force of 200,000 bayonets will be established in the rear. They are now in the most space of territory in Europe and Asia. To this gigantic army, however, Austria can oppose one no less redoubtable. The first Austrian army is composed of 144 cannon and 67,600 bayonets; the second of 186 cannon and 121,900 men; the third of 252 cannon and 226,000 men; and the fourth of 54 cannon and 119,800 men; together 594,000 bayonets and 686 cannon, without counting the reserve, which in two months, including the frontier regiments, will exceed 200,000 men.

An account from Warsaw, under date Feb. 5, says:—"The Government has dissolved the British Association for the Conversion of the Jews. The missionaries attached to this establishment have been sent out of the country, and their property sold." THE SKELETON OF A REGIMENT.—The 63rd Regiment, or rather the remains of it, marched on the 21st to Balakava, there to embark either for Scutari or Malta. It left the Fourth Division at 30 strong, and consisted of 300 men, and all hands included (scarcely a sufficient escort for the colors), after landing in the Crimea about 970 strong, and having since received a draft of 30 men. There was one sergeant to represent the grenadier company remaining out of 120.

THE WOUNDED AT PORTSMOUTH.—The sick and wounded landed from various ships at Portsmouth, and quartered in the new garrison hospital, are all doing well under the skilful and unremitted attention of Dr. Lawson, Ordnance Medical Officer, and Assistant-Surgeon Henry Bishop, of the Royal Wilt Militia (a volunteer, who considers himself amply rewarded by the thanks and smiles of the gallant patients for anything he does for them). Lady Smith, and Sir Frederick Smith, acting Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, go repeatedly, and with their own hands dispense liberally such delicate luxuries as Scotch whiskeys, liqueurs, rums, biscuits, buns, sponge-cakes, and such like refreshing confections. Lady Smith also gives those who can write memoranda books, pencils, postage-stamps, and paper to write to their friends.—Times.

Miscellaneous. INDIA.—The first mail of the new year brings us the intelligence that the Durand Expedition, from which so much was expected, has ended in disappointment. "All their ill interview the ambassadors demanded nothing, and declared their only object was to cultivate friendly relations with the Afghans." "On the 27th of the month," after a little of the usual complimentary language had passed that is stereotyped for State interviews, the Burmese Envoy proclaimed that he had come by command of the King of Ava, to seek restitution of the whole of the captured provinces in Burma! "We are informed that, despite this unforeseen explosion, the Governor-General stood calm and collected, and at once desired Major Phayre to make the following reply, or words to this effect:—'Tell them that as long as the sun shines in the heavens the British flag shall wave over those possessions.' The Envoy, it is said, scarcely expected any other answer; but having been entrusted with the mission, he was of course compelled to perform it to the very letter. "The Governor-General will no doubt be considered by some to have made a little too much of the 'Cauld's vein,' but those acquainted with the character of Orientals well pronounce it to be the best answer which he could have made." At a late meeting of the Dublin Protestant Association a petition was carried on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Gregg, which recited that an army of 40,000 men had perished at the seat of war by famine and pestilence; that wisdom, foresight, energy and prudence, being gifts of God had been withdrawn by Him from the leaders of that army; the prestige of Great Britain had been destroyed; that if the warfare of the allies were to be successful, the French would hold the territories disputed with Russia; and that those calamities were fully accounted for by the treason which the State had committed against God in past times by endowing Maynooth—supporting the education of which the World of God formed no part—and permitting ecclesiastical usurpation.

Cardinal Wiseman has given another instance of the little connection there is between sound good-sense and ordinary popular religious faith; by sending a letter to be read in London on the Pope's stereotyping the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin. It is a most pitiable production, and seems far worse in Protestant England than such dogmas appear beyond the Alps. As his Holiness has died, the absurdity of Divine mysteries, so the Cardinal imitates him by giving his opinion of matters utterly beyond human ken. For instance, he thus speaks of the effect produced by the singing of the immense crowds assembled in St. Peter's: "It was grand beyond conception; it was sublime; an enraptured multitude, the realization of what St. John heard of heavenly music than anything which he or others have ever before listened to." Who told him this? But anything to be expected now that the dogma is affirmed; anything may be uttered by one who can speak of the event of St. Peter's such language as this:—"Rejoice, then, dearly beloved, again we say rejoice. Rejoice in the Lord, who has so graciously bestowed upon his Church so signal a blessing, whereby the piety of her children has been wonderfully excited, and their love for their Mother in Heaven greatly increased."

Clerical Journal. In glancing over our European files we find that one of the first objects of the War Office in its new head is that of augmenting the Crimean army—a very necessary business, as things stand. All the regiments are to have their strength raised to 2000, with twelve companies of rank and file in the field, and four companies at the depot at Malta, or the former depot of the companies of the Dragon Guards, the Hussars, and the Lancers, are to be raised to the extent of seventy-five men per troop. The Sappers and Miners are to be increased 50 men, and other augmentations, which is needless to describe here, will be speedily carried out. Our Indian empire is also to be laid under contribution for soldiers. The 10th Hussars are now on their way to the Crimea, and other drafts from India have received orders to move towards Southern Russia.—Hamilton Gazette.

MUNICIPAL BEQUESTS.—The late Miss Mary Anna Billington, of Davidge-terrace, Lambeth, has bequeathed the whole of her property, after making provision for her relations and domestics, to the following public institutions:—The Female Reformatory Asylum, Westminster Road, £2,500 Consols; to the Rector of Lambeth, £1,000 Consols, the income to be applied for aged persons not receiving parochial relief, or recipients of the Lambeth Pension Society; to the Incumbents of St. Mary's District Church, Lambeth, £1,000 Consols, the income to be applied for fuel and clothing in the winter months for the poor of his district; the residue of her property, amounting to about £7,000 to be divided among the following institutions:—The Blind School, St. George's-fields; the Aged Deaf and Dumb Children; the Charing-cross Hospital; the Samaritan Institution; the Philanthropic Society's Farm School; Brompton Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest; the Cancer Hospital; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wandsworth; the Lambeth Boys' Parochial School; the School of the District; the Incumbent of St. Jude's, Southwark, in aid of the expenses of Divine worship and of the schools attached to the Church; and the Incumbent of St. Michael's, Colm, in aid of the lowest mark of which we have any record. It is now 3-9-12 feet lower than in June last, and 5-1-2 inches lower than on the 1st of November.

Her Majesty is about to found an Order of Military merit, open to the lower as well as the higher ranks of the army.

MARRIED. On the 5th, by the Rev. C. Pettit, B.A., of Burford, Francis George, of Pinetown, merchant, to Zeriah Elizabeth Martin, of the same place. On the 7th, by the same, Edward Farley, of the town of Paris, to Ann Abraham, of the same place. At his residence in Belvedere, C.W., on Tuesday 20th February, aged 56 years, Thomas Willis, sen. Esq. (formerly of Newbury), whose sudden and lamented decease is preserved in our columns of the 19th inst. At his residence, Toronto, on Saturday the 10th instant, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Alexander Sanson, and daughter of James Dallas, Esq., Orlins, aged 22 years. At Niagara on the 6th March instant, of fever, Augusta Maria, wife of the Hon. Walter Hamilton Dickson, aged 40 years. Benjamin Geale, of the 41st regiment, which served in this province during the late American War, and grand-daughter of the late William Geale, Esq., Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. The deceased was laid to rest in his child on the 14th inst., and was apparently recovering her usual health until fever appeared, mastering all human efforts of her attending physician, and ending in death. A blank is left in the community: a friend, a neighbor, is the most comprehensive and useful of those terms. The poor and the afflicted will miss one who found out their woe and took pleasure, without ostentation, in relieving them. Her piety and submission to the will of her Maker, and her reliance upon the intercession of the Virgin Mary, were her chief consolation. Her death during the last and short trying scenes, afforded much solace to the wounded and mourning parent, husband and family who survive, and her memory will be a source of comfort to the many who have been afflicted with the same disease. Her death was a great loss to the community, and her memory will be a source of comfort to the many who have been afflicted with the same disease. Her death was a great loss to the community, and her memory will be a source of comfort to the many who have been afflicted with the same disease.

THE CHRISTIAN TIMES states that a most atrocious act of cruelty is alleged to have been perpetrated by the Russian authorities in the Crimea. For several months past a colony of Moravians has been established in that country, who have always acted upon principles, in respect to the unlawfulness of war, similar to those held by the Society in this country, and by aid of some influential Quakers in this country, obtained, many years since, from the Russian Government, the privilege of exemption from military service. Of late, however, they have been subjected to the most harassing persecutions for their refusal to carry arms, and for persisting in that refusal, 300 have been put to death!

THE RUSSIAN MAJOR at INKERMAN.—It will be recalled that, after the battle of Inkerman, the Russian Major who had been taken prisoner, and of stabbing the wounded men in the field. It was said at the time that an opportunity would be afforded by his capture of testifying the barbarous conduct which had been practised by many others of his countrymen, had exhibited, and that he would be brought to public execution. His fate, however, has not been recorded in any of the correspondence from the seat of war we have yet seen published. We now learn from a letter of Dr. David Gregg, the Surgeon-General, that the Russian Major who had been taken prisoner, and of stabbing the wounded men in the field. It was said at the time that an opportunity would be afforded by his capture of testifying the barbarous conduct which had been practised by many others of his countrymen, had exhibited, and that he would be brought to public execution. 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