

MARKETS—The changes are trifling—see table of prices.

CANADA FLOUR, going through the United States in bond to England, is regarded as *Foreign* produce. It is stated that a cargo arrived at Liverpool, with papers properly authenticated to show its origin, but had to be entered as foreign, because it came from a foreign country. Thus the advantage the Canadian Farmer expected to derive from the Americans allowing our flour to go through their territory, on a *cheaper* route to Britain, is rendered nugatory.

HOME DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Spring Fair and Cattle Show of this Society will take place in the open space in front of the Jail in this city, on the 10th May next.

A meeting was recently held in the village of Sharon, to promote the construction of a Railroad from Toronto to Lake Huron, when resolutions were passed instructing the District Councilors to bring the matter before the Council at its June Session.

The Steamer *Dawn*, the first of a new class of steamers intended to run regularly between the head of the Lake and Montreal, entered our port last week on the route eastward. She is of a good model, has a powerful engine, and will carry about 2500 bbls flour. She is admirably adapted for deck passengers having a covering from stem to stern, and we are told sails well. The agents at Hamilton are the Messrs. Browne.—*Examiner*.

Dr. Telfer, who held the situation of First Physician in the Lunatic Asylum, has been removed by the Government. We believe that there were good and sufficient reasons for taking this step.

In the heavy gale of last week, a large Schooner, formed out of the Hull of the old Great Britain Steamer, in attempting to run into Burlington Canal, struck the pier, broke right in two, and sunk. No lives lost.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The news by the *Acadia* from Liverpool, April 8th, is of such intense interest to the people of Canada, especially to those who have come from, or have relatives and friends in Great Britain, that we have made room for all the details that we possibly could. That Europe is on the eve, if not now actually engaged in a devastating war, no one doubts; and that our own mother country is about to be the scene of bloody events, is equally probable. We repeat what we said on a former occasion—let the farmers of Canada work—let every acre that can be made to grow human food, be cultivated—for we shall have no difficulty in finding a market.

APPEARANCES OF REVOLUTION.—In England and Ireland the greatest excitement exists, Lord John Russell reported in the House of Commons on Monday last, his previous declaration that the whole weight of the Government should be applied to the maintenance of order and to put down disaffection and rebellion. At the same time his Lordship expressed the sincere desire of both his colleagues, and Lord Clarendon especially, to listen to complaints and to apply a remedy or alleviate any distresses or evils which exist.

The accounts from Ireland are more menacing than ever. The students in Trinity College are arming in defence of the government, and the members of the Royal Dublin Society are following their example. Additional troops have arrived from England. The Repealers in the city are equally energetic, and are being warmly supported throughout the provinces. At a meeting held in Kilkenny, four delegates had been appointed to the Council of Three Hundred, admittedly in defiance of the law. The Mayor and three Magistrates are the delegates chosen. It was recommended at this meeting that the Council should assemble at Liverpool, in order so as to keep within the limits prescribed by the Convention Act.

It is expected that Dublin will be placed under the operation of the recent Arms Act, and that the vast quantities of pikes and arms, which are being so extensively purchased, will be required to be given up.

The provinces, especially in the south of Ireland, appear to emulate Dublin in the violence of the threats and intimidation used by the Repeal party and the press; and indeed it is openly declared by many of the journals that a Repeal of the Union will no longer suffice to satisfy their alleged grievances; but that the erection of a Republic can now alone remedy the evils under which the country groans. It will be seen by the judicious reply of M. Lamartine, to the Deputation of the Irish Confederation, that the leader of the French Republic is not disposed to run the risk of a rupture with Great Britain.

THE CHARTIST MEETING PREVENTED.—The demonstration of the the Chartists, which was to come off in London on the 10th inst., has been forbidden by the English Government. All the arrangements for the procession were going on very satisfactorily—the route laid down, the carriage for conveying the petition built, and the banners, ensigns, &c. decided on, when Sir G. Grey, the Home Secretary, announced to Parliament on the 6th inst., the determination of the Go-

vernment not to allow either the assemblage or the procession to take place. A proclamation appeared a few hours after the statement, forbidding all persons to attend the meeting. The course pursued by the Government has not only increased the former general excitement, but called forth the remonstrances of that section of the press hostile to Chartism. The effect produced on the Chartists themselves has been as might have been expected, a determination to carry out their object with more ardor than before. At the first meeting of the Convention, held after the issuing of the Proclamation, a unanimous resolution was passed, that the meeting and procession *should take place* despite the threats of the Government.

Every delegate at the meeting, formally and coolly declared his determination to risk his life in the contemplated demonstration, and a general belief was expressed that their constituents would emulate the example thus set them by holding simultaneous meetings in their several localities.

(On the same day resolutions calling these meetings, and for the issuing of a counter proclamation were at once agreed to. The members in the procession are not to carry arms. Mr. O'Connor made a suggestion to the meeting, which possesses some significance at the present time. It was that they should recommend to their constituents the withdrawal of all moneys from the Savings' Banks, in order as much as possible to damage the financial operations of the Government, as the gross sum deposited in these institutions, amounts to 23,000,000 sterling, and belongs almost entirely to the middle and lower classes, of whom a large proportion are Chartists.

There is little doubt, to use Mr. O'Connor's own words, that if the people would withdraw their savings from these banks, they would more effectually attack the Government than if they made a direct attack upon the Horse Guards. The Government has seemingly determined on bringing matters to an issue, and large bodies of cavalry, infantry and artillery have been drafted into the Metropolis, so that it is computed the force in the city is at present more than 10,000 men.

Wilmer & Smith's Times says, it is not possible to conjecture how this may terminate, but our earnest hope is that the people may have prudence enough to keep out of evil, and the Ministry sufficient good sense to concede to the people all reforms which may be compatible with the onward march of the times and with the spirit of the British Constitution.

The general commotion of the Continent has gone on increasing. The intelligence respecting the insurrection in Lombardy has been confirmed, with the further important feature that the King of Sardinia, at the head of an army of 80,000 troops, had crossed from the Piedmontese territory into Lombardy, issuing as he passed the frontiers, a formal declaration of war against Austria, and marched direct to Milan. The Austrians, defeated at every point, fled as he approached, and having successively been driven from Parma, Brescia, and Des Senzano, have endeavoured to establish themselves on the line of the Mincio.

The Italian Duchies have burst into open insurrection. Modena and Parma are revolutionized, and Venice, which has been dying daily since the fatal 18th of Jan., 1798, now just half a century, when the Austrians took possession of that city, in virtue of the treaty of Campo Formio, again shows signs of life.

In Austria proper, every thing seems disorganized, and amid the chaotic confusion which prevails, it is quite impossible to fix the hourly changing scene.

It is said that a disposable force will be shortly at the command of Charles Albert of not less than 250,000. With such an army not only will all Lombardy be liberated, but Austria may be threatened even at the gates of Vienna.

Savoy has declared herself a Republic. In Switzerland, a strict neutrality seems to be aimed at, and the levying of troops is discontinued by the Vorort. All the countries on the right bank of the Rhine have been violently convulsed.

At Baden, Wurtemberg, and Saxony, liberal governments have been conceded to the people.

In Hanover the triumph of popular feeling has been completed.

HOME MARKETS.

The following table gives the highest average prices at each of the three places:—

	Toronto, Apr. 29.	Hamilton, Apr. 29.	Montreal, Apr. 28.
Flour, per barrel	£1 1 3	£1 1 3	£1 4 0
Wheat, per bushel	0 4 6	0 4 1	0 5 6
Barley, per 48 lbs.	0 2 7	0 2 4	0 4 6
Rye, per 56 lbs.	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 9
Oats, per 34 lbs.	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 2 0
Peas, per 60 lbs.	0 2 6	0 2 0	0 3 0
Oatmeal, per barrel	1 0 0	0 18 0	1 10 0
Potatoes, per bushel	0 4 6	0 3 9	0 3 0
Hay, per ton	2 10 0	1 15 0	2 10 0
Beef, per 100 lbs.	1 7 6	0 17 6	1 5 0
Pork, per 100 lbs.	1 2 6	0 17 6	1 10 0
Lard, per lb.	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 7
Butter (fresh) per lb.	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8